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WITH BYRNES AS WITNESS

Some Discussion as to the Attitude of Lexow Committee.

STRAUSS GOT $2,000 FOR FURNITURE

Says, However, He Paid Nothing for His Captaincy—Appointed by McClave — Lawyer Goff's Hints at Perjury.

Just what questions should be put to Superintendent Byrnes were he to go upon the stand before the Lexow committee, and just what questions would be put to him, caused considerable discussion in the committee room before the proceedings began yesterday.

Dr. Parkhurst was on hand early. It had been rumored that he proposed to make a statement to the committee, in which he would condemn any attempt to treat Superintendent Byrnes differently from any other witness. Dr. Parkhurst's manner showed plainly that he was interested in the question of the appearance of the head of the Police Department in the witness chair. He met each member of the committee as he came in, and when Mr. Goff arrived he held a long and vigorous conversation with him. Then he left, with a satisfied look on his face.

But before this Dr. Parkhurst had made plain his position. He said that it was not his intention to attack the committee or its counsel, as had been rumored.

"What I do say," he declared, "is that if Mr. Byrnes is put on the stand only to give testimony as to methods of reorganization of the Police Department, the stamp of approval of his official character would be put upon it by the committee. But if he is called as a witness as to how not to reorganize, I believe that he would be a valuable witness. Mr. Byrnes ought to be examined and treated just like any other witness, without any display of gentleness on the part of Mr. Goff or the committee. He is the personification of the Police Department."

Chairman Lexow said that not a bit of evidence had been presented against Superintendent Byrnes. If there was any he hoped it would be presented.

"We will treat him just like any other witness when he goes upon the stand," he added.

What O'Connor Says of Byrnes.

Senator O'Connor, when asked what would be the status of Superintendent Byrnes as a witness before the committee, said that he preferred that Chairman Lexow should talk officially for the committee.

"Byrnes," said the Senator, "is considered by many influential men of all parties as a valuable aid to the committee as an expert to indicate the legislation necessary to reform the administration of the Police Department in this city. For that reason he should not be required to give evidence to discredit the value of his testimony in the public estimation.

"It is patent to all that in the testimony before the committee, particularly in the Creeden case, it has secured ample knowledge on which to base legislation for the reform of the Police Department. A large number of the friends and advisers of the committee believe that the question of the reorganization of the police force should be left for Mayor Strong, who will probably be clothed with full authority in the Power of Removal bill, as it has been called, which will doubtless be adopted by the Legislature. He would have the power to remove Byrnes if he saw fit."

The Views of Senator Pound.

Senator Pound said that he did not agree with Dr. Parkhurst's statement respecting the calling of Superintendent Byrnes as an expert on police matters and examining him as such. It would not necessarily indicate that the committee indorsed his official acts, he declared.

"If there is any evidence against Superintendent Byrnes of a nature to warrant any cross-examination by counsel," said Senator Pound, "that should be taken up. If there isn't, it would hardly be advisable to undertake a general cross-examination.

"It is not customary for the prosecution to prove their case by the defendant's testimony in a court of law, and a similar rule might be applicable here. At any rate it would not do, in my opinion, to go into any general examination of such a witness unless there was some definite ground for it, and then have him go off the stand, after making a general denial of all knowledge of corruption."

Senator Bradley said that the question of calling Superintendent Byrnes and examining him rested with Mr. Goff. Further than that he would not discuss the matter.

The session of the committee yesterday was taken up to a great extent with the examination of Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, the original "Pantata."

The Captain denied that he had paid any money for his appointment at the hands of Police Commissioner John McClave. It was shown that at about the time he was appointed he borrowed $2,000 from Patrolman Wallerstein, a cousin, ostensibly to purchase new furniture.

Capt. Strauss did not make a creditable showing on the stand. He was evasive, and when Mr. Goff cornered him he took refuge in "I don't know," or "I don't remember."

Gave Burns $250, He Says.

Walter S. Harrison, a builder at 29 Broadway, testified that he constructed the Morris Building, at Broad and Beaver Streets. He got a permit from the Department of Public Works to put a bridge over the sidewalk. Ward Man Burns of the Old Slip Station, of which McLaughlin was Captain, called on him and said that he would have to pay for the bridge. He declined. Then his foreman was arrested by a policeman, who said that he was acting under orders.

The foreman was discharged by the Judge when the sidewalk permit was shown. Burns called on Harrison the next day and told him that the only way to keep from being annoyed was to give him some money. He refused at first, but in a day or two went to the police station and gave Burns $250 in bills. This was in July or August, 1892.

Mr. Moss, the associate counsel, read an affidavit signed by F. S. Stannynought, a former agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, witnessed by himself and Dr. Parkhurst, in which Stannynought said that he had given information about the plans of the society to Inspector Williams in return for the promise of a place on the police force as a detective.

Mr. Moss said that Stannynought had been caught and confessed betraying the society. He wrote out his confession and put it in the safe. Superintendent Wishard of the society made a copy of the confession unknown to Stannynought, who later refused to turn the confession over to the

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THE PRESIDENT PREFERS DUCKS

He Takes to the Marshes Rather than Join the Deer Drive—Preparing for the Georgetown Reception.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Government launch Waccamaw came up to the city at 12 o'clock from the Wistaria. It was learned from the Captain that the President did not go on the deer drive today, as was anticipated. The President, Capt. Evans, and Mr. Jefferson went into the marshes hunting ducks, and Capt. Mackenzie and Dr. O'Reilly were with the driving party in the Friedfield woods, with J. Harry Donaldson. As the launch left before any of the party had returned from the hunt, it was impossible to ascertain what luck they enjoyed. The weather has been fine for duck hunting, as there has been a fresh north wind blowing all day, and parties coming up the bay report lots of ducks to be seen. The launch brought up a number of ducks this morning, which were forwarded by express to Washington and New-York.

The committee in charge of the reception to the President is hard at work, and, with the assistance of the ladies, the decorations are progressing rapidly at the Winyah Indigo Hall, at which place the reception and luncheon will be given. The committee has issued very neat invitations, each accompanied by a card which admits the holder to the banquet hall. Already several letters have been received here from different parts of the country from persons who have had their attention directed here by the President's visit, inquiring about the facilities for visiting this place and enjoying the fine shooting.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN CHICAGO

TWENTY-ONE INDICTMENTS MADE BY THE GRAND JURY.

On the Track of the Man Who Burned or Destroyed the Tally Sheets in the Mayoralty Contest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Grand Jury this afternoon voted to indict thirteen persons for violation of the election law on election day. Three of the number are policemen. Caplases were placed in the hands of bailiffs late this afternoon, and arrests in most of the cases will soon follow.

Eight indictments were voted yesterday against men alleged to be guilty of election frauds in the Thirtieth Precinct of the Thirty-fourth Ward. Three of the individuals are policemen. This action is the first fruit of the work of the Civic Federation. Those said to be on the list are P. E. Blackwell, policeman; John Flynn, Frederick Holzer, policeman; Dennis Mahoney, Democratic challenger; G. A. Stormer, policeman; William Sweeney, bartender; William Rumslage, sub-contractor, and James Ryan.

It was rumored about the Criminal Court after the jury adjourned that three other men were on the list, but their names could not be ascertained. The persons against whom indictments were voted are charged with intimidating and otherwise interfering with legal voters of the Thirtieth Precinct in the Thirty-fourth Ward. Sufficient testimony, it is said, was heard by the Grand Jury to lead to the indictment of many others.

Election Commissioner Badenoch and ex-Police Inspector Ross went before the Grand Jury to-day and testified that they had learned the identity of the man who had burned or otherwise destroyed the tally sheets in the Swift-Hopkins Mayoralty election. They asked the Grand Jury to delay the investigation, pending an arrangement they hope to make with the man who did the lawless work. They refused to disclose the man's name, but stated that he was at present out of the city, and that they hoped to induce him to return and tell all he knew. His story will reveal, it is said, that he was simply the tool of men high in power, and that he did the work for the money there was in it.

The story referred to is told by F. A. Brokosi, the First Ward politician; but it has not been fully confirmed.

"Last October," said Brokosi, "I was working as a clerk in Henry Wulff's office. Frank Sullivan, also a clerk there, came to me one day and said he had reason to believe the ballots in the Swift-Hopkins election case had been tampered with. I asked him what he meant, and he replied that a janitor in the City Hall had come to him and said: 'Mr. Swift need not bother himself to contest the election of Hopkins if he is going to depend on the ballots to win his case, for I took the ballots down stairs to the furnace the other day and burned them.' The chances are that the janitor did not know the difference between ballots and tally sheets, done up as they were, and that it was the tally sheets that he burned."

Swift's Opponent Withdraws.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Alderman Swift's renomination for Mayor on the Republican ticket next Spring was assured to-night by the withdrawal of his only strong opponent, Alderman Madden. Alderman Swift was defeated at the special election a year ago by Mayor Hopkins.

LINSON FILES HIS REPORT ON FELLOWS

The Governor Will Endeavor to Announce His Decision To-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Commissioner John J. Linson, appointed by Gov. Flower to take the testimony on the charges against District Attorney Fellows of New-York City, this afternoon filed his report and finding with Gov. Flower.

Mr. Linson refused to say anything as to the purport of his report. He said it contained about 8,000 words.

Gov. Flower refused to indicate the nature of the report, but said that he would give it careful consideration and would announce his decision in the matter before going to Watertown on Saturday, if possible.

Chicago Bankers in Prison.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Meadowcroft brothers, (Frank and Charles,) private bankers, who failed last year and who were convicted of receiving deposits knowing themselves to be insolvent, were taken to jail this morning.

The Meadowcrofts have made a hard fight against going to jail pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, but Judge Brentano this morning overruled a motion for a new trial and refused to allow the defendants further liberty on bail.

The Connecticut Speakership.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Gardiner Greene, Jr., of Norwich and Edgar M. Warner of Putnam have each published cards withdrawing as candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives which will convene Jan. 9. The most prominent candidates now are Judge William T. Elmer of Middletown and Major Samuel Fessenden of Stamford. The latter, it is said, has received the promise of sufficient votes to elect him.

IT LOOKS LIKE A CUP RACE

Date for the Contest Fixed for Next September.

SQUADRON WILL INDORSE THE DEED

Plans Being Made to Meet the Englishman—A New Boat to be Built and the Colonia to be Altered.

The latest cablegram received from Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was discussed at a meeting of the America's Cup Committee at Commodore James D. Smith's office yesterday. The contents of this cablegram were told in The New-York Times yesterday, and it was stated in Wednesday's paper exclusively that the ten-month clause and not the deed of gift was the stumbling block in the way of a race. The cablegram reads as follows:

London, Dec. 19.

Smith, Yacht Club, New-York:

Cable 17th received. Middle November considered much too late, but Dunraven will race September or within three weeks of arrival. If this is accepted, question of receipt will be referred special meeting earliest opportunity. If refused, special meeting unnecessary. Guarantee that squadron would not demand cup failing agreement of receipt intended. Identical Dunraven's proposal June 24, 1889. Please cable acceptance or refusal. GRANT, Secretary, Cowes.

The members of the committee met promptly at noon and discussed the situation for three hours. Those present were James D. Smith, Chairman; A. Cass Canfield, Secretary; Archibald Rogers, Latham A. Fish, C. Oliver Iselin, Gouverneur Kortright, and J. F. Tams. This reply was then cabled:

Grant, Secretary, Cowes:

Will fix first race eight months from receipt of advices from Royal Yacht Squadron that terms of our cable 17th are officially agreed to, and Dunraven's request for three weeks to fit out after arrival is granted. SMITH, Chairman.

Commodore Smith said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "They can't say we don't want a race now. We have fixed the time for the first race so that if a reply is sent at once it can be sailed in September. I think this must settle the question, and that there will be a race for the old America's Cup next year. At any rate, it will not be the fault of this committee if there is not."

There seems to be little doubt now that the Royal Yacht Squadron will agree to give a receipt for the cup, according to the requirements of the deed of gift, that is, if the Valkyrie is successful. Unless this was assured it is hardly likely that the Englishmen would have continued the negotiations for a race after the ultimatum sent by the Cup Committee on the 17th. The Prince of Wales, Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Dunraven, Lord Wolverton, Lord Lonsdale, Henry McCalmont, and Richard Grant, who are all interested one way or another in the projected contest, form an influential body of men, and they must be confident that at the special meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron to be called they will influence the members to sanction the acknowledgment of the deed of gift.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club last night were very pleased with the new turn things have taken, and generally think a race is assured.

One yachtsman said: "The concession of time made by the Cup Committee leaves the Royal Yacht Squadron no alternative. They must either acknowledge the deed of gift or withdraw the challenge. There is no loophole. Should they refuse to sign the receipt required there will be no more international yacht racing, so far as the America's Cup is concerned, for some years to come. No other English yacht club would challenge, and the deed of gift cannot be altered, as the last of the doners of the trophy is dead."

Niels Olsen, the popular Superintendent of the club, looks upon a race as an assured thing. He expects that a cablegram will be received to-day from Richard Grant agreeing to all that is demanded by the Cup Committee.

The letter of Lord Dunraven of June 24, 1889, referred to in the cablegram from Richard Grant, is as follows:

20 St. James's Square, S. W.,
London, June 24, 1889.

James D. Smith, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th, with inclosure. I am exceedingly sorry that a difficulty has arisen with regard to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, made in my name, for the America's Cup; and my regret is the greater since I find I was mistaken as to the terms on which a challenge would be accepted.

I did not know that the new deed of gift was in any way involved and can only express my sincere regret at being under a misapprehension in that respect. What I intended to do, and what I thought I had done, was to challenge to sail the Valkyrie for the cup against any vessel the New-York Yacht Club might select, according to the conditions that governed the last three international contests; and to the spirit of that challenge I wish to adhere. As far as sailing for the America's Cup is concerned, I am in the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron. If they instruct me to sail, well and good, but, on the other hand, I attach no importance to the nature of the prize—all I care for is the interest belonging to a fair competition between two vessels, and if the New-York Yacht Club finds itself unable to offer the America's Cup as a prize, I shall be ready on my part to sail against whatever yacht would have been selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value, or for nothing at all.

Since there is scarcely time for further correspondence on the subject, it would be very convenient that I should be represented by some one on your side of the ocean. I have therefore written a letter to Gen. Paine, of which I inclose a copy, and if he will kindly consent to act for me, I will abide by whatever arrangement he makes.

Yours truly, DUNRAVEN.

To this Secretary Oddie sent the following reply:

New-York Yacht Club,
New-York, July 18, 1889.

My Lord: I am directed by the New-York Yacht Club to communicate to you the resolution passed this day, at the fourth general meeting of the club.

"Resolved, That the New-York Yacht Club do not put up a special cup for competition in a match race with the Valkyrie, as suggested in the Earl of Dunraven's letter of June 24, 1889, to the Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, but that all the club events be opened to him, and that the Earl of Dunraven be so notified by the Secretary."

Hoping we may have the pleasure of welcoming you and the Valkyrie, I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

Two weeks ago The New-York Times exclusively stated that a syndicate was being organized for the defense of the cup in the event of there being a race. The syndicate will be made up of many of the gentlemen who furnished the money for the Vigilant last year. It is now said that C. Oliver Iselin will manage the new boat, as he did the Vigilant last year. There have been several conferences at Mr. Iselin's house at New-Rochelle, and plans which have been submitted by the Herreshoffs have been discussed at length. The new boat will be a centreboarder, and "Nat" Herreshoff will profit very much by the experience of the Vigilant in England last year. It is thought that the new boat will be built entirely of Tobin bronze, and work will be begun as soon as a definite reply is received from the Royal Yacht Squadron.

When the challenge was received in 1892, the Herreshoffs had to build the Navahoe, Vigilant, and Colonia. The Navahoe was sailing in May and the other two were being turned up in July. There is no doubt that, with only one boat to build, she could be got ready for a trial trip by June, and then there would be three months to get her in racing trim.

It has also been settled that if there is a race, the Colonia will be tried again. Some alterations will be made in her, and a centreboard will probably be put in.

SHE WAS MURDERED TEN DAYS AGO

A Woman Prominent in Educational Circles at Topeka, Kan., Is Made the Victim of a Most Brutal Crime.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The body of Mrs. A. D. Matson, one of the best-known women in Topeka, was found in her home this afternoon. She had evidently been assaulted and murdered ten days ago.

A boy who had been delivering milk noticed that the cans which he left had not been taken in for nearly two weeks, and to-day he notified the police. The body was found in a back room, covered with old clothes and rags, and with several bushels of potatoes piled on the head, which had been crushed with an axe that stood near.

After the double crime had been committed, the house was robbed of nearly everything of value. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

Mrs. Matson was for several years a member of the Board of Education, and was at one time a city teacher. She was supposed to have considerable money, and owned five or six houses in the city. Her husband left her four years ago and took up a homestead in California, where he has since lived. Mrs. Matson was a prominent member of the Topeka Equal Suffrage Association.

MINISTER BRECKINRIDGE MAY RESIGN

One Report that the Salary Is Too Small—Perhaps Political Ambition.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—Clifton R. Breckinridge, Minister to Russia, is rumored to be on the point of resigning and returning to this State. It is said that Breckinridge has written of such intention to a friend in Washington. It is announced in The Daily Democrat that he finds the salary of $17,500 a year totally inadequate to keep up the position in the style in which it should be maintained by the Ambassador from America.

None of Breckinridge's friends here have heard anything from him to this effect, but it is given out that the principal motive that would induce him to take the step would be the desire for further honors from the Democrats of the State, who have elected him to Congress for five times in succession and who might give him another term should he stand against Congressman Little of the Second District in 1896. The Governorship and a United States Senatorship, his friends claim, are also in his reach, both offices having to be filled within twenty-four months.

TO MARK WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE

Secretary Gresham Selects the Design of a Buffalo Firm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Gresham to-day selected the design of John Crawford & Son of Buffalo, N. Y., for the monument to mark the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va., from among thirty-three proposals submitted in competition. It was stipulated that the monument should be visible from vessels passing on the Potomac, from which the site of the old homestead is distant three and a half miles.

The successful competitors offer, for $11,000, to erect a shaft of light Barre (Vermont) granite 51 feet in height on a base 12 feet square. The monolith is to be 42 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 10 inches square at its base, and will weigh 35 tons. It is similar in all respects, except size, to the smaller monument erected by the same firm at Fredericksburg, Va., last Spring in memory of the mother of Washington.

NINE VESSELS ARE NOW LONG OVERDUE

The List of Missing Ships on the Pacific Coast a Long One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—There are now nine ships, carrying nearly 300 people, overdue on this coast. The vessels now numbered on the overdue list, and which have been long enough out to warrant apprehensions for their safety, are: Steamer Montserrat, fourteen days from Nanaimo; steamer Keweenaw, thirteen days from Nanaimo; bark Columbia, fourteen days from Port Blakely; ship J. B. Brown, seventeen days from Nanaimo; schooner Mary and Ida, sixteen days from Shoal Water Bay; ship Red Rock, fourteen days from Portland to San Francisco; ship Glenlui, sixteen days from San Francisco to Portland; bark Dominion, fifteen days from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN IS SENT TO PRISON

He Is Found Guilty of Crimes in Connection with Pension Cases.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—Jere Harralson, the ex-Congressman who was tried here several days ago and found guilty of forgery and perjury in several pension cases, was sentenced by Judge Edgerton to-day to two years in prison at Detroit, or pay a fine of $5,000.

Judge-elect Haight Takes the Oath.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Judge-elect Albert Haight took the constitutional oath of office before Deputy Secretary of State Davidson this afternoon. This evening he was a guest, with Senator David B. Hill and ex-Judge I. H. Maynard, at a dinner given by the Judges of the Court of Appeals to the retiring Judge, Robert Earl, at the Fort Orange Club. Judge Haight goes to New-York to-morrow morning.

Novel Suit Against a Druggist.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 20.—A civil suit in the sum of $2,265 was to-day brought by George W. Wakefield of Lyman against Dennis O'Connor of this city to recover the value of a barn and contents burned by Alexander Briggs two years ago. It is alleged that Briggs was intoxicated when he fired the barn, and that he purchased the liquor at O'Connor's drug store.

A Sale of Bonds Canceled.

A dispatch to Wall Street yesterday from Kansas City reported that the sale of $3,000,000 of Kansas City water bonds to Messrs. Blair & Co., recently reported, has been canceled. The bonds were purchased by the firm subject to the approval of counsel as to legality. The opinion given was adverse, and hence the sale was canceled.

PEACE IS AT HAND

Envoys Dispatched to Tokio by the Chinese.

INEVITABLE RECOGNIZED

Important Dispatches from Tokio — Instructions to Commanders of Chinese and Japanese Military and Naval Forces.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Important dispatches have been received here to-night from Tokio indicate clearly that, practically, the war between China and Japan is ended.

Whatever instructions have been conveyed to the commanders of the respective military and naval forces from the governing powers of the two empires is not told in the advices, but assurances are given in quarters known to be thoroughly cognizant of diplomatic affairs that the Emperor of China has been prevailed upon to hasten Commissioners to Japan, and that these envoys have such power of concession as will without doubt enable them to bring about an immediate and thorough end of hostilities.

The details of their authority are not given, but the presumption is not ignored in diplomatic quarters that the concessions asked by the Japanese Government have met with the acquiescence of the reigning powers of China.

RETICENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Evasive Replies That Indicate the Accuracy of the News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The late hour at which cable advices from London were received in this city to-night indicating at least a cessation of hostilities in the field between the Governments of China and Japan precluded a very thorough canvass of diplomatic quarters as to the tenor of advices received by the officials of foreign Governments.

While some of the Ambassadors were willing to be interviewed as to information received by them, no one would say more than that the latest advices in their possession would lead to hopes of a very early peace between China and Japan. Direct questions as to the subject matter of any advices they had to-day were evasively met, but the reticence was not so complete as to in any particular lessen the importance of the London dispatch showing the nearness of a peaceful solution of the question between the contending powers.

PRINCE CHING BLAMABLE.

Chinese Refusal to Issue Passports Wholly His Fault.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says that Prince Ching, President of the Tsungli-Yamen, is wholly to blame for the refusal of the Government to issue passports to the foreign guards to proceed to Pekin to protect their respective legations. The protests of the various foreign representatives against this action have resulted in dissensions in the Imperial Council, and Prince Ching has been granted two days' leave of absence on the plea of ill health. It is probable that he will resign his office. The Tsungli-Yamen has granted to the British Legation passes for fifty men, and to the other foreign legations an average of from ten to twelve passes each have been issued.

A native newspaper published in Che-Foo accuses the Japanese at Port Arthur of maltreating all the Chinese that have fallen into their hands. Chinese fishermen, the paper charges, have been met when nearing port and either killed or forced into hard labor.

NEGOTIATING FOR WAR SHIPS.

Chinese Want the Nictheroy and Japanese the Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Chinese Government is negotiating for the purchase of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy of the Brazilian Navy, and it is reported that it also wishes to secure the Brazilian cruiser America. Both these vessels were formerly steamers of the Morgan Line, and were purchased by Brazil and fitted as men-of-war in the recent revolution. An agent of the Chinese Government is negotiating with Señor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister here, for the two ships, and it is likely that they will be secured. This agent is said to be an American gentleman of distinguished service in diplomatic matters.

The Brazilian Government has been anxious for some time to dispose of the Nictheroy and the America, and at the beginning of the Japanese-Chinese war overtures were made to Japan for their sale. Japan, however, thought the vessels unsuitable, although the agents who acted for the imperial navy in the matter were much impressed with the Nictheroy. China, it is understood, is anxious to obtain the Nictheroy, believing that her dynamite gun is capable of doing effective work.

In connection with the proposed sale of these two ships it was learned, through excellent authority that the Japanese Government had made overtures to the Cramps of Philadelphia for the purchase of ships under construction by that firm.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis was nearly completed at the Cramps' shipyard, and the Japanese agents were so pleased with the vessel that they expressed themselves as willing to pay a round price, stated to be as high as $1,000,000 over the contract price, for her if the United States Government would consent to the sale. Mr. Charles Cramp came to Washington and saw Secretary Herbert on the subject, but the Secretary would not consider such a proposition, claiming that he had no right to do so. It is stated that no overtures were made by Japan to the United States in the matter, and that the talk between Secretary Herbert and Mr. Cramp was purely informal. No proposition was made in the name of the Japanese agents or the Japanese Government.

The Treasury Department has completed the new regulations to carry into effect the new Chinese treaty, which permits the return, within one year from leaving this country, upon proper identification, of Chinese laborers residents of the United States. The new regulations will be promulgated within a few days.

THE BOMB PROVED TO BE ONLY AN ORANGE

With It an Attempt Was Made to Extort Money from a Banker.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—President George W. Davis of the Second National Bank had an experience with a would-be robber at noon to-day.

A roughly-dressed stranger entered the bank and approached Mr. Davis, making a fierce demand for money.

"I have a bomb," said he, raising his hand, "and if I don't get money I will kill you." As he raised his hand, it was seen that he held a round package wrapped up in a newspaper.

"Get out of here, you villain!" shouted Mr. Davis, as he made toward the door. "Call a policeman," he said quietly to one of the clerks, who had come to his employer's assistance. A moment later the intruder was under arrest. The suspicious-looking package was wrested from him.

It contained an orange.

At the police station the prisoner gave his name as Sam Brown.

FIVE BILLS AGAINST "BLIND-POOL" IRWIN

One of the Indictments Alleges that He Kept a Gambling House.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 20.—To-day the Grand Jury returned five true bills against George M. Irwin, the pool operator, and his trial is not likely to be delayed beyond the present term of the criminal court.

Of the indictments found against Irwin by the Grand Jury, three are for misdemeanor, one for embezzlement, and one for larceny, as bailee. On the information charging Irwin with keeping a gambling house is founded one of the indictments alleging misdemeanor. It contains the most startling charges.

The question of surrendering the books to the receiver it is thought will be speedily decided by the Supreme Court, and, if it goes against Irwin, his lawyers say that they will advise him not to resist any further.

JOHN RAINES WILL SUCCEED SAXTON

Elected to the State Senate from Twenty-sixth District.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—John Raines, Republican, of Canandaigua, was elected State Senator at to-day's special election to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-sixth District caused by Senator Saxton's election to the Lieutenant Governorship.

Will Not Seriously Affect Odd Fellows.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this city claim that the alleged ecclesiastical ban placed upon their order by the Pope will not seriously affect them. They say their losses by the resignation of Catholic members will not amount to 5 per cent. In speaking of the Pope's action, State Grand Secretary E. M. Sloan said to-day: "The ban was precipitated by Dr. C. L. Campbell of London, Ontario, who last September refused to let a priest inspect the ritual, to see if it contained anything objectionable."

Searching for a Soldier's Grave.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—An officer is in Lynchburg, Va., to begin a search for the grave of Baron von Henig, a German, who was killed under Gen. Averill during the war. The German Government some time ago called the attention of the officials at Washington to this matter, who turned it over to Gen. Averill. The latter indicated an officer to search for the last resting place of the German officer.

Grand Army Encampment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—The Annual Encampment of the Connecticut Grand Army will be held in the City of Bridgeport Feb. 19 and 20. There are seventy-two posts in Connecticut, with a total membership of 6,500. The death rate during the current year has been the largest in the history of the Grand Army in the State.

Asks the Legislature for a Divorce.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Catharine Moore of New-Haven has filed in the State Secretary's office a petition to the General Assembly to be divorced from her husband, W. N. Moore, who is insane. The laws of the State do not allow dissolution of marriage ties by the courts on account of insanity.

Rumored Coal Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—It is reported that negotiations are now in progress between the coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia to form a trust that will control the bituminous coal of the East and South as absolutely as the Standard Oil Company controls the oil product.

Sunday Show Licenses Revoked.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-day revoked licenses granted to the Howard Athenaeum, the Palace Theatre, and the Grand Dime Museum for the holding of Sunday concerts. The Commissioners claim that the entertainments are too secular in their character.

Atlanta Is Growing Big.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—The new City Directory gives the population of Atlanta as 108,644. This count was obtained by a house-to-house canvass. The city's population ten years ago was 56,857. It practically has doubled in a decade.

Treasurer Hockenberger Acquitted.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 20.—In the trial of E. C. Hockenberger, ex-County Treasurer, the jury this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty. Hockenberger was found short in his accounts $27,000, and a charge of embezzlement was made.

A Nebraska Bank Closed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20.—The State bank of Stuart, Holt County, was to-day ordered closed by the State Banking Board, on a report made by Examiner Cowdery. The bank had a capital stock of $10,000, with deposits of nearly $50,000.

MILLIONS FOR CHURCHES

But Little Has Trinity Expended to Relieve Its Wretched Tenants.

AMPLE PROVISIONS TO SAVE SOULS

Scarcely Any to Protect Lives by Making Its Foul Houses Wholesome and Clean.

RECORD OF DEATHS IN THE DWELLINGS

In Some Places Deaths Have Been So Frequent as to Cause the Board of Health to More than Once Make Complaint.

The records of the Building Department are a beacon light to those who go in search of the policy of Trinity Church Corporation. They show that Trinity puts spiritual welfare far above mere physical health and comfort.

In twelve years, according to the ledgers of this department, the corporation has bettered the physical, the merely sanitary condition of its tenants to the extent of five small houses, and two small tenements, the one holding ten families, the other twelve.

In the same period the corporation has spent $780,000 on new factories and warehouses and several million dollars on churches and chapels.

The chief part of Trinity's income during the last five years, it is said, has been devoted to the erection of a magnificent church—known as St. Agnes's—on the south side of Ninety-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Columbus Avenue. It is one of the most costly and superb Episcopal houses of worship in this country.

Although claiming it was too poor to improve its ramshackle and unhealthy tenements, Trinity has been able to spend $1,000,000 on St. Agnis's Church.

It cannot be said there was any pressing need for this church, great as is its beauty. St. Michael's, which is also a new and splendid Episcopal Church, is only eight short blocks to the south of St. Agnes's, and there are four or five Episcopal churches in that part of the west side.

While showing its great solicitude for the general spiritual welfare of the city, Trinity has overlooked the spiritual needs of its own tenants. It has built no churches for them, and the Episcopalians who dwell in the Trinity tenements have to go far to worship according to their tenets. They can see from a distance the brown steeple of old St. John's Church, in lower Varick Street, but to reach it or any other Episcopal church they must leave their shabby neighborhood far behind, and go into the newer and cleaner districts that surround them.

The closest scrutiny fails to show that the sedulous concern of Trinity Church Corporation for the spiritual welfare of the community has yet had the effect of lowering the death rate in the Trinity tenements or in ameliorating the condition of those that dwell therein. It has not reduced the number of complaints against these tenements, nor put water on the floors, nor scrubbed the unclean walls, nor drained the damp cellars and areas of their foul and stagnant pools.

It has not patched the leaking roofs nor improved the plumbing.

Trinity's cornern for the spiritual welfare of the community has not put fire escapes on its tenements, nor has it prevented the condemnation of 6 Sullivan Street, 28 Clarke Street, 1 Dominick Street, and 37 and 41 Watts Street as unsafe buildings, which must either be torn down or extensively repaired to make them safe.

It has, however, considerably reduced the Sunday pedestrian exercise of Episcopalians on the upper west side and elsewhere, and has given them a choice of five fine churches of their faith near by, where before they were compelled to get along with only four.

Over Three Hundred Deaths.

Notwithstanding the Trinity Church Corporation has credited the spiritual side of its ledger with $1,000,000 spent on St. Agnes's Church, there were 8 persons who died in Trinity's old house, 83 Charlton Street, in the past three years. There were 394 deaths in 155 of its ancient houses and tenements.

The deaths in the Trinity tenements, it would seem from the records of the Board of Health, are not regulated by the number of new churches built by Trinity, but by the number of sanitary complaints against the premises.

Five of those who died at 83 Charlton Street were little children. There were five deaths in two years in the Trinity tenement, 26 Clarke Street. This place was complained of to the Board of Health in 1893 and again this year.

Four persons have died in three years at 84 Charlton Street, which has twice been the subject of complaint to the Board of Health. Five persons died in three years at 4 Clarkson Street. Four of those who suffered death there were little children. At 12 Clarkson Street there were six deaths in three years.

As has been pointed out before by The New-York Times, it is curious to note the relation between the number of deaths in the Trinity tenements and houses and the complaints as to their sanitary condition.

For instance, in the only house owned by the Trinity Church Corporation in Clarkson Street, namely, the house at No. 17, there have been no deaths reported in the period of this investigation.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger told the Tenement House Commission that Trinity Church Corporation, of which he is Controller, had spent about $1,000,000 in improvements on its tract in the past ten years. These improvements, he testified, consisted of factories and tenements.

"These expenses for improvements have been made rather in the construction of new buildings than in renovating old ones?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "except in the ordinary repairs to old buildings. But we do not alter old buildings—we prefer to tear down a portion and put up modern buildings and factories.

"That is the policy, as fast as we can do it. We have in the last ten years spent over $100,000 per year."

The following table, compiled from the records of the Building Department, shows

Schumann's Sons

Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Silverware.

Broadway, cor. 22d St.

SMALL ENAMEL LADIES' WATCHES

Aivasovsky's Large Paintings on View.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

the number and the kind of buildings Trinity has erected on its tract in the past twelve years:

1882.	Seven-story storehouse and warehouse, 440 to 444 Canal Street; estimated cost	$110,000
	Five-story storehouse and warehouse, northeast corner King and Greenwich Streets; estimated cost	60,000
	Five-story tenement, to hold twelve families, northwest corner Hudson and Charlton Streets; estimated cost	30,000
	Five-story tenement, to hold ten families, 99 Charlton Street; estimated cost	12,000
	Total estimated cost	$212,000
1883.	Seven-story factory and warehouse on the east side of Greenwich Street, extending from Vestry to Desbrosses Street; estimated cost	200,000
1884.	Seven-story storehouse and warehouse on the north side of Vestry Street, east of Greenwich, extending through to Desbrosses; estimated cost	120,000
	One-story store, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 Desbrosses Street; estimated cost	500
	Total estimated cost	$120,500
1885.	Seven-story store and factory, nothwest corner Hudson and Charlton Streets; estimated cost	130,000
	Five three-story houses, southeast corner Varick and King Streets, with stores on the ground floor; not over two families in a house; estimated cost	20,000
	One-story store, 140 and 142 Varick Street; estimated cost	5,000
	Total estimated cost	$155,000
1886.	Four-story parish schoolhouse and office of Trinity Church Corporation, east side of Church Streey, from Vesey to Fulton Street; estimated cost	100,000
	Six-story warehouse and factory, 376 and 378 Greenwich Street; estimated cost	40,000
	Total estimated cost	$140,000
1887.	Nothing.	
1888.	Nothing	
1889.	One-story store, 152 Christopher Street; estimated cost	$1,500
1890.	Nothing.	
1891.	Nothing.	
1892.	Nothing.	
1893.	Two-story store and office building, southeast corner of Greenwich and Houston Streets; estimated cost	12,000
1894.	One-story building for storage, in the rear of 273 Spring Street; estimated cost	1,000
	Total estimated cost	$842,000

The words "estimated cost" used in the above table mean the sworn estimate of cost filed with the plans.

Accompanying this article is a map showing the number and location of houses and tenements and other buildings on the Trinity tract which are actually owned by Trinity. They number 357. In general terms Trinity owns nearly all of the land included in the limits of the map, but a good deal of the land is leased, and the buildings thereon are owned by the lessees. Trinity's city taxes amounted in 1893 to $52,634.21.

Few Betterments in Eight Years.

The table shows that Trinity has added practically no betterments of any kind to its tract since 1886. It built no structures thereon in 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, or 1892. During the past eight years only $14,500 has been spent in building on the tract.

An investigation was made yesterday by The New-York Times of the question of ownership of the house 3 Desbrosses Street, whose occupant, Mrs. W. H. Burnham, wrote stating that the house did not belong to Trinity. The house is very old and dilapidated. It is out of plumb and has been occupied by the Burnham family for three-quarters of a century. Originally, the land was held by the Burnhams on a long lease, and the building was erected by them, but the lease expired several years ago, and the house passed into the ownership of the corporation. It did not take possession, however, but has since let it to the Burnhams on yearly leases.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, and the head of the Trinity Corporation, has a long signed article in the current number of The Churchman on the subject of the Trinity tenements. He complains of the newspaper articles on the subject, and says that Trinity is being unfairly treated. On the subject of the death rate he says:

"As to the alleged excessive death rate in houses on our property, I have no information as to the method pursued in obtaining the results, and I believe them to be fallacious. It is quite as probable that any unhealthfulness in the neighborhood is due to the neglect of the city authorities to remove garbage and keep the streets clean as to any defects in the building."

The New-York Times has not manufactured the death rate. This paper merely took the rate from the official records of the Board of Health. The books there are open to the Rev. Mr. Dix.

CONDEMNED BY THE INSPECTORS

Reports Made on Many Trinity Houses and Tenements.

The fact that many of Trinity's tenements and houses are unhealthful and that the death rate in them is high, as pointed out by The New-York Times, has been amply sustained by the official investigation made by the Board of Health.

That Trinity's houses are dilapidated and unsafe in many instances, as The Times has charged, is now officially confirmed by the investigation which has been and is now being carried on by the Department of Buildings.

Here are the reports and recommendations made up to date by the Building Inspectors. Only houses owned by Trinity are included in the list:

No. 6 Sullivan Street is a three-story brick house.

"The northern wall of the second-story extension at the first story is cracked, bulged, and in unsafe condition," says the Building Department Inspector. He continues:

"The building must be taken down and removed or made safe by properly shoring and bracing the northerly wall above the first story, and all the portions of the wall which are cracked, bulged, and in an unsafe condition must be taken down and rebuilt according to law."

No. 28 Clarke Street was complained of to the Board of Health in 1892 and again this year. There have been three deaths there in the last three years. Referring to this building, the Building Department Inspector says:

"The chimneys above the roof are cracked, bulged, and in an unsafe condition. The southerly foundation wall is bulged, cracked, and in an unsafe condition."

Unless the Trinity Church Corporation tears it down, the Inspector adds that they must render it safe by taking down the chimney and all that portion of the foundation which is bulged, cracked, and in an unsafe condition, and rebuild it according to law.

The report on 1 Dominick Street, which is a two-story and attic building, is as follows:

"The chimney above the roof is in an unsafe and dangerous condition. The building must be taken down or made safe by taking down the chimney to the roof and rebuilding it in a lawful manner."

In an Unsafe Condition.

Nos. 539 and 543 Broome Street are owned, respectively, by Hiram Merritt and Mrs. F. A. Bremistel. They are reported as unsafe. Trinity owns the land.

In reporting on 41 Watts Street, which is a two-story basement and attic building, the Inspector says:

"The chimneys above the roof are in a bulging, overhanging, and unsafe condition. They must be taken down to the roof and rebuilt, straight and plumb, according to law."

The same report is made on 37 Watts Street, which is a two-story basement and attic. The chimneys there are bulged, overhanging, and in an unsafe condition.

The need of fire escapes is apparent in many of the buildings owned by the Trinity Church Corporation.

No. 86 Charlton Street is a two-story basement and attic building, occupied by six families. The Inspector reports that it requires a fire escape of iron balconies on the front, taking in the two westerly windows at the second story and the two windows at the attic story; also on the rear, taking in the centre window at the second and attic stories, with connecting stairs and drop ladder to the ground.

At 342 Hudson Street, occupied by three families, where the reporters for The New-York Times found that Chinese were wont to resort for the purpose of smoking opium, the Inspector says that a fire escape must be put up.

"It shall consist," he says, "of iron balconies on the front, taking in the centre windows at the second and third floors, connected by stairs and a drop ladder to the ground."

At 10 Clarkson Street there are four families. The building has been complained about to the Board of Health. There were three deaths there in three years. The Building Department report says:

"This building requires a fire escape, to consist of iron balconies on the front, taking in the two middle windows on the second story and the middle window at the third story; also iron balconies in the rear, taking in the middle windows at the second and third stories; all with stairs and drop ladders to the ground."

Fire Escapes Necessary.

No. 459 Morton Street, a four-story and basement brick house, sheltering five families, is reported as follows:

"The building requires a fire escape to consist of iron balconies on the front, taking in the middle windows at the second and third stories and the westerly window of the fourth story, with stairs and drop ladders."

A report is also made on the three-story brick factory at 16 Desbrosses Street. It reads:

"The law is violated in that the weight each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof has not been estimated by the owner or occupant thereof, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant, and posted in a conspicuous place upon the several floors to which it relates; also that said statement has not been sworn to and filed in the office of the Department of Buildings."

The cases of defective leaders are numerous.

"The metallic leader in front is not connected by a pipe or pipes with the sewer," report the Inspectors in the following buildings:

No. 23 Clarke Street, 23½ Clarke Street, 28 Clarke Street, 4 Sullivan Street, 70 Vandam Street, 1 Dominick Street, 3 Dominick Street, 2 Grove Street, 4 Grove Street, 6 Grove Street, 8 Grove Street, 10 Grove Street, 39 Watts Street, 47 Watts Street, 55 Watts Street, 75 Barrow Street, 76 Barrow Street, 134 Christopher Street, 136 Christopher Street, 138 Christopher Street, 140 Christopher Street, and 85 King Street.

On 6 Sullivan Street there is an additional report, which reads:

"The law is violated here in that the window openings on the rear aboye the first story are not provided with blinds or shutters made of iron, or blinds of pine; or, rather, of soft wood, of two thicknesses of matched board, at right angles with each other, and securely covered with tin on both sides and edges."

The Trinity Church Tenements.

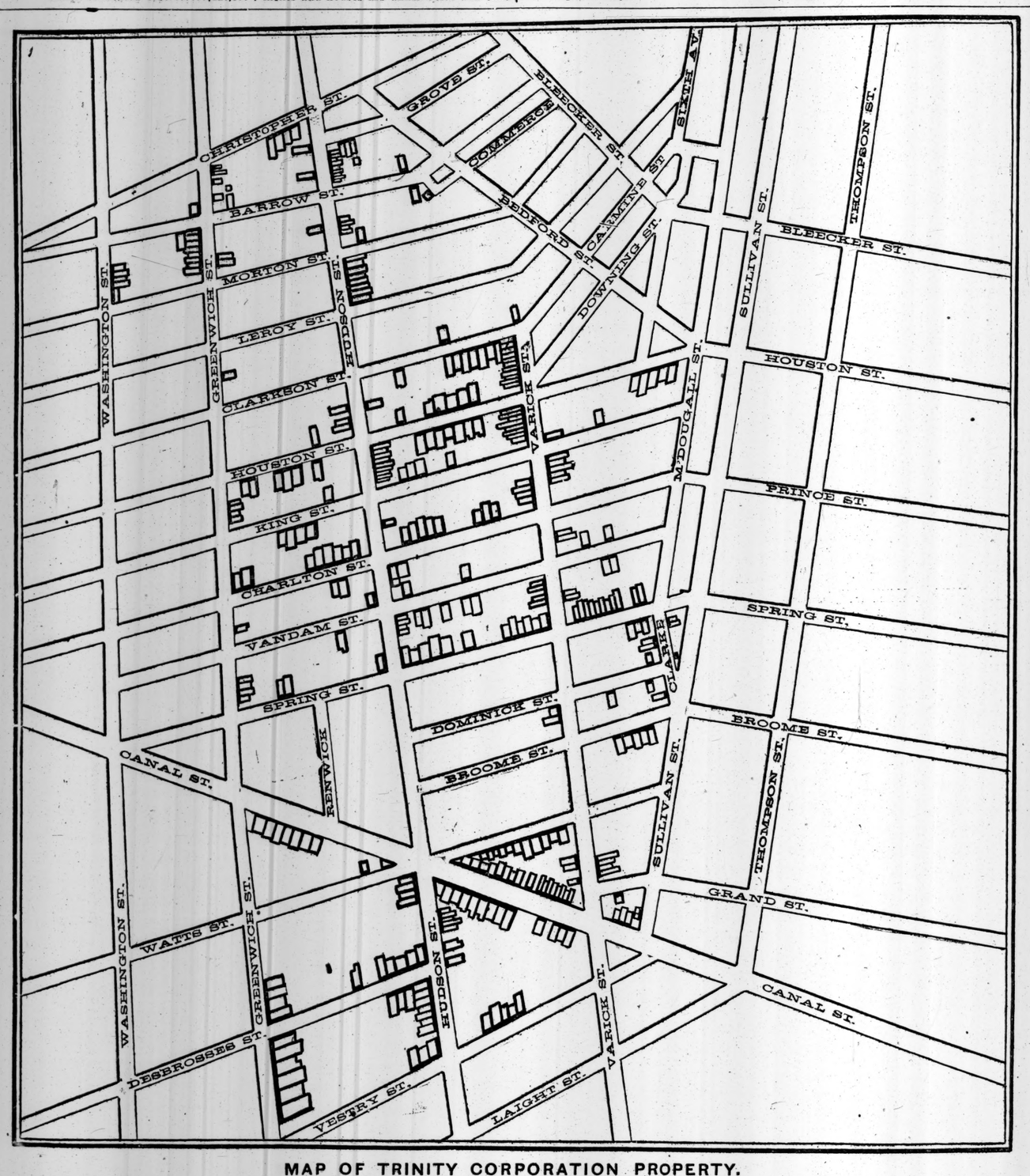
From The Springfield Republican.

The tenement-house investigating committee in New-York City seems to have proved by its investigations that the managers of the corporation of Trinity Church have been at least indifferent to the sanitary conditions of the tenement houses belonging to that corporation. Excluding tenements built on land leased from Trinity Church, and over which that corporation has no control, it yet seems to be proved that some of the worst tenements in New-York, from a sanitary point of view, are owned and managed by Trinity Church. Of course, so far as this is true, it is unpardonable; doubly so because the owner of these wretched and unfit abiding places for human beings is a Christian church, but it is not surprising. The corporation of Trinity Church is a business organization, which conducts its affairs in a business manner, and everybody knows that the one end and aim of business management is to obtain the largest practical returns from a given investment. * * *

Trinity Church corporation has therefore, fallen into the way of the world in this tenement-house matter. Its tenement houses are so many investments of its money, and its tenants so many contributors to the income from that investment. To put these tenements into proper sanitary condition so as to bring the death rate in them down to the average of the city, or the average of the best tenement-house districts in the city, would mean a considerable reduction of net income from them. * * *

On the other hand, the philanthropic and charitable side of Trinity Church is just as vigorous and active as its business side, and a large part of this income from tenement houses go to advance distinctly humanitarian ends.

Trinity Church, like too many another corporation and individual, seems to have acted in this matter on the familiar principle that "business is business"—and so is not to be confounded or diluted with sentiment or philanthropy. But all the same, such a view is a long way from accord with the teaching of Jesus, and a corporation which bears the name of a Christian church may well differ from other business enterprises.



MAP OF TRINITY CORPORATION PROPERTY.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

LIFE ON BOARD A WRECK

It May Be Comfortable Enough Until the First Storm Comes.

In calm weather a man might live for some time quite comfortably on an abandoned wreck at sea, but he would have an uneasy feeling that the first storm might knock the hulk to pieces. So he would fly distress signals and try to catch the eye of some passing skipper.

This world—particularly the civilized part of it—is full of people whose situation is like that of the abandoned ship. While the weather is not too changeable, and they don't work too hard, they laugh at the suggestion that they are not as strong as anybody.

But they stop laughing when the Winter storms come, and toil and exposure and mental strain conspire to break them down.

They tell, in a husky, uncertain voice, that they feel chilly, when their neighbors declare that the air is not cold. They have aches in the head and limbs, a cough and stiffness of the muscles. Sometimes they think they are going to be laid up with rheumatism.

A rigid examination will not disclose any organic breakdown, but the wise physician is not puzzled. This is the condition, he knows, in which a good stimulant will work wonders of healing. He will order only Duffy's Malt Whiskey, with the invigorating properties of which the whole Nation is acquainted.

Once let the circulation of the red life stream be quickened and all disease-laden particles will be expelled from the body, and health will be restored. The poor wreck becomes a sound, seaworthy vessel.

Because the utmost care is used in making it, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has never fallen below the highest standard of excellence and medicinal power. It is a friend of the family.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

James Lusk Alcorn.

James Lusk Alcorn died yesterday at Eagle Nest, Miss., after an illness lasting many months.

James Lusk Alcorn was for many years a conspicuous figure in Mississippi politics. Born in Golconda, Ill., Nov. 14, 1816, he early removed to Kentucky, where he was educated. For five years he was a Deputy Sheriff in Livingston County, and in 1843 was elected to the Legislature by the Whig Party, with which his fortunes were cast up to the time of its dissolution.

In 1844 Mr. Alcorn removed to Mississippi and began the practice of law. From 1846 to 1865 he served in one branch or the other of the State Legislature. In 1852 he was chosen an Elector at Large on the Scott ticket, and in 1857 was nominated for Governor by the Whigs, but declined the nomination, preferring to make the race for Congress, which he did, being defeated by L. Q. C. Lamar. Mr. Alcorn was the founder of the State levee system, and in 1858 became President of the Levee Board of the Yazoo delta. In 1861 he was elected Brigadier General by the State Convention, of which he was a member, but his commission was refused by Jefferson Davis because of past political differences. In 1865 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1869 Mr. Alcorn was elected Governor of the State on the Republican ticket, defeating Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of Gen. U. S. Grant. While a Republican, he was very conservative, and his election was secured by the co-operation of a large majority of the Democratic Party of the State. Gov. Alcorn was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hiram R. Rivels, whose term expired in March, 1871. He resigned the Governorship and took the seat. While in the Senate, Ames and Alcorn, the two Mississippi Senators, became estranged, and in 1873 they were opposing candidates for Governor, Ames being elected. In that year the Democrats refused to make a nomination, and Alcorn received most of their votes. Since then he had been living quietly at his home in Coahoma County, following the occupation of a planter. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, and, though still a pronounced Republican, favored strong measures on suffrage, so as to take the negro largely out of politics.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Carl Julius Reibetantz, chief of the local department of The German Correspondent of Baltimore, died yesterday. Dr. Reibetantz was born in Glauchau, Saxony, in 1826. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Leipsic. In 1848 he was forced to leave his native country on account of the part he took in the German revolution, and came to New-York. He established a drug store in this city; but in a short time entered the newspaper business. For several years he was connected with The New-York Staats Zeitung. In 1862 he went to Baltimore, and had since that time been with The German Correspondent.

—Phineas Ball, ex-Mayor of Worcester, Mass., died suddenly from heart failure Wednesday, aged seventy years. Mr. Ball was a civil, consulting, and hydraulic engineer, and had done work all over New-England. He was Water Commissioner from 1863 to 1867; City Engineer from 1867 to 1872, and Mayor in 1865. He was President of the Union Water-Meter Company at the time of his death.

—Horatio Kimball died at Keene, N. H., yesterday of heart disease, aged seventy-three. He had been four times Mayor of the city, being the only one to hold the position so long. He was formerly editor and publisher of The Cheshire Republican.

—Col. Nathaniel Gaither died Wednesday at Harrodsburg, Ky., aged fifty-nine years. He was noted in the South as an orator. He served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature and was for a time Secretary of State.

—Douglas Putnam, a great grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, died yesterday at Marietta, Ohio, aged eighty-eight years.

MANAGER MAYER SUED FOR DAMAGES

The Mother of a Child Pianiste Asks $15,000 for Breach of Contract.

Mrs. Lucia Simonson, mother of Frieda Simonson, the child pianiste, who has made quite a sensation in Europe, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Marcus R. Mayer for breach of contract, placing damages at $15,000. The summons and complaint have been served, and Manager Mayer has twenty days in which to file his answer.

Mrs. Simonson's charge is that when Mr. Mayer was in Berlin he made a contract with her for the services of her daughter Frieda, to make a concert tour of America as a joint star with Jean Gerardy, the violoncellist. The contract signed called for forty concerts during the present season, With the privilege of twenty additional at a salary of $150 a concert. Mr. Mayer was to deposit $1,250 as a guarantee with the American agents of M. & M. Rothschild, German bankers, one month before the beginning of the season here. This, Mrs. Simonson says, he failed to do, but, instead, notified her of his intention to break the contract, on the ground that the Gerry Society would interfere with Frieda's appearance.

Mrs. Simonson, however, claims that this was simply an excuse, and says that the society has already given permission for the child to appear three times a week, should she come to this country.



TIRED - OUT

AND USED UP AFTER A DAY'S SHOPPING?

TAKE BROMO CAFFEINE

A PROMPT RELIEF.

CAUTION! Don't injure your health by taking other Bromo headache cures. They are infringements.

All Druggists. Small, 10c. | Large, $1.00.

GOOD MEN SHOULD BE ELECTED

THE ONLY WAY, SAYS MR. CARTER, TO GET GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

In Favor of an Extension of Good Government Clubs—Must Beware of Men in National Politics.

James C. Carter, President of the City Club, addressed the members and friends of Good Government Club B, at their clubhouse, in One Hundred and Fourth Street, last evening. He chose for his subject, "The Future of the Good Government Clubs."

The Rev. John P. Peters, one of the Trustees of the club, presented Mr. Carter to those who had assembled.

Mr. Carter began by advising his hearers to consider the future of the clubs in the light of their recent past, and the means by which they can best gain the ends which they have in view.

"I have been devoted for the last forty years to the subject of Good Government," he said. "Many times I have met with defeat, but I have always continued in my effort.

"This movement has come to remain as a permanent one for the future. It may, by neglect and inattention, die and pass away; it may, on the other hand, not die in that way, but through the management of men who use it for their own ends. It may become ineffective through the want of proper intelligence to guide it. But we must determine that it shall not die, but become an instrumentality for the advanced political future of the city.

"We constituted one material element in producing the glorious result, and we should always strive to arouse the forces in this country that are able to overcome evils such as existed.

"It was not by the votes of the Good Government Clubs, but by the interest they awakened, which made their cause the cause of the people, that the result was attained."

Mr. Carter admonished his hearers to have solely good city government in view; have that as their object, and make everything subordinate to it.

"The movement," he said, "has no concern with State or national politics or government, but with all conveniences and appliances for the benefit of the people of the city.

"How shall we get good government? One way is by watching the conduct of the officers who have been elected, but I don't think much of it. The notion of thinking that you can have good government by forcing bad men to do their duty is chimerical. They will still be seeking their own and not the public's ends.

"Some have a notion that if you only get new laws you will be all right, but from my experience, this won't amount to much, as the laws won't execute themselves.

"It comes to this: Have the right men in office. I mean those men who have sufficient ability to understand their duties and honesty enough to execute them properly. Then keep your eye on them, as there are no men in public life who will not bear watching.

"The means for obtaining good city government may be obtained through the formation of a party to carry out your ends. I see no means of achieving good government in this city except by electing good men to office, and by forming an association or party to carry out our ideas. We must organize for a common purpose; we must seek to control our elections.

"We did not do it at the last election by the force of our own numbers. The existence of an organization known to be engaged for the public interest drew disinterested support from the outside. Your strength was in the fact that your interest and devotion to good government was known.

"If there could be gathered and held together such a vote of 50,000 in this city, it would control elections. The bulk of the right-thinking members of both parties would go with it. The Republicans would not nominate, the Democrats would hesitate, and we would unite the good men against the bad men and beat them.

"I am in favor of an extension of the Good Government Clubs. If we have drawn in 7,000 or 8,000 votes, why should we not quadruple the membership? If we can do that, the problem of procuring and maintaining good government for the city is solved.

"To obtain and maintain our object we will have difficulties to overcome. We must beware of men who want to use our organizations, of politicians in national politics who are willing to barter away municipal positions to carry out their ends, and other matters that will make it difficult to continue our single pursuit. It should be understood that the Good Government Clubs have municipal government alone in view, and no other object should be allowed to contend with it and rival it.

"Think of good streets, good parks, good water, and good schools, fulfilling their objects, and learn to take an interest in them, and have sufficient zeal and energy for the right to maintain that interest."

Mr. Carter met with frequent applause during his informal address, and received a rousing vote of thanks at its termination.

Among those present were George H. Baker, S. P. Carmichael, John C. Coleman, Edwin C. Dusenbury, Henry R. Elliot, Arthur H. Ely, T. A. Fulton, Theodore I. Haubner, William M. Kingsley, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., S. J. Luckings, L. C. Mygatt, J. H. C. Nevius, Frederick D. Owen, Charles S. Patteson, the Rev. John P. Peters, T. McClure Peters, Dr. E. H. Porter, Walter Stabler, and James K. Warnock.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego is at the Buckingham.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—H. Bax-Ironside of the British Embassy at Washington is at the Waldorf.

—L. J. Sargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Windsor.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo are at the Murray Hill.

—Col. and Mrs. J. L. Depeyster, George Young and family, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Stiner, E. P. Barker, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Capt. Cook, United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Marlborough.

For a Tremont Y. M. C. A.

A meeting to organize a Tremont branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at 721 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. General Secretary McBurney of the Young Men's Christian Association spoke on the line of work of the association and the methods to pursue in organizing a branch. T. C. Lewis, Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee to find a suitable site for a building and to get estimates of the cost of construction.

Baptist Mission Society Anniversary.

The second anniversary exercises of the New-York City Baptist Mission Society were held last night in the Epiphany Church, Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The annual report showed that the society is in a good condition.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. J. S. Beckley, and the Rev. H. M. Sanders. William S. Isaacs, President of the society, presided.

THE WEBER PIANO CO.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT OF OVER FORTY YEARS' STANDING.

"The Weber Piano business is one of the oldest of the kind in New-York City. It was established on a modest scale over forty years ago by Albert Weber, the senior, who, being a thoroughly skilled manufacturer and an able business man, achieved a high reputation, owing to the marked degree of excellence—musical, artistic, and mechanical—with which he endowed the noble instrument still bearing his name. This reputation, both of man and piano, yet exists undiminished, but it was attained only by great mental and physical strain to the founder of the business, resulting in his death at a comparatively early age; not, however, until he had enjoyed the fruition of his hope, which was to be the maker of the best piano in America.

"After Mr. Weber's death, the development of the business continued without interruption, and the corporation now prosecuting the business of the Weber Piano Company, looking upon his achievements with the highest regard, determined that the inherited fame of the Weber piano shall be not only kept intact, but augmented.

"The managers of the company include men who have had a technical training commensurate with their wide commercial experience, and they zealously avail of every means to uphold the traditions of German caution, ability, and aptitude embodied in the name of Weber, which is forever secured to the company.

"Ever since the death of Albert Weber, Sr., the management of the factory has been and is now under the supervision of Albert Weber, his son, who spent five years in learning the making of the piano, and who is a practical mechanic.

"The company has just completed the renovation and remodeling of its warerooms in the most modern style and at a large outlay. The first floor is an airy, spacious hall, with ample light by day and illuminated at night by numerous electric lamps. Here the visitor is gratified by the sight of a magnificent stock of the world-renowned Weber pianos, grand and upright, in cases of every variety of wood know to be most durable and beautiful. On the second floor of the building, reached by elevators, is another exhibit of pianos, similar in variety and beauty; while on the third floor are the offices and reception rooms, where the officers of the company do the honors of the house. The fourth floor is devoted to the proving and final tone-regulating of the pianos, and is fitted with every mechanical appliance for skilled workmen. We assure our readers that the Weber Piano establishment, on Fifth Avenue, corner of Sixteenth Street, is well worthy of inspection."—Staats Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1894.

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THE FISHING TUG GRACE IS CONDEMNED

A Canadian Judge Holds that She Violated the Fisheries Act.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—An important judgment was rendere by Judge MacDougall in the District Admiralty Court to-day in the action by the Crown for the condemnation of the United States fishing tug Grace of Dunkirk, N. Y., for violating the Canadian Fisheries act.

The tug was seized by the Dominion Government cruiser Dolphin last April, while fishing in British waters in Lake Erie, about eight miles from Port Colborne, without Canadian license, and brought into Port Colborne and tied up. The owners of the vessel denied any violation of the fishery laws. The three-mile limit, which applies to ocean fisheries, was urged to apply to the lakes also.

Judge MacDougall delivered an elaborate judgment, deciding that the law of nations recognizes the authority of a State to claim territorial rights in respect to so much of all-inland lakes as lies within its conventional boundaries, and that the tug Grace was fishing wholly within the Canadian waters. He therefore gave judgment for the Crown, with all costs of the suit, declaring that the tug, her tackle, rigging, cargo, and fishing apparatus be forfeited to the Crown.

JOHN BURNS IS SURPRISED

Chicago's Common Council Does Little and Buildings Are Too High.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John Burns, M. P., will leave here for St. Louis to-morrow morning. He visited the car works at Pullman this morning, and expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw. In the evening he was present at a meeting of the City Council. After he came away he remarked: "Is that all the work your Council does at a meeting?"

Mr. Burns says that Chicago's commercial architecture is imposing and surprises him, but he considers it dangerous. "I cannot walk by one of your twenty-story buildings," he said, "without a feeling of fear. The time will come when the people will realize to their sorrow the mistake in putting up such structures. I cannot understand, either, why people will build houses that exclude the sunshine. In London we will not allow it. I think the London laws regulating buildings are such as every city should have. We will not allow a building over sixty feet high to be erected on a forty-foot street."

He says the American reporter has surprised him more than anything else.

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ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL

Mr. Springer Has a Substitute for the Carlisle Plan.

CONFERENCE WITH THE SECRETARY

Amendments Which Are Expected to Meet Objections — Mr. Sperry and Mr. Brosius Talked Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—When the Committee on Rules of the House was asked a few days ago to make a rule to close the debate on the Currency bill in five days, there was no suggestion that the bill was to be amended in the slightest particular. Now there is so much disposition to amend, even in the mind of Mr. Springer, that it is intimated that he will offer a substitute for the Carlisle bill, carrying several amendments, one or two of which he has particularized.

This announcement is made at the same time that Mr. Springer expresses his opinion that the bill will pass. That will depend somewhat upon the amendments to be offered in the substitute, and acceptance of the substitute will not be cordial unless it is presented early enough to be thoroughly understood. It would be a poor time to bring in the substitute now, in the hope of immediate adoption, for there were less than a hundred members in the House to-day, and it is doubtful if a quorum will be here again until after the holidays. Mr. English of New-Jersey may insist upon bringing back a quorum to pass the holiday resolution, and that would afford the audience that should receive the substitute for the Currency bill.

Mr. Springer had a conference this morning with Secretary Carlisle regarding the criticisms which have been made by the opponents of the measure. As a result of the conference several amendments were agreed upon, which, Mr. Springer believes, will meet some of these objections.

The Carlisle bill, for example, limits to 75 per cent. of the capital stock ehe circulation which can be taken out under it. Under the seventh section of the bill, it is claimed by some members, certain banks having more than 75 per cent. of circulation would be permitted to take out circulation to the full amount of 90 per cent. of the capital stock, instead of 75 per cent. This apparent, but not real, conflict, Mr. Springer explains, will be remedied, so that there will be no confusion, and if any bank has such excess it will be required to retire it by depositing greenbacks for the payment in the manner now required by law for retiring circulation.

It is believed that the amendments agreed upon by Messrs. Springer and Carlisle today, as well as others which Mr. Springer has announced his purpose of offering, and such as the Democratic majority of the committee may deem necessary to perfect the bill, will be combined with those portions of the bill which now meet approval and will be offered as a substitute for the Carlisle bill in order to avoid the tedious delay which would result from their consideration as separate propositions.

The discussion in the House to-day was brief on account of the time taken up with the speechmaking about the New-Hampshire statues. Mr. Spring, (Dem., Conn.,) a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, led off, speaking generally in favor of the bill.

The State bank feature of the bill, Mr. Sperry said, did not meet with his approval, but he would vote for it as a part of the bill, if amended as he believed it should be. He criticised the provision of the bill which changed the form, value, and amount of security deposited to secure notes already issued, and asserted that Congress had not the constitutional power to make the change. He would move to amend the bill by making its provision in this regard apply to notes hereafter to be issued, and leave the security for notes already out undisturbed. The abolition of the Redemption Bureau in Washington was also objected to by Mr. Sperry. "I am in favor of the bill," he said, "but think it should be amended in the particulars named. It should be permissive in character, and supplement the national bank law."

In response to a question by Mr. Black, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Sperry said, with these provisions unchanged, in his opinion, the bill would fail of its purpose. A colloquy sprang up between Messrs. Sperry and Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) in which the former said that at present gold was really at a premium, because banks and business men preferred it to silver in their reserves and accounts, and this was due to the fact that there was impending over the people six hundred millions of silver, the parity with gold resting upon a tremulous basis.

Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) interrupted to ask if outstanding notes to the amount of one hundred millions had been presented for redemption would not the Government have been obliged to borrow the gold to pay them, as well as to meet current expenditures.

An animated colloquy ensued, Mr. Sperry declaring that the conditions confronting the Treasury now were the legitimate consequences and results of Republican legislation in the Fifty-first Congress, "sometimes called the McKinley Congress." There was not a single Republican speaker on the stump or on this floor, he said, but what denied his responsibility and that of his party for the legislation and its consequences.

Mr. Marsh—Such a statement as that, coming from one who advocates the Carlisle bill, lends respectability to the bill.

Mr. Sperry—Is that a question or a joke? [Laughter.]

In conclusion Mr. Sperry said the Government should redeem the greenbacks by the sale of bonds, funding its indebtedness once for all, instead of funding it day by day.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) followed Mr. Sperry in opposition to the bill. He said the discussion had developed the remarkable fact that friends of the pending measure, while advocating its passage and declaring themselves to be in favor of it, were yet opposed to every single section of it. This condition, he said, invited some reflections, arising from matters outside of the merits of the bill itself. In the course of setting forth some of these reflections, Mr. Brosius referrred to the statement made before the Committee on Banking and Currency that the enactment of the bill would cause financial distress.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Brosius who had testified to that effect before the committee.

Mr. Brosius—Why, everybody, substantially, but not in the same language; some not directly, but inferentially. And when the Chairman received the letter advocating the bill, one ewe lamb, as it were, it was read, and the committee decided that it should not be placed in the record.

Mr. Springer—Isn't it a fact that Mr. St. John was the only witness who prophesied a financial crisis as a result of the passage of the bill?

Mr. Brosius—I will admit that Mr. St. John drove rather a larger team and coach through the bill than any other witness, but I repeat that every one of them substantially predicted a financial crash to follow the enactment of the bill, differing only in degree.

Mr. Brosius devoted himself then to a review of the provisions of the bill, asserting that not only would it not relieve the existing conditions, but would not even tend in that direction.

REPRESENTATIVE GROW'S PLAN.

It Is Embodied in a Bill Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Grow of Pennsylvania introduced to-day his bill to amend the National Bank act. It provides that all acts which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating bank notes issued by national bank associations shall be amended so that the new associations now organized or that hereafter may be organized may deposit with the United States Treasury notes, including Treasury notes issued under the act of July, 1890, as security for circulating bank notes. An association making such deposit may receive for every $100 of the par value of the Treasury notes $110 in circulating bank notes of the same character as now provided in the National Bank act for circulating notes.

Section 2 provides that the United States Treasurer shall cancel all Treasury notes deposited as security for such circulating bank notes.

Section 3 requires that all State associations receiving circulating bank notes under this act shall be subject to the same supervision by the Controller of the Currency as the national banks are subject to, and the lien of the United States upon their assets and the personal liability of their stockholders for the redemption and payment of their circulating notes shall be the same as is now provided for by circulating notes of national banks.

The bill further provides that the reserve funds of the banks may, during the months of September, October, November, and December, be reduced, but not below 10 per cent., the notes to be exempt from taxation by Congress and to have all the legal qualities of the notes issued under the National Bank act.

"The purpose of my bill," said Mr. Grow, "is to allow the banks to deposit United States legal-tender notes in lieu of bonds as security for their circulation. The Treasury is to issue on every $100 for value in such Treasury notes $110 in circulating bank notes, in the same way that bank notes are issued now, all the Treasury notes thus deposited to be canceled.

"The circulating bank notes issued in their place would have all the legal qualities of the bank notes now in circulation, the Government to be liable for redemption and final payment just the same as now under the National Bank act.

"There would be no tax on circulating bank notes. It would be to the interest of the banks to deposit these Treasury notes instead of bonds at their present premium. The advantage to the Government would be that as soon as all the Treasury notes should be deposited there would be no demand notes to take gold out of the Treasury as fast as it is put in."

STILL EXPORTING GOLD.

Indications, However, that the Tide of Export Is Losing Strength.

Gold to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday by an exporting house, besides a lesser amount for use not stated. Exporters are still sorting the gold carefully, for rates of foreign exchange give only slight encouragement to shippers. Profits can be figured only on coin of very nearly full weight. The course of exchange promises to discourage plans for large shipments.

There is no longer talk of sending out as great a volume of coin to-morrow as that which went last week. Shippers cannot sell bills as they did one week ago. While exchange has not shown general decline, the market has been dull. Since shippers depend for export business on sales of bills, which they cover with gold shipments, the difficulty of making sales naturally restricts operations. It was thought yesterday that in place of sending out $3,000,000 or more to-morrow, shippers probably would not send half that amount, and possibly not more than $1,000,000.

Use for some of the coin deposited in the bank vaults by shippers in the last fortnight because too light for export was suggested yesterday by a banking house which sent to the Assay Office to ask the terms on which coin might be exchanged for bars. The caller was informed that by paying melting charges he might convert coin into bars. He returned to his house to figure on shipments of gold thus converted. The impression he left at the Assay Office was that since American gold is accepted abroad only as bullion, his house could make closer calculations and do safer business with bars bearing an official stamp of fineness than with the same gold in coin, and that this advantage might affect the charges for melting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Treasury stated balance to-day was $154,740,132, of which $90,848,541 was in gold.

Since the first issue of United States notes $215,165,000 has been redeemed in gold, and since the issue of Treasury notes began $70,509,000 of that sort of currency has been redeemed in gold. Notes of the same denomination have been reissued as fast as redeemed in gold, in accordance with law, to the extent of the $285,674,000 thus redeemed.

The Banks Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House today, on motion of Mr. Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.) passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to Mary Palmer Banks, widow of Gen. N. P. Banks.

HIGHBINDERS ACTIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Disreputable Women and Small Traders Their Principal Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Chinatown is again in a state of terror because of the lawlessness of a band of Highbinders, who have been driven by poverty and their criminal inclinations to commit all kinds of crimes. The chief victims of the robberies, shootings, and stabbing affrays are the disreputable Chinese women and small traders. Many of the desperadoes are ex-convicts.

The Rev. T. W. Smith Installed.

The Rev. Thomas W. Smith, who has been acting pastor of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, was regularly installed last night.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. George Alexander. The Rev. John C. Bliss read the Scriptural lesson and the Rev. George Alexander preached the sermon.

The prayer of installation was offered by the Rev. Francis H. Marling. The Rev. Thomas S. Hastings delivered the charge to the pastor and the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith charged the people. The services closed with a benediction by the pastor.

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THE SENATE RECONSIDERS

Rescinds Its Vote Confirming a Judicial Appointment.

NEW-YORK CONCERN MAKES CHARGES

Charles D. Clark of Tennessee the Man in Question—The Judiciary Committee Will Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate is chiding itself because of the necessity imposed upon it of reversing its decision with respect to a man apointed to a responsible judicial position. The President on Monday sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles D. Clark to be District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee. There had been a warm contest for the place, and Mr. Clark was regarded by Tennesseeans as a very lucky man. The next day the Senate, at the request of the two Tennessee Senators, departed from its usual course and confirmed the nomination. These Senators to-day were obliged to ask that the confirmation be recalled, as they had been informed by the Attorney General that charges affecting the character of Mr. Clark had been filed with him. Mr. Clark's nomination is now "hung up," and the final disposition of it depends much on the defense set up for him.

When the Senate convened this morning, Mr. Harris was whispering to several Senators, and soon afterward he asked for an executive session, which was granted without delay. When the public had been barred from the chamber, the Senator said that he was under the necessity of asking the Senate to reconsider its action with regard to the Clark nomination. This nomination, he added, had been indorsed by the bar of Tennessee, and he had at the time of its reception by the Senate no reason to believe that objection would arise. Soon after the Senate had taken affirmative action, however, the Attorney General had laid before him charges, preferred by a prominent corporation of New-York against Mr. Clark, that he had been guilty of accepting retainers on both sides of a case.

Mr. Harris told the Senate that the Attorney General believed that such an allegation should be carefully investigated before a commission should be issued to Mr. Clark, and in this opinion he concurred. He had brought the matter to the attention of the Senate at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Bate corroborated Mr. Harris, and, in view of the statements, the Senate concluded that it would be wise to reconsider Mr. Clark's confirmation.

The case was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that body will at once begin an investigation. Mr. Hoar took advantage of the opportunity properly to lecture the Senate for its haste in confirming Clark, asserting that it would have been more advisable to give the public due notice of the appointment.

The charges against Clark were preferred by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, through William Gibbs McAdoo, Jr., of the New-York brokerage firm of McAdoo & Pemberton. It is alleged that Clark was employed by the trust company as counsel in a case against some of his former clients, and that his declaration that he no longer had any business relations with the latter was subsequently found to be untrue. The essence of the charges is that he accepted a fee from both parties to the litigation. Mr. McAdoo, who is a distant relative of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, originally came from Tennessee, and is connected with a firm there. This accounts for his appearance in the case. He presented the facts to Attorney General Olney, and that officer at once communicated with Senator Harris.

The case in which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is interested, and which is the source of the scandal attaching to Clark, is to be adjudicated by the Judge of the Eastern and Middle District of Tennessee. The company holds that, if its contention regarding Clark should be shown to be correct, it would be highly improper to give him the seat to which he has been appointed.

It is thought that the many applicants for the position to which Mr. Clark was appointed will resume the struggle in case his appointment should be withdrawn.

In regard to the revoking of Mr. Clark's confirmation, David McClure of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The case is about like this: The nomination of Mr. Clark was a great surprise, as he was not the candidate of the Tennessee Representatives in Congress. Moreover, the confirmation was made very hastily. There is considerable opposition to Mr. Clark, the strongest element of which is his alleged unprofessional conduct in the suit with which we are connected.

"In this suit Mr. Clark's firm gave to certain claims a priority which the claimants were not entitled to, but which they are insisting on in the contention which is now going on in the United States court at Chattanooga.

"I would be loth to call Mr. Clark's action a dishonor to the profession, as there are different ways of viewing it, but it is at least not creditable to him.

"When his nomination was announced, a Chattanooga firm which I am not at liberty to name laid the charges before the Attorney General, but our firm had nothing to do with that part of it."

MORE TRIBULATION FOR DEBS

To be Tried for Conspiracy, with Sixty of His Followers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Although President Debs and the other officers and Directors of the American Railway Union will be in jail serving their sentences for contempt, their trials, together with sixty others on numerous indictments for conspiracy, will begin Jan. 8. On Jan. 4, however, Judge Grosscup will hear a motion to quash these indictments, but it is believed that the motion will be overruled, as the indictments are based on much the same character of evidence as that upon which the contempt cases were tried.

Among those to be tried is Grand Secretary Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. It is a singular fact that L. P. Benedict, Debs's private secretary, the man who is believed to have composed most of the telegrams which were approved and sent out by the chief during the strike, is about the only agitator of note who has not been indicted.

Will Claim a German Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Capt. J. M. Brunsow and his wife, the Baroness Ida von Barnekow, who inherited her title from her father, are on their way from their home here to Berlin to claim the two-hundred-and-sixty-thousand-dollar estate left by the father of the Baroness, who owned the Island of Puegen. The late Baron, who formerly lived here, married a San Francisco woman. His daughter, the only child, is eighteen years of age.

Grosvenor for Governor of Ohio.

ATHENS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—It is generally understood here that Charles H. Grosvenor is an aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination. It is asserted by some who claim to know that he has a lieutenant in every county in the State looking after his interests.

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ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI AT DINNER

Good Fellowship, Excellent Menu, and Witty Speeches Made the Occasion One to be Remembered.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, Fordham, was held at Delmonico's last evening. Nearly 100 covers were laid, four long tables being set—one for guests and three for members of the association.

The room and tables were elaborately decorated with large pink roses, chrysanthemums, ferns, and smilax, in profusion. The merriest good fellowship prevailed throughout the evening.

The menu was excellent, the cards being decidedly unique. The names of the various courses and wines were, as usual, in French, but with the name of each dish there was printed an appropriate Latin quotation, descriptive of it.

The President of the Alumni Association, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, acted as toastmaster. The first toast, "Alma Mater," was answered by three alumni, Francis V. S. Oliver of the Class of '60 responding to "St. John's and Her Sons in the Past," William A. Ferguson, '94, telling of "St. John's and Her Students of To-day," and Joseph J. Marrin of the Class of '57 predicting many bright things for "St. John's in the Future."

A toast to the "Faculty and Professors of St. John's College" was responded to by the Very Rev. Provincial William O'Brien Pardow, S. J.; the Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, S. J., President of St. John's College, and the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier's.

"Our Sister Associations and Their Representatives, our Guests," was the toast to which the alumni associations of the following colleges responded: Boston College, Georgetown University, Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; Manhattan, Mount St. Mary's, St. Francis Xavier's, St. John's, Brooklyn; St. Peter's, Jersey City, and Seton Hall. The responses were all witty and appropriate, and called forth a good deal of applause.

Gen. McMahon introduced Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop said that, as he was not down on the list of speakers, he would only thank those present for the courtesy extended to him. He had the interests of St. John's College at heart, although he had not had the honor of being reared within its walls.

Poems were read, which were written for the occasion, by Dr. James N. Butler, '84, and Thomas B. Connery, '53.

Among those who sat at the guests' table were Joseph J. O'Donohue, Judge J. F. Daly, T. E. Crimmins, J. F. Meehan, President of St. Francis Xavier Alumni; James S. Coleman, Edward Murphy, Jr., John D. Crimmins, the Rev. Father Clarke, S. J.; Mgr. J. M. Farley, Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. T. J. Gannon, S. J.; the Rev. J. F. Mooney, V. G.; the Rev. Brother Justin, President of Manhattan College; R. H. Clarke, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, Morgan J. O'Brien, Col. W. L. Brown, James J. Grady, President of the Manhattan College Alumni, and the President of the Alumni of Holy Cross College.

Among the members of the alumni association present were Edward Renaud, the Rev. J. A. McKenna, T. F. Neville, J. J. Doherty, William Seton, the Rev. J. Dougherty, P. A. Hargous, J. A. Morrisse, R. S. Treacy, Miles M. O'Brien, Joseph J. Marrin, T. J. Murray, J. F. McLoughlin, J. D. King, the Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Boylan, J. E. Kelly, K. J. Fortescue, T. J. Cummins, Dr. T. J. Dunn, C. M. Siebert, Dr. J. N. Butler, Dr. W. J. O'Byrne, Alphons Lynch, C. A. Watson, F. J. McCann, C. J. McCafferty, Dr. G. M. Edebohls, Dr. T. J. Aspell, P. Lynch, D. J. Dowdney, W. A. Ferguson, J. V. Morisse, Dr. E. J. Aspell, James V. Bergen, P. J. Dwyer, H. E. McLoughlin, J. P. O'Brien, H. K. Doherty, Dr. J. J. Aspell, the Rev. D. H. O'Dwyer, James Oliver, the Rev. J. J. Flood, Henry D. Purroy, C. P. Duffy, the Rev. James E. Bobier, John P. Dunn, Mr. Gerrity, P. A. Hendrick, William McCormick, J. J. Brady, the Rev. M. J. McEvoy, Eugene Durnin, the Rev. I. Meister, Gen. O'Beirne, the Rev. C. T. Murphy, John B. Robinson, M. McM. Ramsay, H. D. Macdona, S. A. Wall, E. A. McCaffry, W. H. Hurst, T. B. Connery.

A THIRD FROM UNION LEAGUE MEN

Contributions to Republican County Committee—District Protests.

The Republican County Committee held its regular meeting, which was the last of the present organization, at Adelphi Hall, in Fifty-seventh Street, last night.

Treasurer Einstein reported that $33,000 had been contributed from all sources to the organization during the year. Of this $11,000 came from members of the Union League Club.

This has all been spent, except $800, which is now in the treasury.

Protests were sent in from twenty-four election districts, complaining of the methods of conducting the primaries last week. These protests were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

James S. Lehmaier of the Twenty-third Assembly District proposed an amendment to the Constitution, basing the representation in the election district associations on the vote cast for Republican State candidates at the preceding election, instead of on the enrollment of voters, as at present. The reason for this change, it was said, was that the enrollment might be padded to meet emergencies, while the vote is a matter of record.

The amendment went over for one month under the rules.

Detective Turns Highwayman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Gotleib Bottles and John Osborne, a saloon keeper of this city, were arrested this morning charged with stopping a Hertel Avenue trolley car on the 5th inst. and robbing the conductor and motorman. They used handkerchiefs for masks. Both pleaded guilty, and were held for the upper court. Osborne carries a badge of the National Detective Bureau of Indianapolis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:50 A. M.—60 Macdougal Street; St. Anthony's School; damage, $25.

1:20 P. M.—741 Tenth Avenue; Charles Diedrich; shed; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—Chimney; 85 James Street; damage slight.

11:10 P. M.—West Forty-seventh Street; occupied by Charles E. Reynolds; sash and blinds; loss, $30,000.

GOOD WORDS FOR CYCLING

Dr. G. M. Hammond Thinks It an Excellent Form of Exercise.

OF SERVICE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

His Paper Discussed at the Academy of Medicine — Report of the National Quarantine Committee.

An interesting meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night brought a number of the Fellows together, among whom were Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Prof. E. G. Janeway, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Stuyvesant F. Morris, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. Richard H. Darby. President D. B. St. John Roosa was in the chair.

Two of the most interesting features of the meeting were the report of the Committee on National Quarantine on the progress made toward securing a National Board of Public Health and a paper by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond on the influences of bicycle riding on health and disease.

On motion of Dr. Jacobi, the vote by which the resignation of Dr. F. B. Foster was accepted was reconsidered, and the resignation was not accepted, it having been tendered under a misapprehension. Dr. Roosa said that this action voiced the ideas of every Fellow in the academy.

A tribute to the memory of the late Dr. George A. Peters was paid by the Chairman, who expressed a hope that at a convenient time some memorial to Dr. Peters would be decided on.

In presenting to the academy an oil painting, "Resusciation from a State of Trance," the gift of Dr. Octavius A. White, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas eulogized the artist, John Blake White, of South Carolina, the father of the donor.

Mr. White was renowned early in the century, when the country suffered from three vices—intemperance, dueling, and a growing want of affection for the Government. Mr. White labored against tippling, the code of honor, and disloyalty, at the same time devoting himself to historical painting. Some of his best-known canvases are the "Battle of Eutaw Springs," "Swamp Fox of South Carolina," and "Unfurling of the American Flag at the City of Mexico."

The picture presented to the academy was the result of or was suggested by Washington Austin's "Spelatro," or the "Bloody Hand."

The tradition which the painting illustrates is that of a grandee family of Spain 200 years ago. A woman of the family appeared to die, and was interred in the family vault, hewn out of the solid rock, blazing in her jewels. Two bravos, robbers of graves, forced the doors of the vault, and with their knives pried off her rings and wounded her.

The painting shows the woman rising from her coffin and the robbers retreating, in torchlight, horror-stricken, from the bier.

Dr. Thomas asked the academy to accept the gift because of its intrinsic merit, the interest which prompted the donor—a testimonial of the appreciation he has of the pleasure he experienced as a Fellow—and as a cornerstone around which many other pictures may collect.

In thanking the donor and Dr. Thomas on behalf of the academy, Dr. Roosa was happy in expressing the gratitude of the Fellows, and the vote of acceptance was cordial.

Dr. Derby, Secretary of the Committee on National Quarantine, presented the following report on progress:

To the New-York Academy of Medicine:

On Feb. 16, 1893, the National Quarantine Committee made its report to the academy and the committee was discharged. On Feb. 24 the committee was reappointed under the following resolution:

"That the President of the academy be directed to reappoint the committee known as the National Quarantine Committee, filling such vacancies as may be caused by resignation, and that the committee be directed to continue such measures as it may already have adopted, and to take such further steps as in its judgment will tend to the establishment of a satisfactory system of national quarantine."

Your committee, thus reappointed, met, and, after much deliberation, came to the following conclusions:

It recognized, first, that the most certain protection of this or any other country against the ravages of infectious disease lay in the practice of carefully-planned internal sanitation. It believed that, for the present at least, an intelligently-rigorous system of maritime quarantine was necessary in this country.

It was convinced that the interest of the public health of this country demanded the establishment at an early day of a National Bureau of Health, under whose supervision and control, together with other matters concerning the public health, the maritime quarantine system should be placed.

It believed that the duties of such a board, in addition to those involved in the maritime quarantine should be to sustain and encourage research in matters concerning the causes and prevention of disease, the obtaining and disseminating information on matters affecting public health, the formulating and enforcing such rules and regulations as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, and the spread of the same within the territory of the United States; the advising of the several departments of the Government and the executives of the several States on all questions submitted to them relating to the public health, and thereby providing a properly constituted body to deal with all international questions of sanitation. So thoroughly impressed was your committee with the soundness of these views that on June 20, it memorialized the academy and asked permission to take such steps as seemed necessary to secure the organization of a National Bureau of Health, quarantine being a function of the bureau.

The request of your committee was granted and the functions of the committee were so enlarged as to permit the committee to arrange for the establishment of a National Bureau of Health.

Your committee proceeded at once to draft a bill creating national organization of public health, the sub-committee engaged in this work most carefully reviewed all the bills heretofore introduced into Congress on this subject, embodying in the new bill such of their features as seemed adapted to present needs. The main points of the bill which was thus drawn were the establishment of a Bureau of Public Health in the Treasury Department, the creation of a commission of fifteen members, consisting of Commissioners appointed by the President from the several sanitary districts into which the country was to be divided, of the Surgeon Generals of the army and navy, and the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, as well as an officer learned in the law, detailed by the Attorney General from the Department of Justice.

This bill was printed and very largely distributed throughout the country. It was introduced into both houses of Congress and referred in the House to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, in the Senate to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Your representatives in every step asked for and obtained advice from prominent sanitarians throughout the country, and on several occasions had the advantage of the presence at their deliberations of distinguished authorities on public health from other cities.

After careful consideration, in order to conform to certain suggestions and disarm a few minor criticisms, it was decided to make some alterations in the original bill. The most important of these were the substitution of a Commissioner of Health for the somewhat unwieldy Executive Commission; the establishment of the bureau, save for certain details in the administration of maritime quarantine, in the Department of the Interior, in which department analogous bureaus are now provided for, and the enlargement of the membership of the Advisory Council, so that each State should be represented in its deliberations.

Finally, the revised bill was submitted to W. P. Prentice of New-York City, an eminent expert in health legislation, who gave generously his time to the study and amendment of the bill, and declared it to be, in his opinion, in all respects a constitutional measure.

As has been before stated, the widest possible circulation was given to the bill. Almost without exception, the entire metropolitan press gave it unqualified support. The medical press throughout the country advocated it. In the hands of our Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Girdner, whose labors have been unwearied, is a mass of correspondence from medical societies and physicians throughout the land, Boards of Trade, and members of Congress expressing hearty sympathy in the measure, and in many cases promising their support—a promise which has been in a large degree redeemed.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-York City has declared its hearty approval of the bill, requesting its Secretary to communicate its approval to the Senators and Representatives of the State of New-York in the United States Congress. More than this, the Chamber of Commerce contributed to the necessary expenses of your committee the sum of $650.

Since receiving its commission at the hands of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the National Quarantine Committee has held twenty-two meetings on various occasions. Sub-committees and individuals have advocated this measure in Washington, both before Congressional committees, the Chief Executive, and the heads of departments of the Government. In their presentation of the claims of this measure upon the consideration of the Government they have secured the attendance at Washington of men distinguished in sanitary science from this and other cities.

Notwithstanding a public opinion almost unanimous, a support on the part of the medical profession of the land rarely accorded with such unanimity to any measure, our bill was not reported by the Congregational committees having it in charge.

The conditions under which legislation proceeded in the last Congress are so well known to all that we need not indicate in detail the many circumstances which diverted attention and divided interests which should have been concentrated upon this wholly beneficent measure.

The National Quarantine Committee of the academy, while compelled to report that its efforts thus far have not met with apparent success, yet believes that the foundation for ultimate and complete triumph has been securely laid, and is firmly of the conviction that a Bureau of Health, without reserve, under national control, paramount to all local boards, and as comprehensive in its scope and power as constitutional limitations will permit, must and will speedily be established in this land.

The committee makes this report of progress to the academy.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, Chairman.
RICHARD H. DERBY, Secretary.

Discussion on the report not being in order, Dr. Roosa moved that it be accepted. He said that he expressed the desire of the academy that the committee continue in its work.

Dr. Thomas said that much expense was incurred by the committee and that without outside aid its work would have had to stop. The Chamber of Commerce came nobly to the assistance of the committee with moral and material aid. All the money that was necessary was supplied. He moved that an appropriate note of thanks be sent to the Chamber of Commerce. Both motions were adopted. Dr. Roosa added:

"The President knows from direct sources of the immense work done by the committee, and voices the sentiments of the academy in giving expression of gratification." [Applause.]

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond read a paper on "The Influence of the Bicycle in Health and Disease."

Dr. Hammond read a paper on this subject two years ago. He said that now 1,000 people rode where 100 rode then. The universal popularity of the wheel testified that it was a source of great pleasure, and it must have an appreciable effect on health. Disease might be induced or aggravated by cycling, many thought, as there is hardly an organ of the body that might not be influenced one way or the other. Dr. Hammond considered the effect of bicycle riding on persons in good health and those who had ailments, and was of the opinion that only when the wheel was improperly used it was a source of danger.

"Each person," the speaker said, "must, nevertheless, be his own guide and the judge of his capabilities and requirements."

No statistics had been yet compiled on the influence of cycling on physical development, and Dr. Hammond was obliged to depend on his own observations in fourteen cases of men who had wheeled from five to thirteen years and had traveled from 5,000 to 27,000 miles.

Two important facts were demonstrated. Men who rode long developed cardiac hypertrophy, and their breathing capacity was greater than that of ordinary men. Hypertrophy in this case was a relative term, however.

Cycling might be regarded as filling a gap. There was a healthy reaction at a time when the race had degenerated, and it should be conceded that the highest types are not the purely intellectual.

As a consequence of general physical development by the wheel, it should be expected that the internal organs would be developed, especially the heart and lungs. Observation established the fact that the muscular system was uniformly well developed, and not in the legs at the expense of other parts of the body.

A peculiar malformation of the spine, due to cycling, had been reported. Dr. Hammond had examined fourteen well-known professional bicyclists, and in no case had malformation of the spinal column been detected. All the men were well built and muscular, with perhaps excessive development of the muscles of the thighs and abdomen. All these men had cardiac hypertrophy, and the capacity of their lungs was above the average.

In comparing amateurs with athletes very little difference was found, but it should not be concluded, he said, that a man can ride in the position of a racer with impunity. Professional riders come of adaptability.

Comparing amateurs with athletes, the result of the racing position is shown in chest expansion. In amateurs it averaged 1 4-7; in professionals, 1 3-7. Those not adapted to it will injure their health by racing, and physicians should exert their authority or influence to stop injudicious riding by amateurs.

There is no relation between riding and appendicitis, said Dr. Hammond.

Care should be taken to adapt one's self to the cycling that one is adapted to. Overtraining and exhaustion should be avoided.

Ailments induced or aggravated by cycling are few, he said. Many can be avoided by a proper adjustment of the saddle. It is not, if proper precautions be taken and fatigue avoided, injurious to women.

Of its effect on the air passages, the only symptom observed is breathing by the mouth, but eight out of fourteen professionals did this when off the saddle.

Bicycle riding in certain cases induced cardiac trouble; in others it was beneficial to those having heart disease. No one, however, having cardiac trouble should ride a wheel, except on the advice of a physician, said Dr. Hammond. But he disagreed with the dictum of the French Academy that no one should ride without consulting a physician.

In some instances pulmonary trouble was relieved by wheeling, and in nervous diseases great improvement obtained. Cycling was beneficial in constipation, gout, and diabetes.

Experience has shown that for a healthy person cycling was one of the most excellent forms of exercise, and in certain forms of disease very advantageous.

Dr. A. D. Rockwell said that it was, perhaps, just as well for every cyclist to undergo an examination of the heart, and he suggested that when one could breathe comfortably and easily through the nose, the opening of the mouth should be the signal to stop. In a general way he advised cycling.

The paper was further discussed by Drs. Seneca D. Powell, W. Polk, H. Knapp, F. Van Fleet, S. S. Burt, and H. H. Curtis, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Hammond was passed.

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Sarah Orne Jewett
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Highwaymen Busy About Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 20.—While Adam Hess was driving through the woods near Norwood on the road from Pearsalls to Hempstead Tuesday night he was confronted by a highwayman, who pointed a pistol at his head and demanded his money and valuables. He gave up all his money, but not his valuable watch and chain, and as the highwayman lowered his pistol Hess dealt his horse a blow with the whip and was hurried away.

This is the fifth attempt in two weeks to hold up citizens driving on the principal highways in and about Hemstead.

To Discuss Questions of Economics.

A meeting of the American Economic Association will be held from Dec. 26 to Dec. 29 in Columbia College. Papers will be read by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; Prof. Dewey, Prof. Hadley, Prof. Kinley, Prof. Hicks, Prof. Mayo-Smith, Prof. Adams, Prof. Small, and others.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Virginius.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Plums.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Pfarrer von Kirchfeld.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:20—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Otello.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—London Assurance.
333 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	25	35	3:30 P. M.	29	45
6 A. M.	25	34	6 P. M.	30	44
9 A. M.	25	34	9 P. M.	27	42
12 M.	29	40	12 P. M.	28	39

Average temperature yesterday.....39⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....27¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30 1-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TRY THE SUGAR TRUST.

Ex-Congressman George R. Davis of Chicago, who was until recently a Republican candidate for the Senate, has been urging the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture to do something that will induce Germany to remove the new retaliatory restrictions upon the importation of American meat products. The Western packers and slaughterers and owners of live stock are greatly alarmed. They believe that they and the country are in danger of losing export trade worth many millions of dollars every year. Referring to Col. Davis's interviews with members of the Cabinet, our dispatches say: "It was, of course, recognized that the first step toward that end [the removal of the embargo] must be the repeal by the United States Congress of the discriminating duty imposed upon German beet sugar by the new tariff law."

Well, the President has urged that it should be repealed, the Secretary of State has shown that the duty is collected in violation of a treaty, the members of the Cabinet think that it should be repealed, the Democrats in the House have voted to repeal it, and a great majority of the Democrats in the Senate have voted that the duty should be cut off. Who stand in the way?

Only the Republicans of the Senate. All of them have very recently voted that the duty must be retained. They have refused even to discuss the question.

Col. Davis is addressing his appeals and arguments to the wrong persons. He should come to this city and induce the Sugar Trust to release the Republicans of the Senate from its bond in order that they may feel at liberty to vote for the preservation of our export trade in agricultural products.

THE CARLISLE PLAN DOOMED.

Secretary Carlisle spent some time yesterday and the day before in consultation with leaders of the majority in the House regarding the amendments that might be made in his bill as reported from the Banking and Currency Committee, in order to render its passage practicable at this session. With all respect to the Secretary of the Treasury, attempts of this kind are a waste of time and energy. We are persuaded, from careful consideration of the situation, that the Carlisle bill, unless changed beyond all recognition, probably cannot pass the House and is still less likely to pass the Senate. And we are convinced that in anything like its present form it ought not to pass either branch of Congress. We fear that the Secretary has undertaken too much for the time that he had at his disposal. He stated in his hearing before the committee that he had prepared a bill, and his statement indicated that he had done so rather hastily, possibly with the intention only of giving to the committee a general idea to work upon. Whatever its origin or particular purpose, the bill is defective in gross and in detail, and it is plain that the House will do nothing practical with it.

This is the more striking because the general temper of the House was favorable, after the subject was fairly brought up, to some substantial legislation. Had the committee taken the time and trouble required to perfect a measure which should secure the aims of the Secretary—and these, it cannot too often be repeated, were essentially sound—with the least disturbance to the existing system, the result might have been different. But the elastic spirit of Mr. Springer could brook no delay. He came rather abruptly to the conclusion that the Secretary's plan was a good and adequate one. He was, with his usual courage and self-confidence, instantly ready to enact it into law, under the operation of a closure rule, backed by the authority of the party. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the country, as we think, the party was not prepared blindly to take that course. A halt has been called and nothing will be done now until after the holiday recess, and probably some time after. This gives time for reflection and preparation, which, we believe, may profitably be used by the committee and by the Secretary of the Treasury to consider what can be done and what ought to be done.

The situation is certainly serious, and even grave. There are definite indications of a condition of the public mind with reference to the currency which is not exactly menacing as yet, but which might become so. Though the Treasury within the last ten months has twice been strengthened by an extraordinary loan, for the avowed purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, the reserve is again below the normal amount, and fully one-half of the gold obtained from the last loan has been lost again. No gold is coming in in the ordinary course of business, and, as we have heretofore shown, the proportion of legal tenders in the revenue is declining and that of silver certificates is steadily advancing. There is only one explanation of this—a distrust not extreme or very marked, but perceptible, of the Government's ability to maintain gold payments. And the significant point is that this distrust is not allayed by mere borrowing of gold. There is gradually spreading among our people a conviction that the burden assumed by the Treasury may prove too heavy for it to carry, and that loans are of no permanent service while the legal tenders are constantly reissued, "an endless chain" for dragging out the gold the loans may yield. That conviction is the source of real danger, and it is to dispelling it that the action of the next two months should be directed.

We may safely assume—indeed, we are forced to believe—that no radical change in the banking system of the country can be enacted at this session, or ought to be. There is not time to do it as it should be done, and there is no chance that any change, good or bad, can command the support necessary. What, then, can be done to dissipate the fear that unquestionably exists as to the ability of the Government to maintain gold payments? Possibly authority might be got to borrow as necessity arises on short-term bonds, but that is not clearly adequate. It would but enable the Government to meet for the moment a strain that might instantly be renewed. What is needed is not a temporary device for meeting the strain, but a reduction of the strain itself. The legal tenders must, by some means and in some substantial degree, be withdrawn and canceled. That cannot be done with the revenues, for there is no surplus. It can only be done by funding the notes. That is the objective point to which the united and strenuous efforts of all friends of sound money, of all who see the peril in our present situation, must be directed. It may be that a naked proposition for funding the legal tenders at the lowest rate of interest obtainable could be adopted. It may be that some provision must be made for replacing in the currency the notes thus canceled, but that, if made, should be in such form that the substituted currency should be surely and plainly sound. The nature of such provision is a matter for discussion.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

The evening papers were largely given over yesterday to the details of what was said to be a quarrel between the Lexow committee and Dr. Parkhurst, representing the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and incidentally the decent people of this town. The particular issue was stated, apparently on good authority, to be whether Superintendent Byrnes should be called as an expert witness, or merely as a common witness, subject to examination about his record and services, like any other policeman.

This question does not seem to be in itself of commanding importance. It is very true that when you call a witness as an expert and invoke his advice, you are in a general way precluded from inquiring whether he murdered his grandmother or from finding out, unless the expert chooses to volunteer an inexpert opinion, how the old lady did really come to her death. But, in a general way, it must be admitted that if Dr. Parkhurst showed a want of absolute confidence in the ability and disposition of the committee to get at the truth about the police, without fear or favor, he manifested a feeling which is very extensively shared by his fellow-citizens. Indeed, the disposition of the Lexow committee in this respect is a matter of the very gravest importance to the people of this city, to whom not one of the members of the majority of the committee happens to be responsible, while the city member of the minority is a Tammany man. That is to say, the people of this city who have no political interest in the rotten system that has been exposed are entirely without representation on the Lexow committee and without direct influence upon it. Their only representatives in its councils are Dr. Parkhurst himself and Mr. Goff. It is a very wide open secret that the committee has already investigated a good deal more than it originally meant to do. It began with the intention of recovering for the Republican Party "the protection to which it is entitled" in the composition of the Board of Police, and of making such disclosures as might be needed to secure that end. It really desired to investigate a little, or a good deal, but not too much, not enough, for example, to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs that were inequitably distributed. To fulfill its purpose it had to have a zealous, diligent, and acute counsel, and it got him. It got him so successfully that he has carried it far beyond its original scope and intention. The majority, being, as we are glad to believe, honest men and good citizens when they do not allow themselves to think too exclusively about the interests of the party, really rejoiced for a while to exceed their instructions and to investigate the police in the general interest of truth and decency. Now it seems that they are fearful lest they may have gone too far, and proved too much, and struck a trail that was "too fresh."

It is at this point that the utility of Dr. Parkhurst comes in. He has an actual commission, as they all know, to represent the people of New-York, and he will continue to execute this commission, even after the too zealous Mr. Goff has ceased from troubling the committee and ascended the bench. Of course, there is room at every step of the proceedings for the exercise of expediency and policy, and it is always a question for the committee whether they will allow a public functionary to co-operate with them or will spurn his assistance and pursue him as a public enemy. We speak without reference to the case of the Superintendent. But evidently there are men connected with the department, its most notorious ruffians and blackmailers and general malefactors, to accept whose testimony and co-operation would be to nullify the whole procedure and turn it into a mockery. Dr. Parkhurst's judgment may not always be correct as to who these people are, but that there are such people he cannot too forcibly insist. We earnestly exhort the municipal reformers from Rockland and Broome and Niagara not to incur the reproach of having constructed a net that will hold all the little fishes tight and let all the big fishes through.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

There appears no serious or reasonable opposition to the ratification by the United States Senate of the treaty with Japan now under consideration, and we can see no grounds for any. That there is no opposition whatever cannot be said, but it appears to be of a character the motives of which cannot readily be avowed. For our part, we are convinced that the ratification of the treaty is both just and expedient.

The treaty contains substantially two classes of provisions. By those of one class the right of Japan is recognized to make and administer laws for the government of those residing within Japanese territory, and to be free from subordination to foreign courts. By those of the second class Japan assumes the duties and obligations recognized by civilized nations toward each other, and, so far as the United States is concerned, opens her ports and her territory to residence, to commerce, and general intercourse practically on the same principle that obtains in this country. These two substantive stipulations constitute the consideration one for the other on which the agreement is based. They are certainly fair to both parties, and not a breath of objection would exist against them in the case of any nation of Europe. That is the argument for ratification, based on justice.

The argument from expediency is equally strong. Heretofore Japan has submitted to what is known as consular jurisdiction—that is, to the administration of justice between foreigners resident in Japan and between foreigners and Japanese, by foreign courts, irresponsible to the Government of Japan—solely because she could not help it. We may cloak the practice as we choose; that is the sole explanation. Japan has for many years sought to obtain release from this régime, and has been refused. Back of the refusal, and alone making it possible, was the conviction, or assumption, that the actual system would be imposed on Japan by force if necessary. Recent events have seriously shaken the foundation of that theory. It is reasonably plain now that if Japan should decide to abolish the peculiar system of justice and replace it by her own courts, with the simple promise to deal as fairly with foreigners as her subjects are dealt with by foreign Governments, there is not a Government existing that would be eager to resist her right by force of arms. When, then, instead of doing this, Japan voluntarily agrees with the United States to make the reform by treaty, and in consideration of our entering on such agreement grants to the United States valuable advantages, there is no good reason for declining such an arrangement.

The attitude of this country to Japan has always been more friendly, disinterested, and sympathetic than that of any other country, and the fact has been recognized and appreciated, and the new treaty is the latest proof of it. It is a logical and rational step in the evolution of our relations with a power always the most interesting and now demonstrated to be the strongest and most progressive of the Orient. When by an act of simple justice we risk nothing and gain much, the path of duty would seem to be both plain and easy.

FOR A MUNICIPAL SUPPLY OF ANTITOXINE.

We were confident that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after becoming familiar with what has already been accomplished by the bacteriological division of the Health Department and with the arguments in favor of an adequate appropriation for the important work of producing the blood-serum remedy for diphtheria, would set aside for that work the comparatively small sum for which application had been made. The action taken by the board yesterday insures the production of this antitoxine under management and conditions which will provide in due time a supply sufficient to meet the demand for the new remedy in the hospitals and in private practice. The Health Department asked for $52,000, of which $25,000 was for the erection of stables. We do not understand that money for the building of stables to be owned by the city was granted, but it will be observed that the sum appropriated ($30,000) is larger than the sum which was required for the work, outside of the erection of a new building. While it is true that a stable owned by the department would be useful, the work can be done (under the new appropriation) without it, and the appropriation will enable the bacteriologists to carry on that work without delay or embarrassment. It is stipulated that the money is to be used in producing and applying the new remedy. The work of production and application, however, will be of necessity closely allied to the operation of the system of inspection and diagnosis which had been established by the department before Dr. Biggs made his careful investigation in Berlin as to the efficacy of antitoxine. The differentiation of true from false diphtheria by bacteriological analysis for the benefit of the public and for the assistance of the physicians of the city must be closely associated with the manufacture, distribution, and application of the serum remedy, and so the work of the bacteriological division in both fields will be promoted by the appropriation so wisely made.

We have repeatedly pointed out heretofore the statistical record—which seems to us to be convincing—as to the efficacy of the serum remedy in Berlin and Paris throughout the period beginning in February last, and the result of the application of it here at the Willard Parker Hospital (under the direction of the Health Department) and in private practice. We shall not take up again at this time this evidence. A supply of the antitoxine is greatly needed in New-York, where the number of deaths annually from diphtheria is in the neighborhood of 2,000. The news reports of the last month have shown clearly that this remedy is also needed in the smaller cities of the State, as well as in every city of the land, for the mortality in towns near New-York has been exceptionally large this Winter. It has also been very large in Boston and in the large towns of Eastern Massachusetts. While a supply is needed, it is also greatly to be desired that the remedy should be prepared in the right way. We think the production of it should be confined to municipal Health Departments or similar bodies which have well-equipped bacteriological laboratories and are served by bacteriologists and pathologists of admitted eminence in their fields. The remarkable success of our Health Department's division of bacteriology, pathology, and disinfection with respect to the establishment and operation of its system of diagnosis—a system which has set an example which the Old World is glad to follow—points to the Health Department here as the proper agency for the production and distribution of the new remedy in the City of New-York.

Obviously, the distribution and use of alleged preparations of antitoxine, as to the genuineness and power of which there is no such guarantee as can be given by the bacteriological division of the department, ought to be stopped. The use of such preparations may hasten death instead of preventing it; may tend to exclude the use of ordinary remedies which would be efficacious; and, if such a preparation has no remedial power, the application of it (even if it be harmless) tends to discredit the use of the genuine antitoxine on account of its want of force. It is not a difficult matter to procure the blood serum of a horse which has not been made immune by a long series of inoculations, and such blood serum would be practically identical in appearance with the serum taken from a horse which has been subjected to the immunizing process. But while it might be harmless, it would also be useless as a remedy for diphtheria. The immunizing process consumes three or four months, and not until it has been completed, as shown by repeated tests, is the serum product serviceable as antitoxine. Both for the protection of the public and to prevent what we believe to be a remedy of great value from being discredited by the failure of spurious preparations, the Health Department should, we think, take measures to prevent the sale of so-called antitoxine as to which it cannot be shown that it was produced in the proper way, that it is of normal strength, and that it deserves the approval of those bacteriological authorities in the city's service who are so well qualified to decide as to the merits of the method of production and the actual value of the product.

WHAT "VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE"?

It is more than doubtful whether it was "consistent with the public interests" to send abroad Admiral Walker's reflections upon the attitude of the representative of the British Government at Honolulu in the correspondence called for by Senator Lodge's resolution. They may have been made in good faith, but, if so, they were intended for the information of our Government and were of a character to be treated with reserve. The Senate is much given to efforts at secrecy in its own dealing with our foreign relations, but it is jealous of any signs of reticence on the part of the Executive Department of the Government. This part of the correspondence between Admiral Walker and the Navy Department should have been withheld not only because its publication was inconsistent with public interests, but because answering every impertinent call of the kind is likely to constrain diplomatic intercourse and prevent the Government from obtaining a free expression of views from its representatives abroad.

In this case it was peculiarly desirable to preserve the confidential character of the communication on account of Admiral Walker's indiscreet and ill-judged animadversions on the British Minister at Honolulu and British purposes generally, for which he had no other ground than his own suspicions and his too evident sympathy with the jingo policy that has wrought so much mischief already. It may be, as Admiral Walker says, that "English influence is always opposed to American influence in the Hawaiian Islands," but there has been plenty of evidence in the last two years as to which is the stronger. Major Wodehouse had not concealed his sympathy for the Royalists, and it is possible that he would have been glad to give his support, so far as he could, to any promising movement for the restoration of the native monarchy, but it is not to be believed that he would have had the support of his own Government in any interference in its behalf, notwithstanding the mischievous precedent set by Minister Stevens in helping the revolutionary movement by which the monarchy was overthrown. It is certain that no assertion of British authority or attempt at British control in Hawaii would have been acquiesced in by our Government or persisted in against its protest.

Major Wodehouse has been superseded as the British Minister at Honolulu, and whatever ground there may have been for Admiral Walker's suspicions as to his attitude and purposes—suspicions the statement of which should for his own sake have been treated as confidential—there is now no reason for apprehending any British intervention. But what does Admiral Walker mean by our "virtual protectorate"? His view seems to be quite in line with those of Mr. Stevens and the Harrison Administration, and apparently he considers our Government responsible for the present Government of Hawaii and bound to protect it. He speaks of the departure of the American men-of-war from Honolulu as leaving the islands "under British protection," and says that if we are not "at hand to perform the duties of our virtual protectorate" no reproach can attach to another power that "steps in and takes our place" in the event of a disturbance.

We have no "protectorate" in the Hawaiian Islands, virtual or otherwise, except for distinctively American interests and citizens. Neither has Great Britain any protectorate there, and we have no ground for assuming that she intends any, simply because she keeps one of her spare naval vessels at Honolulu. We expect Great Britain to keep her hands off, and we have no right, on mere suspicion of her representative's disposition, to keep ours on. It is claimed that the Hawaiian Government can take care of itself if let alone, and our policy should be to let it alone and insist that other powers shall let it alone.

So long as the present Administration continues at Washington the situation is safe, but there are signs that if it should be followed by a Republican Administration the jingo policy would be resumed, with a view to creating new disturbances and promoting annexation. Apparently that would accord with Admiral Walker's ideas, and he furnishes ground for the suspicion that he was not unwilling to encourage the policy of renewed interference. The people of this country have no sympathy with this annexation jingoism, and the whole factitious scheme started when Blaine was Secretary of State was at bottom a sordid piece of jobbery having for its purpose the exploiting of the resources of the Hawaiian Islands for the profit of "American interests" of a purely mercenary character.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

It is interesting, albeit somewhat puzzling, to follow the course of the negotiations between the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New-York Yacht Club concerning a contest for the America's Cup. It is interesting, and at the same time puzzling, because nothing like it is before recorded in the annals of sport or of anything else. Everybody knows how these international contests commonly come about. Somebody thinks that he has the best in the world, whether it be in yachts, race horses, or pugilists, and is willing to venture his money on his conviction to that effect, contrary to the advice of moralists in general and to the revised Constitution of the State of New-York in particular. Thereupon he proceeds, if there be no recognized trophy of the championship in his particular branch of sport, to crow in as loud and irritating a manner as he can assume. If there be such a recognized trophy of championship, he proceeds to challenge for it. Even if he name an "unknown," it is an unknown whose performances are privately known to him and inspire him with confidence.

Now this coming or not coming yacht race, it will be observed, is a signal exception to this rule. Lord Dunraven, through the Royal Yacht Squadron, proposes a race between an unbuilt challenger and an unbuilt defender. This is a combination of the scientific and the aleatory passions such as has rarely been vouchsafed to public exhibition. If the Prince of Wales had been so elated with the victories of the Britannia over the Vigilant as to believe that he could beat the Vigilant in her own waters, a challenge putting that belief into form would be natural and explicable. It might also happen that Lord Dunraven should be satisfied, from his experience in these waters with the Valkyrie, that the boat could be so improved as to beat the Vigilant or anything of the Vigilant's size and class that we could turn out to defend the cup. In that case it might be plausibly said that Lord Dunraven had the courage of Mr. Watson's convictions. But, as a matter of fact, the Valkyrie is at the bottom of what Victor Hugo once described, in a burst of inaccurate Anglicism, as "La Première de la Quatrième," or some other Caledonian estuary. It is to an unbuilt challenger, therefore, that he pins his faith, and it is an unbuilt defender that is to meet her. For it seems to be generally agreed that if Lord Dunraven "builds to the limit" it will not be prudent to intrust the defense of the cup to any one-masted American yacht now in existence, in a race without time allowance, but that our builders must be stimulated to produce a bigger boat than Lord Dunraven has in view, of the same dimensions, which dimensions, except one, he declines to particularize. So that we do not know whether we shall have to meet a skimming dish or a lead mine, and will have to take our chances. But there is really nothing very terrifying in his Lordship's proposition. If he departs very widely from the type of yacht that designers seem to be approaching on both sides of the water, so much the worse it is likely to be for him. There is enough sporting spirit here to produce a cup defender as big as the challenger, and it is to be hoped that, after all this wrangling, there will be a race.

The congratulations due to the Bethlehem Iron Works on securing a contract for the entire armor of two great Russian battle ships may fairly be extended so as to include the navy, for it is a tribute also to the latter. With the heavy cost of ocean transportation to add and the difference in the price of labor, it might hardly be safe to assume that the Bethlehem firm was able to underbid its dozen or more competitors for this contract. What is safe to say, however, is that Russia desires to have such armor on its ships as the Bethlehem works has turned out for ours and which may fairly be considered the best in the world. The foundation of an armor-producing plant at this establishment was one of the best strokes undertaken for our new navy, and it was made possible by Secretary Whitney's method of managing the appropriations given to him by Congress. Thereafter the splendid results of the adding of nickel alloy as a material for armor and the Harvey process of surface hardening, both accomplished under Secretary Tracy, carried the fame of American armor far and wide. Russia has not tried any of it on her own ordnance proving grounds, but she has had armor ballistically tested there which was made in England on the Harvey system, and she is familiar with the successes of Indian Head.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

IV.

It will be said that there are objections to the plan I have proposed which are very different from any yet noticed. It is declared that the paramount purpose—which will justify a law for proscriptive removals without cause stated—is (1) to get rid of a Police Commission altogether; (2) to have a single head of the police force directly under the Mayor, and (3) to vest an authority to make removals, as well as appointments, in him to be used at his mere pleasure without the need of any approval by the Governor.

This is, indeed, a new and radical, if I should not say revolutionary and retrograde, policy. Its soundness vitally concerns not only this city, but hundreds of American cities. I am aware of the widespread support it commands, and my responsibility in opposing it at this time. But regarding it as false and dangerous, and feeling that little more than a frenzied sense of peril and a one-sided view have yet been effective, I feel it a duty to ask a more candid and thoughtful attention to the subject.

I must regard every part of this policy as indefensible and as based mainly on unwarranted assumption. Its main assumption, that police and other commissions have been a failure and are the cause of corruption is not true. Before there was any police or other commission in New-York City the police, health, fire, and excise administration and departments were much worse than they have ever been since. Our police force, bad as it now is, was still worse under Mayor Wood, in 1857, when the first Police Commission was established. In taking these departments out of the control of Tammany and the other city factions, and in establishing a series of commissions, the Republican Party conferred a great blessing upon New-York City, of which it may well be proud. The administration of the Police, Health, and Fire Departments, under commissions, speedily improved and soon became, and have since remained, the models which all the large cities of the Union have imitated, with advantage to themselves. The bashi-bazouks who served as policemen before and under Mayor Wood, and the lawless partisan bullies who filled the Fire Department and added new perils to conflagration and new corruptions to politics, were all under a Superintendent who was subject only to a Mayor, who himself was subject only to a partisan majority. There was no commission. The Mayor could without cause remove the Superintendent, and the party majority could remove the Mayor. When the new Police Commission law of 1857 went into effect, the Mayor of New-York used his servile police force to barricade himself in the City Hall, and the military was called out to dislodge them. It was, in substance, the very system now proposed for re-establishment; and Republicans and reformers are asked to co-operate in a retrogression toward such municipal party despotism.

The great evils in the present police administration have not sprung out of the nature or tendency of a commission, but out of the servility of the commission itself to the Mayor and to the party managers and bosses, which the party system and not the commission has developed. Does the Republican Party or any sensible citizen think that to increase this dependence on party and to restore the old system will be an advantage?

The vital truth that our great evils have not resulted from commissions, but from the despotism of the party system, and the corrupt power of parties and their managers—in other words, from basing city administration on party politics—are made plain in the facts that the failure and corruption of our District Attorneys, our Police Justices, our Aldermen, and our Coroners, where no commissions are concerned, have been as great as in the case of our policemen.

Who can fail to see that now, when Mayor Strong is free and under a pledge to appoint Police Commissioners irrespective of mere party, we can at once have under such new Commissioners such excellent police administration as we had when Thomas C. Acton and Judge Bosworth, as Commissioners, withstood partisan dictates and refused to be servile to mere partisan Mayors?

What has failed and what has facilitated corruption under our late Police Commissioners is the party system and theories according to which no one of the Commissioners has appointed because he was a good administrator, or would devote himself to his official duties, but because he would prevent and prostitute his authority for party advantage. Under this system two extreme, cunning, and unscrupulous partisans have been selected from each party and they have been required to use their whole power to grasp patronage, to extort money, and coerce electioneering service to the utmost in aid of their respective parties. The Commissioners have been selected on the theory not that they were to co-operate for the public advantage, but that they were to fight each other party gain. Their chief efforts have been to aid the party bosses, to defeat the Civil Service examinations, and to fill the ranks of the police force with servile henchmen and unscrupulous partisan zealots like themselves. This force has not in any true sense been so much a police force as a partisan force. It is this theory and system, I repeat, and not a Police Commission used for its legitimate purpose, which has failed. Let non-partisan Commissioners be appointed, with an inclination to co-operate for the general welfare and a recognized duty to withstand both partisan Mayors and partisan majorities, and we shall at once have good police administration. A Mayor elected as Mayor Strong was elected and who shall act on the non-partisan principles to which he is pledged in appointing Commissioners, and there can hardly be any collision between the Commissioners themselves or between them and him.

Nevertheless, I wish to have it steadily kept in mind that I do not regard a Police Commission or other Commissions as bodies which are likely to be, or desirable to have, permanent in municipal affairs. Commissions are only the most convenient and effective agencies for good in the transition period from the time when the absolute party majority rule prevails in cities to the time when non-partisan business methods shall become supreme in municipal affairs. New-York City has nearly reached the end of this period—which English cities long since reached—and the last election was the longest step toward it.

I shall, therefore, before these papers are closed, and partly in the light of English experience, set forth what I regard as a fit representative and non-partisan council for cities, which should supersede all commissions and should elect the Mayor. In the meantime, the best thing to be done is to make the commissions non-partisan, and by no means revert to the vicious old party methods long since condemned both here and in England.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION

Petition to State Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance.

INDICATIONS OF SULTAN'S DESIRE

Consul Nearest to the Scene of the Massacre Was Three Hundred Miles Away and Journey Endless.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A largely-attended indignation meeting denouncing the outrages in Armenia was held in the City Temple this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Joseph Parker, who delivered an address.

The Armenians of London and Paris, in recognition of Mr. Gladstone's letter of sympathy and encouragement, will present a silver and gilt chalice to the Hawarden Church on his eighty-fifth birthday.

The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says: "The Christian Armenians are about to ask for an autonomous government similar to that formerly given to East Roumelia. Failing to obtain this, they will ask for institutions similar to those of Crete. A deputation of Armenians will call upon the Commission of Inquiry to impress upon its members the necessity of procuring Christian government of some sort for Armenia."

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Malcon Aghamalian of this city, an Armenian, has obtained the names of some of the American citizens who have been imprisoned by the Turks. They include the Rev. Mr. Papazian of Hawley, Mass., who is imprisoned at Auteb; Kavork Menisian of Troy, N. Y., and Garebad Menisian at Tokat; Sarkes Manugian of New York, at Marsovan.

Beckson Tarzian of Troy went back to Armenia on obtained permission to start a blacksmith's shop. It was afterward closed by the authorities. He was thrown into prison and was not allowed to communicate with United States Consul Jewett at Sivas, 250 miles away.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Secretary Gresham received this afternoon representatives of the Evangelical Alliance, who presented to him a petition urging upon this Government steps for the protection of American citizens and of religious liberty in Turkey. Resolutions of various religious bodies were also presented to the Secretary in behalf of the Armenians and of American citizens. The Secretary received the petitioners courteously. His reply was gratifying to the deputation. The petition is as follows:

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States, which unofficially represents more than 15,000,000 members of Christian churches in America, begs permission respectfully to call the attention of the Department of State to the following presentment:

Notwithstanding many conflicting reports as to details, it is impossible to doubt the fact that last September Turkish troops massacred Armenian Christians with revolting cruelties, which constitute a crime against our common humanity and deserve the reprobation of every civilized people.

The destruction of Armenian villages in 1890 and in 1880, the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, when 15,000 Christians were put to the sword, two-thirds of whom were women and children, and the massacres of Lebanon and Damascus in 1860, when 12,000 Christians perished, are matters of history. The story of these atrocities renders credible, prior to the investigations of an authoritative commission, the worst reports which have come to us of the Sassoun massacres.

Papers from Constantinople, printed under Turkish censorship, announce that the Sultan has sent a decoration to Ziki Pasha who commanded the troops which perpetrated the atrocities, and that another envoy has carried four banners to the four leading Kurdish chiefs who were associated with him. The Sultan's approval of the massacre is indicated not only by the reward of those who committed it, but also by the removel of the civil officer who protested against it. This indorsement on the part of the Porte of the barbarities inflicted on its Armenian subjects can hardly fail to inflame Moslem fanaticism against Christians, thus aggravating a situation already intolerable; and letters received from the neighborhood of the outrages state there is danger that the entire Christian population will be destroyed.

The hatred which has been given such shocking expression is partly social, partly political, but chefly religious. If, therefore, it comes to be understood that the massacre of Christians is not only condoned, but rewarded, what assurance can we have of the safety of American Christians in Turkey? There are several hundred missionaries who are American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, and upward of $2,000,000 of American money therein invested in schools and colleges. The Government, of course, recognizes its obligations to protect these Americans and their interests. In view of the gravity of the situation which has been pointed out, will the Government be able adequately to discharge these obligations, if it suffers itself to appear indifferent to the massacre of Armenian Christians?

We would, therefore, most respectfully urge:

(1.) That, if the question is still open, of which conflicting reports leave us in doubt, this Government accept the invitation of the Sublime Porte to appoint a member of the commission of investigation. To accept this invitation would, it seems to us, no more contravene the American doctrine of non-intervention than for the President of the United States to accept an invitation to arbitrate between two foreign powers.

(2.) We urge increased consular representation. The Consul nearest to the scene of the late massacre is at Sivas, which is 300 miles away, or twenty days' journey—further in point of time than from here to Constantinople. It has been repeatedly necessary to call on English and German Consuls to look after the interests of American citizens.

(3) We appeal to our Government to exercise all the influence consistent with our foreign policy in behalf of religious liberty and personal rights in the Ottoman Empire. There is no hope of reform from within.

Mr. Gladstone said, after the Bulgarian massacres: "No Government has ever so sinned or proved itself so incorrigible in sin, or so impotent for reformation." The only hope of securing freedom of conscience and of correcting the numberless abuses to which American missionaries and all Christians are subjected must come from the firm insistence of other powers on the fulfillment of treaty obligations.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

The document is signed by Charles A. Stoddard, Chairman of the Executive Committee; George U. Wenner, Recording Secretary, and Josiah Strong, General Secretary.

The Secretary of State, in response, informed the petitioners briefly of the action already taken, and which was recently communicated to Congress and to the House. The Secretary also said that it is expected that Consul Jewett, at Sivas, will carry out his original instructions to investigate the reported massacre of Armenians, and will in due time make reports to the Department of State.

DOUBT OF STEVENSON'S DEATH.

Report Discredited by Relatives of the Writer in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 20.—Dr. Balfour, uncle of Robert Louis Stevenson, has written a letter to The Scotsman, in which he says that the relatives of the novelist believe that Robert Louis Stevenson is not dead, but that his wife is. Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. Balfour writes, had been treated for aneurism of the brain while in Scotland. Moreover, she said to relatives in Edinburgh last Spring: "Do not believe any reports about Louis unless I write you." No message has been received from Mrs. Stevenson, although there has been ample time since Mr. Stevenson was reported to have died.

CAUSE OF DE LEON'S DELAY.

Guatemala's Expectation of Aid from Other States Disappointed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 20.—Guatemala's special Envoy, Emilio de Leon, says that the delay in his mission to Mexico was due to Guatemala's negotiations with Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador to make common cause with her against Mexico and to enable him to present the corresponding credentials. The plan miscarried, as only Nicaragua and Honduras consented to it, and President Diaz refused to receive Señor de Leon as a joint representative. Hence Señor de Leon will present his Guatemalan credentials only. The President will receive him next week.

PRESIDENT BRISSON'S SPEECH.

The Burdeau Pension Bill Causes Dissension in the Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—At to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Henri Brisson, who on Tuesday last was elected President, to succeed the late M. Auguste Burdeau, delivered his inaugural speech. It was an excellent one and was well received by all the occupants of the Republican benches. After thanking the Chamber for the honor conferred upon him and eulogizing his predecessor, M. Brisson dwelt at length upon the fact that the progress made by the republic was due, in great measure, if not entirely, to liberty of discussion. The union of all republican forces, he declared, was vital to the interests of democracy.

A hitch in the progress of the bill granting a pension to the widow of M. Auguste Burdeau caused an interruption of the sitting. The bill passed its second reading, despite the strenuous opposition of MM. Baudry d'Asson, Faberot, and Prudent-Dervillers, but the vote on an amendment offered by the Opposition providing for a division of the pension between the mother of M. Burdeau and his widow failed to find a quorum. The members of the centre sulked and would not respond to their names, consequently the sitting was suspended. After a short recess the Deputies reassembled, when the Government modified the bill so as to give M. Burdeau's mother 3,000f. a year and his widow 9,000f.

In case of the death of M. Burdeau's mother and widow, the pensions will revert to his sons until they attain their majority and to his daughter during her lifetime. The Government's modification is regarded as a great victory for the Opposition.

CRISPI'S TORMENTOR ACCUSED.

Tanlongo's Charge Was a Calumny Imposed by Giolitti.

ROME, Dec. 20.—In consequence of the action brought by Premier and Mme. Crispi against ex-Premier Giolitti and others for libel, the examining Judge in the case has questioned several persons implicated, including Signor Tanlongo, formerly Governor of the Banca Romana. Among the letters included in the documents submitted by Signor Giolitti was one from Signor Tanlongo, insinuating that the conduct of Premier Crispi in connection with the bank scandals had been most atrocious. Signor Tanlongo told the Judge that while he was in prison awaiting his trial he had been removed in the night in a carriage and conveyed to the Ministry of the Interior, over which department Signor Giolitti at that time presided. There, under pressure brought to bear upon him by Giolitti, he was compelled to write the letter mentioned, which Tanlongo admitted to be a gross calumny. It is stated that the Judge is in possession of abundant proof of the absolute truth of Tanlongo's story.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN HUNGARY

Buildings Lining Whole Streets Were Wrecked in Oravicza.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 20.—The town of Oravicza, about fifty miles southeast of Temesvar, was visited at an early hour last evening by a violent shock of earthquake, which wrecked a large number of houses. Roofs fell, walls tumbled down, and in many cases the buildings lining whole streets were reduced to masses of débris. The inhabitants fled to the open country. At midnight another shock was felt, but it was less violent than the first. A number of persons were injured, but as yet no fatalities are reported.

The shock was felt in many districts of Southern Hungary. Temesvar suffered severely. Most of the inhabitants were too much frightened to go to bed. No deaths had been reported at 10 o'clock this evening. The details are meagre.

The population of Oravicza is 2,295. In the vicinity are silver, copper, and iron mines.

ENGLAND AND ITALY IN AFRICA.

Agreement About Khartoum and Egypt Semi-Officially Denied.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Le Journal prints the text of an alleged Anglo-Italian agreement in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, supplying the details of a previously-published but unconfirmed report of common action on the part of England and Italy in Africa. According to the agreement, as published in Le Journal, Italy is to occupy Khartoum and support England in her occupation of Egypt. Italy will also take possession of Morocco, with the exception of Tangier, which is to be a British possession.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The authenticity of the publication in Le Journal of Paris, purporting to be the text of an agreement between Italy and England in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, is semi-officially denied here, it being declared that no such agreement exists.

THE ANNIE STAFFORD INJURED.

Capt. Perry Reports a Collision Unrecorded by Capt. Bingham.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The British bark Annie Stafford, Capt. Perry, from Philadelphia Nov. 17, which arrived at Dieppe on Dec. 17, reports having lost stanchions, topgallant sail, and a part of her rigging, and was otherwise damaged by collision, Dec. 4, off Newfoundland, with the British steamer Marengo, Capt. Bingham.

The Marengo arrived at this port Dec. 9 and sailed for Hull Dec. 15. Capt. Bingham reported having passed the Annie Stafford on Dec. 3, in latitude 41 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 49 degrees west. He said nothing about a collision.

THE ARDENT AN INTRUDER.

Lieut. Degoult Infringes upon English Treaty Rights in Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Figaro in Paris printed to-day a dispatch that Lieut. Degoult recently took the French dispatch boat Ardent into a forbidden river of the Niger country and ran her into a mud bank. All efforts to float the vessel were fruitless. The Ardent stuck fast and her crew was compelled to depend upon the English for assistance and food.

The Standard will say to-morrow that Degoult infringed deliberately upon England's treaty rights in Africa. Communications as to the incident are exchanging between London and Paris.

THERE ARE JUDGES IN BERLIN.

Herr Leuis Pays for the Privilege of Being Gallantly Perjured.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—In Hanover to-day, Herr Leuis, a member of the Reichstag, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years for perjury in connection with the Schnutz divorce case. Leuis, who was cited as a co-respondent, denied the accusation. The woman, during a four days' examination, repeatedly made similar denials. To-day, however, Frau Schnutz confessed. The court immediately sentenced Herr Leuis.

TRANSFER OF THE ESMERALDA.

Ecuador's Officials Prepared to Receive the New Cruiser.

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 21.—The Ecuadoran war vessel Cotopaxi has sailed hence for Chatham Island in the Galapagos group with officials of this country on board. Upon the arrival of the Cotopaxi at Chatham the officials will receive the Chilean cruiser Esmeralda. The Esmeralda was recently sold by Chile to Ecuador.

ABYSSINIAN CHIEF DEFEATED.

Major Toselli Wins an African Battle for Italy at Halai.

ROME, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Massowah says that Major Toselli with six companies of Italian troops, after securing the submission of the Abyssinian Chief Batagos, had reason to suspect him of returning disloyalty. Accordingly, Major Toselli made an attack upon Batagos and his followers at Halai on Dec. 19, and, after a sharp fight, defeated him. Batagos's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. Toselli's loss was ten killed and twenty-two wounded, all native soldiers.

Premier Wekerle's Resignation.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—Premier Wekerle had an audience with the Emperor this afternoon and discussed his retirement from office. His official resignation was not placed in the Emperor's hands, but it lacks only the form. It will be given within a few days. D. Banffy, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, is likely to succeed him. He is nominally a Conservative, but he has strong Liberal tendencies.

Failure of Revenge in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 20.—A gunpowder bomb was exploded at the Austrian Consulate here this evening. No injury to life or property was done. The persons who placed the bomb are not known to the police, and none of them has been arrested. Their object is supposed to have been revenge for the death of the emigrant, Oberdan, as this is the anniversary of his execution, at the Austrian Government's orders, in Trieste.

Rivalry Stimulates Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—The Mersey Dock Board, prompted by the increasing rivalry of Southampton, has submitted to the London and Northwestern Railway a plan for running trains directly to the Liverpool pierhead to meet the ocean steamships from America. The plan is designed to shorten the time and decrease the inconvenience of the trip from New-York to London via Liverpool.

Colonial Clamor in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The colonial party is calling loudly for a German protectorate over Samoa. It regards Robert Louis Stevenson's death as the removal of one of the chief obstacles in the way of German influence. It is expected that the debate in the Reichstag on the colonial estimates will be utilized to inaugurate an anti-English campaign in Samoan affairs.

Commander Newell in Naples.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Commander Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit has returned from Rome to Naples. The Vatican exhibits on board the Detroit will be forwarded to the Pope by rail from Naples. The delay in their being landed has been due to the peculiar customs regulations.

Heaviest English Mail Record.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The steamship Majestic, which touched at Queenstown today, carries 1,672 bags of mail. This is claimed to be the heaviest mail ever carried from England to America.

Russian Cotton Duty Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The Novosti announces that an increase in the Russian duty on cotton imports has been approved by the Imperial Council in order to protect native growers.

Schouvaloff Succeeds Gourko.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily News prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in Berlin, will certainly succeed Gen. Gourko in Warsaw.

Tolling of the Abbey Bell.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The great bell of Westminster Abbey will be tolled from 11 o'clock until noon on Saturday in honor of the memory of Sir John Thompson.

Madagascar's Queen Unmoved.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is denied officially that the Queen of Madagascar has acceded to France's ultimatum.

Canadian Treaty with France.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Canadian treaty passed the Senate to-day.

August Dauve Goes to the Island.

Justice Meade in the Yorkville Court yesterday committed to the Island for six months August Dauve, who for two years, it was charged, had failed to support his wife. Dauve, when released, will have to answer a charge of assaulting seven-year-old Alfred Anderson, of 165 East Thirty-first Street.

Wilhelm Schinheiser's Suicide.

Wilhelm Schineiser, thirty-five years old, a cigarmaker of 21 First Street, shot himself twice in the head and breast last night at 31 First Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious, and the physicians said he would die.

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"Chickasaw," E. & W. "Chickasaw." A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

COLT—BOWNE—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1894, at the home of the bride's parents, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., assisted by the Rev. H. D. Waller, Elizabeth Haggerty, daughter of Robert Southgate Bowne, to Harris Dunscomb Colt of New-York.

LEHMANN—GUITERMAN—On Thursday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. R. Benjamin, at the residence of the bride's parents, Leopold Lehmann to Alice Guiterman.

Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

LUKE—WENTWORTH—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of Mr. A. E. Brush, Cos Cob, Conn., by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, George Luke to Anna Louise Wentworth.

DIED.

BABBITT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Rebecca Babbitt, widow of Benjamin T. Babbitt, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

BEATTY.—At her residence in this city, Dec. 19, 1894, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Martin, widow of Thomas D. Beatty.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Pottsville, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

BOORAEM.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, Augustus Van Vorst Booraem, aged 11 months and 26 days, only child of Augustus and Adelene Jackson Booraem.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWDREY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at Montclair, N. J., Eliza Cecelia, wife of Edward M. Cowdrey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIED.

INGOLDSBY.—At 175 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday morning, Dec. 20, Héléne, (née Giraud,) wife of Edward M. Ingoldsby.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

JUDSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at his late residence, 138 West Ninety-second Street, William David Judson, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street, Eugene Kelly, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral services at the cathedral on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 CHAMBERS ST.,
NEW-YORK, December 20, 1894.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK held this day, the President, Mr. James McMahon, announced to the Board that Mr. EUGENE KELLY, a Trustee for the past 35 years and Vice President for 17 years, had died at his residence in this City on the 19th inst.

On motion, the following resolutions, prepared by the undersigned Committee, were unanimously adopted as the expression of the feelings of the Board:

Resolved, That in the death of EUGENE KELLY our State has lost an adopted citizen of exalted character, a patriot who was as loyal to his adopted country as he was true to that native land which he loved so well and was ever ready to contribute princely of his large means to ameliorate the privations of her suffering children, or promote their relief from political proscription; the business community has lost an eminent merchant and banker, whose long business life was illuminated by a most honorable career free from spot or blemish, and his afflicted family a devoted and affectionate husband and father, and the Catholic Church a faithful son.

Resolved, That by the death of EUGENE KELLY, we, his associate Trustees of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, have lost a genial friend and co-worker in the promotion of its interests, and one of its earliest and staunchest friends, whose name will ever be held in high estimation by its Trustees.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and children our warmest sympathy in their affliction which, we trust, is tempered by the knowledge of his long life so well and creditably spent.

Resolved, That this Board attend the obsequies in a body, and that a Committee of two be appointed to make suitable arrangements therefor.

BRYAN LAWRENCE,
P. H. LEONARD,
JNO. D. KIELEY,
JOHN A. McCALL,
HERMAN RIDDER, } Committee.

The Trustees of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK are requested to meet at the Orphan Asylum, 51st St. and Madison Avenue, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 9:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late co-Trustee, EUGENE KELLY.

JAMES McMAHON, President.

BRYAN LAWRENCE,
JAMES R. FLOYD, } Committee.

At a special meeting of the IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, held on the 20th inst., the President announced the death of EUGENE KELLY, one of its oldest and most esteemed members.

Whereupon, on motion, the following memorial was presented and adopted:

By the death on the 19th inst. of EUGENE KELLY, the Irish Emigrant Society has lost the oldest but one of its members, and one who was always among the foremost in helping those for whose benefit the society was organized. For a period of nearly thirty years his name was on its roll, and his presence and influence encouraged its labors.

Deeply interested in the welfare of his countrymen in the land of his adoption, where he was ever a shining example of industry, frugality, and the highest integrity, he was equally active in every project for the amelioration of the condition of his native land—eager for its independence and generous in his contributions to that end.

He gave close attention to the financial interests of the society, and to its efforts in all ways to aid and protect the Irish emigrant, and was ever ready to co-operate in the measures taken to carry out its objects.

In the unusually long career of activity and usefulness accorded him by Divine Providence, he found many opportunities to give friendly advice and timely assistance, and he responded promptly and generously to the appeals of the deserving.

His gentle manners and kindly heart, attributes of his exemplary Christian character, were recognized by his fellow-members, who, desiring to testify their sorrow at his death and their respect for his memory:

Resolved, That this memorial be inscribed upon the minute book of the society, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to his bereaved family, with the expression of their most profound and sincere sympathy.

JAMES RORKE,
President.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Catholic Protectory have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. EUGENE KELLY, their late associate in their labors since the very commencement of the institution.

Mr. KELLY was one of the charter members of the society, and his death leaves but two of the original members remaining. His intimate connection with the society is evinced by his selection as a member of the first Executive Committee elected thirty-one years ago. He remained an active member of that committee for the first six years of the existence of the society. For five years succeeding that he was its First Vice President. He was elected to the responsible position of Treasurer in 1873, which office he has held for twenty-one successive years. This fact alone is a sufficient proof of the high regard and esteem with which he was held by his fellow-members. During all the years that he has been connected with the institution he was ready and willing to assist it with his counsel, his advice, and even in material aid where it was often required. During all these years he has endeared himself to us by his generous nature and his friendship for all. He has materially aided in the success of our work, and has sustained it in very many trials.

We are grateful to him for his good services and trusty counsel, and venerate his memory. The services that he has rendered the institution will always be remembered with deepest gratitude by those who were thrown in contact with him in their official capacity, and his loss will be a great one to the cause of charity and religion, and his place a most difficult one to fill.

The Board of Managers resolve:

That they will attend the funeral in a body, and that these resolutions be properly prepared and presented to his afflicted family as a slight testimonial of the regard that they have had for their deceased member so long connected with this institution.

ROBERT J. HOGUET,
J. R. FLOYD,
W. H. HURST, } Committee.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Catholic Protectory will meet at the Boland Trade School, Madison Av. and 51st St., at 9:30 A. M., on Saturday, Dec. 22, proceeding thence to the cathedral to attend the services of their late associate, Mr. EUGENE KELLY.

The members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Kelly, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the cathedral.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, President.
BARTHOLOMEW MOYNAHAN, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New-York, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This board has learned of the death of its honored and venerable friend and counselor, Eugene Kelly; and,

Whereas, While humbly bowing before the Supreme Will, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep sorrow in thus being separated from one who has for so long been our fellow-Director, and who, by his superior wisdom, has aided us in all matters confided to our care; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family in their deep affliction; that this preamble and resolution be incorporated in the minutes of the company, and that this board as a body attend the funeral ceremonies.

J. P. MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
National Banking Association,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

In the death of Mr. Eugene Kelly this board has lost one of its members whose good judgment and wise counsels have contributed for the past eleven years to the success and prosperity of this bank.

And we desire to put on record this testimonial of our esteem for him as a man, and his faithfulness and devotion to the interests of the bank.

And would also convey to the widow and family of our deceased friend and associate our deep sympathy with them in their affliction with this tribute of our high esteem of one whose genial courtesy endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

E. S. MASON, President.

DIED.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Charles E., son of the late Charles B. White, of Norwalk, Conn.

Funeral from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty-seventh Street, Friday, 21st instant, at 9:30 A. M.

WILLSON.—At Vineland, N. J., Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, 1894, of congestion of the brain, Pierpont, eldest son of Marcius and the late Frances Pierpont Willson, in his 53d year.

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Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894. 7

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That Is the Mark Sometimes Reached in the Long Winters of Alaska—How the Mining Is Carried On.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

John J. Healy, one of the best-known old-timers of Montana, is visiting friends in Helena. Mr. Healy went to Alaska eight years ago, and that far-away Territory has since been his home. He is manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, which does a general trading and transportation business on the Yukon. His company has eight trading posts on that river and the coast from St. Michael's and Fort Selkirk to Kotzebue Sound, north of the Bering Straits. Mr. Healy is on his way to Washington, where he hopes, with others, to influence some legislation favoring Alaska by the coming Congress.

Mr. Healy is a pioneer of the truest type. He came to Montana in 1862, and has had much to do with the development of this great State. He is particularly well known in the country around Fort Benton, where in the early days he kept a trading post. His life has been a most eventful one. He has lived by far the greater part of it on the frontier. In those trying days, when Montana was the home of outlaws and hostile Indians, he had even more thrilling experiences than ordinarily fell to the lot of the frontiersman of those early days. He has been through scores of Indian fights, he has seen life in the mines in all its various phases, and he could tell interesting stories of fights with ferocious beasts and still more ferocious outlaws. He is a man of courage and of force of character. Nearly all the old-timers of Montana know him, and all will be glad to know of his prosperity. To a reporter, Mr. Healy said:

"I am on my way to Washington, where I expect to co-operate with a Delegate elected by the people to represent them in Congress in an effort to secure needed legislation for Alaska. This Delegate has probably been selected. When I left there, delegates from all parts of the settled portion of the country were to meet in convention at Juneau, where they were to select a National Delegate, or take steps whereby the people at large could elect some one to represent them. I don't suppose that Congress will recognize an Alaskan Delegate, but we mean to have one at Washington to look after our interests as much as possible. The Government does not allow Alaskan representatives in Congress, but it should, and, I believe will, before a great while.

"There ought to be some change in the judicial system of Alaska. At present there is but one judicial district, made up of the entire Territory. There should be at least two other districts. The country is so vast that one court is not equal to the demands upon it. I do not mean that it is overcrowded with business, but, being on the coast, its influence and aid are not far-reaching. The interior of Alaska is practically without the benefit of a court, for its people are so far away and travel is so difficult that they cannot depend upon it for justice or any judicial action. Then, too, there are no land laws. Alaska ought to have a homestead law. It is needed very much there. Another thing needed is a mail service into the interior. Southeastern Alaska has a pretty regular mail service, but the interior has none at all. The people of the Yukon do not get their mail oftener than once or twice a year. They must depend upon the miners who cross the mountains for their mail, and if they wish to send any letters to the States their only recourse is to deliver them to parties who expect to leave the river country for the coast.

"Alaska is a wonderful country. It is very rich in places. There are, no doubt, valuable quartz leads, but, owing to the difficulty in working and reducing the ores, these may never be worked. The placers yield good returns to those who work them. They run from $1,000 to $5,000 each season per man. The washing season is very short, being at the most only four months. These months are June, July, August, and September. During the remainder of the year there is no water, for everything is frozen up tight. Work does not stop, though, on that account. During the Winter season the miners work their claims or prospect for new ones. Nearly all the prospecting is done in the Winter, and a great share of the development work also.

"You should understand that the ground at all times is frozen. In working a claim, the miners sink a shaft to bedrock and then drift in. This work can only be accomplished by the aid of heat. Huge fires are built on the ground, which is dug away as fast as it becomes thawed out. When the bedrock is reached, the same plan is followed in drifting. Fires are pushed forward as the tunnel progresses. The freezing weather has one advantage, at least, for, by reason of it, drains, pumps, and timbers are unknown in Alaskan diggings. As the pay dirt is taken out of the tunnel it is carried to some place convenient, where it can be washed during the Summer months. There is an abundance of fuel, and by its liberal use the miners can work the year around.

"The expense of living in Alaska is not nearly so great as is generally supposed. A man can live in the Yukon country for less than $500 per year, which, considering the distance provisions must be carried, is very cheap indeed.

"Alaska is a good country for energetic men who are not afraid of work. On the other hand, it is no place for idlers. Men who go there should be practical placer miners. They should be strong, hearty men, who can lug a pack over the mountains and endure the hardships incidental to life in the far North. Every man who goes to the Yukon country should have at least $500, enough to take him into the interior and keep him until his work brings returns. There are probably 200 Montana men in the Yukon region. They are getting along well. Like Montana men generally, they are on top. Their success is due largely to their energy and their knowledge of placer mining.

"The Winters, of course, are long and intensely cold, yet I am sure that during my eight years up there I have never suffered from the cold as I did while living in Montana. During the cold weather there are no winds, and, with plenty of clothing, a man need have no difficulty in keeping warm. Although the thermometer registered 75° below zero at times last Winter, no one up there froze to death, nor, so far as I ever learned, did any one even have his hands, face, or any exposed part of his person frozen. There is plenty of fuel, and our cabins, while not elegant, are warm and comfortable.

"I expect to leave for home June 1 from Seattle. That is about as early as a person can make the trip over the mountains to the Yukon. Having once reached the river, the remainder of the trip will be easy, for we have a boat on the river. This steamer was built by my company from material brought from the coast. It is a good boat, with a carrying capacity of 400 tons. My station is 1,000 miles from Sitka. If you ever come up that way, call and see me," concluded Mr. Healy.

Judge Chase's Home May Not Be Sold.

From The Washington Post, Dec. 19.

The sale of Edgewood, the old homestead of the late Chief Justice Chase, and now the property of Mrs. Kate Chase, (Sprague,) which was to have been yesterday, was postponed at the last hour. There were only half a dozen people assembled at the house when Mr. Duncanson, the auctioneer, arrived and announced that the sale would be postponed until Jan. 17. There had been a consultation between Mr. Needham, Mrs. Chase's attorney, and the trustees of the property, at which it is understood the arrangement to postpone the sale was made in prospect of some amicable settlement being made by the friends of Mrs. Chase before the month was past. The auction sale of Mrs. Chase's personal effects, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until Jan. 2. It is thought that should the negotiations to save the Edgewood homestead succeed, the sale of the personal estate will also be indefinitely postponed.

WITH BYRNES AS WITNESS

Continued from Page 1.

officers of the society, because he said that as long as such a paper was in existence he was in danger of his life from the police.

However, on March 6, 1894, when at Dr. Parkhurst's house to get arrears of pay to which he had made claim, Stannynought was confronted by the copy of the confession and acknowledged it before Mr. Moss, as a notary public. He then asked Mr. Moss not to use the paper unless he was given five days' notice. He said that he was going away, and to send the notice to him under cover of a New-Jersey address. He said that he would be in great danger from the police as soon as his confession became public.

Mr. Moss sent the five days' notice and received a reply, both under cover of the New-Jersey address. He had tried to secure the presence of Stannynought before the committee, but the latter refused to come to this city or to make known his exact whereabouts.

Part of Allaire's "Character."

Capt. Allaire was recalled. He said that Geoghegan's notorious place on the Bowery was open night and day while he was in charge of the precinct in which it is situated. The resort was frequented by disreputable persons of both sexes. Capt. Allaire could not remember having arrested Geoghegan himself or ordering his arrest.

Mr. Goff read the findings of the Grand Jury, April 11, 1883, which declared that Geoghegan's place was notorious. A notice was sent by the Grand Jury to Capt. Allaire. No attention was paid to it. A second notice was sent April 20, with the same result. The Grand Jury then declared that the failure of the police to carry out the law showed connivance or inefficiency and the jury recommended the discharge from the force of Capts. Williams and Allaire.

Capt. Allaire was asked if he could explain this. He said that he had visited Geoghegan's place and had found no license displayed, but that, as no liquor was sold in his presence, he made no arrests. He asked Mr. Goff to look at what he called a "presentment of citizens" in his favor, printed in The City Record. He said that ministers had testified to his good character. Mr. Goff took it and glanced over it.

"Read it out loud, so the committee can hear," protested the Captain.

"Will you let me keep it for awhile?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Yes; but don't lose it. It is a part of my character."

"Oh, it's a part of your character, is it? You can carry it around?" asked Mr. Goff.

"A policeman's character is always in the air," said the old Captain.

Capt. Allaire had a letter from Mr. Comstock that he wanted Mr. Goff to read. He held it in his trembling hands.

The "Battery" Made Him Nervous.

"You must excuse me for being a little nervous," he said, as he glanced down at his shaking hands. "I am not used to being under fire from a six-gun battery."

"Oh, I thought you were," replied Mr. Goff. "You are an old 'vet,' are you not?"

"Yes, but this is different. All the guns are so well served here."

Capt. Allaire again denied, as he did when last on the stand, any knowledge of bribery in the department and also denied taking any share of the plunder.

Mrs. Barbara Strauss, wife of Capt. Strauss, said that she and her husband were poor. They owned no property of any kind, but had a little money in the Bowery Savings Bank.

Capt. Strauss followed his wife. He was addressed by Mr. Goff as the "original pantata," the one to whom the name had first been applied in this country, and on whose account it had become the latest addition to the English language. Capt. Strauss, with a modest smile, admitted that he believed this was all true.

It was about the only thing that Capt. Strauss admitted knowing anything about. He, however, knew Policemen Leonard and Wallenstein. He could not remember that, just before the election of 1892, when Superintendent Byrnes had given the assembled Captains their instructions for election day, Commissioner Martin countermanded Superintendent Byrnes's orders and gave others, or that Superintendent Byrnes then said that if the Captains obeyed Mr. Martin he would take "their buttons off."

Mr. Goff, after a recess, said that he had desired to complete the record in the case of ex-Ward Man Burns by getting him on the stand and asking him what he did with the money given to him by Harrison.

"Burns," continued Mr. Goff, "has left the city, and we have been unable to subpoena him. He was Inspector McLaughlin's ward man, in the First, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Precincts, and was dismissed from the department by the Police Commissioners on Aug. 31, on evidence produced before this committee. I regret that I have been unable to obtain his presence."

More About Creeden's Appointment.

Patrolman William J. Mooney of the Eleventh Precinct, who was Capt. Creeden's confidential friend in the beginning of the negotiations which finally resulted in Creeden's promotion, was asked by Mr. Goff to tell what part he took in the matter. He told his story frankly. He said:

The day that it was reported that the new Captains were to be made, in December, 1891, when I came into the station house, Creeden was at the desk, and I asked him, "Are you going to catch on to-day?" He said he thought not, as his friend, the late Senator Hagan, who had promised to help him, had told him he could not do anything. I asked him if he couldn't get anybody to reach Voorhis, and he said he couldn't. I suggested going to see Reppenhagen, and Creeden consented. He said he would be satisfied with any arrangement I made.

I went to see Reppenhagen at his house. He was in bed. I asked if he could do anything for Creeden. He said he thought it was too late, that Wiegand was slated for the appointment, and had $12,000 up. I said, "If you'll make Creeden a Captain, I'll raise the ante $3,000." He raised himself on his elbow and said, "That's great! That means $5,000 for me, $5,000 for Martin, and $5,000 for Voorhis."

Martin had run for Coroner and had been defeated, and Reppenhagen had run for Alderman and had also been defeated. Reppenhagen said it would help them to pay their election expenses, which had been very heavy. Reppenhagen got up and went to see Martin at Police Headquarters. He told me that afternoon that Wiegand's appointment had been deferred, and assured me that Creeden would be appointed if the money was put up, but that $5,000 must be put up at once as a bonus for him, even if the deal fell through.

When I told Creeden, he said he would have a great deal of trouble to raise the money, and I said I would do all I could for him. I went out on the Bowery and saw Martin Kirby and John Howard, and they promised to subscribe $1,000 each. That ended my connection with the case.

Uncomfortable Time for Strauss.

Capt. Strauss was recalled, and during the afternoon had an uncomfortable time with Mr. Goff. He was first questioned as to conversations with his wife in relation to the testimony they should give before the committee, Mr. Goff endeavoring to show that the nature of the testimony was arranged beforehand. The Captain first said he had no conversation with his wife on the subject, and then admitted that they had talked the matter over. He insisted that there was no agreement between them as to the testimony to be given.

Q.—How long have you been on the force? A.—About nineteen years. I am as poor to-day as when I went on the force. It has taken all my pay to support my family. I don't own any real estate, or any bonds, nor does my wife, nor any of my family. I have about $100 on deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank.

Q.—What precinct were you assigned to when you were made Captain? A.—To the Seventh Precinct. There were no disorderly houses in the precinct when I went there, nor any when I left. From the Seventh I was sent to the Twenty-fifth Precinct.

Q.—We have it in testimony here that the Bohemian liquor dealers in that precinct were assessed certain sums of money to pay the police for protection, and that the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association paid the sum in gross. What do you say to that? A.—I don't know anything about it. I never heard of it.

Q.—Could the liquor dealers be blackmailed without your knowledge? A.—It could be done. I heard a rumor that the liquor dealers were paying the police, and I went to several dealers in the precinct and they denied it. The Bohemian liquor dealers also denied it. One of the liquor dealers was Rooney, at Second Avenue and Seventieth Street.

Q.—Do you enforce the excise law in your precinct? A.—Yes, Sir, as well as I can. I send out officers every Sunday in citizens' clothes to make arrests.

Q.—Who appointed you? A.—Commissioner McClave.

Q.—Wasn't there some trouble about your appointment? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Who suggested to you to get letters of recommendation from prominent citizens? A.—No one. I never spoke to Charley Grant (McClave's private secretary) about my appointment. He did not tell me that McClave would not appoint me without these letters of recommendation. I had letters from Jesse Seligman, William A. Gans, a lawyer, from ex-Police Justice Patterson, Senator Parsons of Rochester, and ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs. These letters were obtained after I passed the civil service examination for the second time.

Q.—Can you explain why you did not apply for leters of recommendation the first time you passed the civil service examination? A.—I can't remember the reason.

Q.—Did you ever act under Rule 41 of the Police Manual? A.—Yes; I did.

Q.—What is Rule 41?

The witness hesitated, and did not appear to be enjoying himself. Finally after a long pause he was compelled to admit that he did not remember what Rule 41 was. He testified that his precinct was clear of houses of questionable character and gambling resorts.

Q.—Any "gyp" business in your precinct? A.—I don't know what that is. Do you mean gambling? I never heard of it.

The counsel explained to the witness that the "gyp" business meant swindling countrymen with worthless horses by mock auctions and fraudulent practices. Then Capt. Strauss remembered that there was a market for the sale of old horses in Sixty-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, but he had never received a complaint of any person having been swindled there.

Q.—Did you ever make a promissory note? A.—I never did, nor have I authorized any one to make one for me. I know Werfelman, a liquor dealer at the Bowery and Houston Street, but I never had a money transaction with him.

Appointment Not Paid for, He Says.

Q.—How did you get your appointment as Captain? A.—By asking for it and through my record.

Q.—Do you mean to swear that you were promoted on account of your great intellectual capacities and superior qualifications and nothing else? A.—It did not cost me a dollar. I had a good record. I had made many good arrests.

Q.—You did not perform any conspicuous service? A.—No.

Q.—And there were other candidates for promotion with equally good records? A.—There were.

Q.—And you got the appointment without paying for it? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you come to promise to make Patrolman Wallerstein a ward man? A.—I said to him one day that, if ever I was made Captain, I would make him my ward man. He is a relative and friend of mine, a second or third cousin. I did not want him for a collector. I do no collecting business. No ward man ever collected a cent for me.

Q.—Are you the glorious and brilliant example of a Captain without a collector? A.—Maybe I am.

Q.—How many lawyers have you in court? A.—I have none.

Q.—You know the penalty for perjury? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you talked about your testimony with Wallerstein? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Haven't you boasted that as long as Byrnes and Williams didn't go back on you you didn't care? A.—I never did.

Q.—Don't you know you purchased your appointment? A.—I did not.

Q.—Don't you know that Werfelman, the liquor store keeper, acted as a "go-between" in the transaction? A.—He did not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you did not pay John McClave for your appointment? A.—I never paid a penny.

Q.—Do you know that you have not the attainments for a Captain of police? A.—I know my duties as a Captain. I have been many years on the force.

Q.—And you want us to believe that you are the only man who got an appointment from McClave without paying for it? A.—I never paid him any money.

Mr. Goff questioned the witness as to his duties in relation to arrests for misdemeanors and felonies, and as to the distinction between the two grades of offenses. He succeeded in getting the Captain tangled up. When hard pressed the witness sought refuge in "I don't know," or "I don't remember."

"How much money did you borrow from Wallerstein?" asked the lawyer.

This question came so suddenly that Strauss was taken aback. He looked dazed for a moment, and then pulling himself together said in a scarcely audible voice:

"I borrowed $2,000 from Wallerstein."

Q.—What did you want this money for? A.—I thought I was going to be made a Captain, and I wanted the money to buy new furniture. I had had my furniture since I was married, and it was worn out. I got this money a few days before I was appointed Captain. I was sworn in the same day that I was appointed. I did not swear that I had not paid any money for my appointment, because I was not asked. I gave $1,500 of this money back to Wallerstein five or six weeks after I borrowed it, because I changed my mind and did not buy any furniture.

Q.—Wasn't "Charley" Grant, McClave's secretary, very angry because Inspector Williams had engineered your appointment? A.—No. Inspector Williams had nothing to do with my appointment to my knowledge.

Q.—Didn't Grant say: "It has come to a pretty pass when Williams could get the appointment and I get left"? A.—Never heard of it. I never spoke to Grant about my appointment.

Q.—Didn't you go to Inspector Williams and tell him that if he could get the Captaincy for you at a less figure than Grant he should have the money? A.—Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you borrowed that money to raise the "ante?" A.—It is not.

Q.—Don't you know that you are lying? A.—No, I am not. I am telling the truth.

Q.—And do you expect us to believe this lying story? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Do you expect to keep the respect of your family, of your friends, and your people by telling these lies? A.—I am telling the truth.

Q.—Don't you know that a man named Noble and Louis Morell contributed money for your appointment? A.—They did not. I never heard that a Captaincy had to be bought until I heard Capt. Creeden's story. I never heard that promotions were a question of barter and sale.

Q.—Now, Capt. Strauss, before I bring a number of men to swear that you are a perjurer, I want to give you a chance to tell the truth? A.—I am telling the truth.

Q.—Didn't you complain of the heavy assessment made on you for your Captaincy? A.—I never did.

Q.—Didn't you tell Capt. Edward Wertheimer that you had a hard time to raise the money you had to pay for your Captaincy? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you been talking about this to Inspector Williams? A.—I have not.

Q.—Haven't you agreed with him to swear the way you have? A.—I have not.

The examination of the witness was continued on the same line, and although he contradicted himself on some points a number of times, he remained obdurate in his assertion that he had not purchased his appointment.

Patrolman Jacob Wallerstein, the cousin of Strauss, said that between Christmas and New Year's, in 1891, he had loaned $2,000 to Strauss, without security or without taking any note or other evidence of indebtedness. Wallerstein said that Strauss told him that he wanted the money for his private use, but he could not remember whether he had given him any reason for wanting the loan. The money had been paid back to him in two payments, $1,500 at one time and $500 at another. Capt. Strauss made him ward man when he was assigned to the Seventh, but he swore that he made no collections for the Captain while acting in that capacity.

Wallerstein declared that he lent the money to Strauss without any consideration and charged him no interest, although by drawing the $2,000 out of the savings bank where he had the money deposited he had lost a year's interest, amounting to $80.

"Well," said Senator Bradley, "that's very peculiar. It is not a peculiarity of your race to forego interest."

Mr. Goff—Did you ever hear of any of your relations waiving interest?

"I never did."

Senator Bradley—You're too good for a policeman; you ought to be the head of a benevolent society.

The witness was excused for the day, and was ordered to appear to-day with his bank books.

William N. Le Cato, the manager for the Gorham Manufacturing Company, was the last witness. He testified that his firm had been robbed of silverware a number of times during the last ten years. In every instance where the silverware stolen from the store was traced to pawnshops in this city they had always paid the pawnbrokers the amount of the advances made. In one case where the silverware was traced to Philadelphia the firm secured the return of the property without paying.

The firm, through its own private detective, had notified the pawnbrokers in this city that it would pay the advances, as the company preferred to do business that way because it would make the pawnshop keeper more vigilant about the company's property.

In addition to paying the advances on the property the firm had given the Central Office detectives rewards ranging from $10 to $50. In al lthe company had paid the detectives between $400 and $500. Among the detectives were Dolan, Slausson, O'Connor, and Heidelberg, the witness said.

When Mr. Le Cato mentioned the name of Heidelberg, Mr. Goff said: "In regard to this man Heidelberg, we have the record here to show that he was dismissed from the police force for being a thief, and was afterward reinstated."

Senator Bradley—That simply bears out the old proverb: set a thief to catch a thier.

Mr. Le Cato said that in only two or three cases of robbery from the store were the thieves arrested and punished.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

2

That's what we are doing on the prices of a large lot of suits, overcoats, and trousers left on our hands by persons who didn't need 'em or forgot they had ordered from us.

We won't be here after March 1.

ARNHEIM,

Bowery and Spring St.

WESTERVELT TRIAL GOES OVER

Attorney Wellman Finds Little in the Charges Against the Captain.

The trial of Police Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who is charged with failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct, has again been adjourned. The trial was to have taken place yesterday before the Police Commissioners.

Capt. Westervelt was on hand at the appointed hour, with is counsel, Frederick House, who moved for an adjournment. He said:

"We find ourselves in an unfortunate position. Capt. Westervelt was subpoenaed before the Lexow committee Wednesday, and when the committee adjourned last evening the Chairman announced that all witnessed who were subpoenaed yesterday were to be on hand to-day without further notice.

"I have learned that the witnesses for the prosecution in this case have been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury this morning. Therefore, under the circumstances, there is no possibility of going on, and all I can do is to ask for an adjournment.

"I want to say, however, that there is no question in my mind at all as to the result of this trial. Since last Spring, when the Captain was tried on similar charges, he has done everything any human being can do to suppress policy playing in his precinct. The blotters in the station house will show that he sent four men in plain clothes daily to investigate alleged policy shops and to try and arrest offenders. His Sergeants and he himself personally have tried to get evidence. Men from the Central Office have been sent up to his precinct to get evidence. They, too, have failed."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman informed the board that an adjournment for two or three weeks would be desirable. He said:

"The more I investigate the charges against Capt. Westervelt the less substance I find in them. All the witnesses have been carefully examined, and I am frank to say it is a case that I should not have been willing to originate before this board. The Commissioners are aware of the fact that I had nothing to do with the preparation of the original charges, which were found to be defective. The first time the trial was called it had to be adjourned because the charges could not be substantiated. A new set of charges was then prepared. I am not satisfied with the case as it stands. I cannot see anything in the evidence which would justify me in prosecuting the Captain. The only evidence obtainable is that there were some "floating" policy dealers around the precinct. Police Captains surely cannot be held responsible for that."

The Commissioners adjourned the trial until Tuesday, Jan. 15.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

Unfounded Rumor About Indictments—Effect of Thorne's Testimony.

The officials at the District Attorney's office said last evening there was no foundation for the rumors of wholesale indictments of members of the police force and the issuing of warrants thereon or that "extraordinary developments" might be looked for, except that the Grand Jury had attended to the business brought to its attention with commendable interest.

It is possible that evidence procured through the statement made by Policeman Thorne of the Fifth Precinct may result in minor indictments and aid in presenting the charges against several police officials, but it is unlikely that the consequences of his making known what he observed when on duty with the Leonard Street squad will be as salutary and sweeping as has been predicted.

Ex-Ward Man Smith in Court.

Ex-Ward Man George Smith, whose bail was forfeited in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, went into court yesterday and said he had not been notified to appear. He asked that the order forfeiting his bail be rescinded.

Judge Ingraham said he would hold the matter in abeyance, and set down Smith's trial to follow that of ex-Capt. Doherty.

Senators at the Theatre.

Senators Pound, Lexow, Cantor, and O'Connor of the Senate investigating committee occupied a box at the Herald Square Theatre last night. They greatly enjoyed the performance of the opera "Rob Roy."

To Sentence Stephenson Next Week.

The sentencing of ex-Capt. Stephenson, set down for to-day, was postponed yesterday until next Wednesday, Dec. 26.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PICTURE:

"1805" Napoleon at Austerlitz

A superb engraving by JULES JACQUET from the original by J. L. E. MEISSONIER in the collection and by special permission of the DUC D'AUMALE.

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RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER

Acting Assistant Treasurer McAvoy Gives It for Four Hundred Years.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

Alexander B. McAvoy, Acting Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is an exceedingly interesting man.

He can talk to you on any of the great political questions of the present, but he is most proficient on silver and gold. He reads and thinks and converses broadly about the precious coined metals, and his conclusions are not often theoretical, perhaps in a degree because of his personal contact with so much money.

"Apropos of Carlisle's new scheme for currency, and the President's idea of it," said Mr. McAvoy to a Tribune man, "I want to show you this table I have prepared, showing the relative value of gold and silver since the discovery of America":

Gold.	Silver.	Years.
1 oz worth	13.3 ozs	1493 to 1520
1 oz worth	11.2 ozs	1521 to 1544
1 oz worth	11.5 ozs	1545 to 1580
1 oz worth	11.9 ozs	1581 to 1600
1 oz worth	13 ozs	1601 to 1620
1 oz worth	14 ozs	1621 to 1680
1 oz worth	15 ozs	1681 to 1740
1 oz worth	14.8 ozs	1741 to 1780
1 oz worth	15 ozs	1780 to 1870
1 oz worth	16 ozs	1871 to 1873
1 oz worth	16.5 ozs	1873 to 1875
1 oz worth	17.8 ozs	1876
1 oz worth	17.19 ozs	1877
1 oz worth	17.96 ozs	1878
1 oz worth	18.39 ozs	1879
1 oz worth	19.50 ozs	1894

"Now, a glance," said Mr. McAvoy, running his finger down the column, "shows that the price of silver has slowly fallen in value for 400 years—a slight rise taking place from 1740 to 1800 only.

"As this fall in the price was neither accelerated nor retarded by any action of the various countries of the globe, the advocates of silver cannot guarantee that any action they may take in Congress will affect the price of either precious metal.

"When silver began to decline rapidly in 1871, it became necessary for all the nations of Europe to declare in which metal they measured their obligations. Europe and America declared gold to be the metal by which they measured all values, while the whole Continent of Asia declared for silver. The ratio of 1 to 15½ and 1 to 16 has not been changed by any nation in its coinage, and all of them have deprecated the fall in the price of silver.

"The declaration of the standard of measure of values was one of the first effects of the fall in the price of silver, and was in nowise the cause of the decline. Hence, the silver advocates who say that we sinned against silver in the declaration of 1873 falsify history, and are theorizing on that falsification. Neither Europe nor American has demonetized silver, for all have increased the circulation of that metal since 1870. America resumed specie payment in 1879, and has flooded the country and the world with our silver coin, and Austria resumed a few years since, augmenting largely the use of silver money."

The Princesses of Hesse.

From The Paris Figaro.

The marriage of Czar Nicholas with the Princess of Hesse would cause less worry to our politicians if they reflected that marriages of reigning families have little influence in politics. Paul I., great-grandfather of Alexander III., married a Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, a sovereign who has not left excellent reminiscences in Russia; Alexander II., his father, made an Empress of Princess Marie Sophie, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse, yet he did not take the part of Germany in 1870, and the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the deceased Czar, is married to a Princess of Hesse, elder sister of the Czar's wife—so that the young Czarina is the niece of her own sister.

Politics had no influence in these various marriages. Alexander II. married for love. It was in 1838 or in 1839. Among the ladies in waiting at the Russian Court was a young Polish woman who was as good as she was beautiful, Olga Kalinowska, of whom the Grand Duke was so enamored that he asked the permission to marry her and renounce the throne. The Emperor replied that he, too, had been in love in his youth, but that he had sacrificed love to duty. And, in order that the Grand Duke should not struggle against his decision, the Czar quickly ordered that Mlle. Kalinowska should be married to a Polish gentleman. Then he sent his son to Germany, with orders not to reappear at Court until he had selected a woman who should be his wife.

The Czarewitch started on his voyage. It lasted for several months. Not one of the Princesses that he saw at Court had made his heart beat. He knew that the sovereign of Darmstadt had two daughters, but he had no hopes that they would please him. As he was walking toward the palace he lifted his eyes, perhaps to implore Heaven, and saw at a window a beautiful young girl whose dreamy eyes looked at him for a moment. Then she blushed and disappeared.

He fell under the charm of this apparition, but did not see the young girl at dinner. He inquired for her. Louis II. replied: "She is my second daughter. She is too young to come to the table."

The truth was that Princess Marie was treated at Court by her father like Cinderella. The Czarewitch insisted, the Grand Duke could not refuse, and Cinderella came into the dining room. She hardly had time to dress, but Alexander found her so beautiful in a white gown and hair simply brushed back that he immediately asked for her hand in marriage.

"Calamity" Weller Convicted of Crime.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Ex-Congressman S. H. Weller, called "Calamity" Weller, who represented the Fifth Iowa District as a Greenbacker in the eighties, was to-day found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. Weller is now editor of a Populist newspaper here. He will appeal. The trouble grew out of the purchase of a pair of horses two years ago.

The Last Lake Steamer.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin, Dec. 17.

The last steamer of the season is on her way down the lakes. She will probably meet with no more ice than is encountered on a midsummer voyage, but there is no telling when Winter will set in with all its rigor, and that is the reason why navigators are not generally tempted by December mildness.

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MR. FISH IS CONFIDENT

He Has Sixty-four Votes for Speaker, He Declares.

BOMBASTIC TALK, SAYS MR. MALBY

The Putnam County Leader's List of Supporters Criticised by His St. Lawrence Opponent.

Hamilton Fish was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, feeling so confident that he has the support of a majority of the Republican Assemblymen-elect for the Speakership that he had no hesitation in giving a list of his supporters to the public.

He says he has the support of sixty-four men, of whom ten are from Kings County and eleven from New-York.

Here is his list:

Albany County—Frank Bloomingdale, James Keenholts, Amos J. Ablett.
Allegany—Fred A. Robbins.
Cattaraugus—Charles W. Terry.
Cayuga—Benjamin M. Wilcox.
Chautauqua—S. Fred Nixon.
Columbia—Aaron B. Gardenier.
Cortland—Wilber Holmes.
Dutchess—Edward H. Thompson, Augustus B. Gray.
Erie—Simon Seibert, Charles H. Braun, Joseph H. Whittet, Philip Gerst, Charles F. Schoepflin.
Genesee—Thomas B. Tuttle.
Greene—Daniel G. Greene.
Kings—Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr., John H. Read, Edward M. Clarkson, Thomas H. Rockwell, Frank H. Schulz, Harry Schulz, John H. Campbell, Arthur J. Audut, Albert A. Wray, James Scanlon, Julius L. Wisman.
Madison—Lambert B. Kern.
Monroe—Charles J. Smith, W. W. Armstrong, (after a complimentary vote to Mr. O'Grady of Monroe.)
Montgomery—E. Watson Gardner.
New-York—Charles Sadler, Third District; Henry W. Hoops, Seventh District; Frank D. Pavey, Eleventh District; William Halpin, Thirteenth District; Seth Wilks, Fifteenth District; Charles Staniberg, Sixteenth District; Howard Payson Wilds, Twenty-first District; Judson Lawson, Twenty-third District; Louis H. Bald, Twenty-fourth District; Harvey T. Andrews, Twenty-sixth District; Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Twenty-seventh District.
Ontario—Walter A. Clark.
Orange—Louis F. Goodsell, Joseph Dean.
Orleans—George Bullard.
Putnam—Hamilton Fish.
Rensselaer—John M. Chambers, John P. Cole.
Rockland—Otis H. Cutler.
Saratoga—Charles H. McNauton.
Schenectady—Thomas W. Winne.
Sullivan—Henry Krenrich.
Tompkins—Edwin C. Stewart.
Ulster—W. S. Van Kuren, James Lounsberry.
Warren—Taylor J. Eldridge.
Washington—William D. Stevenson.
Wayne—George S. Horton.
Westchester—J. Irving Burns, John N. Stewart, James W. Husted.
Yates—Reuben J. Tilton.

There are to be, all told, 103 Republicans in the Assembly. Fifty-two will, accordingly, be a majority of the caucus. Mr. Fish, therefore, claims twelve more than he needs to secure the nomination. He leaves thirty-nine votes for Mr. Malby and Mr. Ainsworth to work for. Mr. Fish said there is no doubt in his mind that the men he named will stand by him first, last, and all the time.

Speaker Malby was in the hotel at the time Mr. Fish was making his claims and giving out the names of his supporters. He was asked what he thought of Mr. Fish's claim.

"It is a bombastic utterance," said the Speaker, "and I do not believe that he can go into the caucus with the support he claims.

"I have received letters from thirty-three of the men whose support Mr. Fish claims. Nineteen of these have pledged to me their support. The other fourteen have told me they were not pledged to any one else.

"I do not believe Mr. Fish can count on the support of twenty-five Assemblymen, first, last, and all the time. I doubt if he has ten who will support him to the end.

"From the letters which I have had from every member-elect, I am convinced that I shall go into the caucus with a majority supporting me. I am confident I shall secure the election."

"Will you give to the public a list of the supporters you claim?" Mr. Malby was asked.

"No, I must decline to do that," the Speaker said.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY

The First Concert of Its Seventh Season Given Last Night.

The Church Choral Society is an organization which commands respect and invites public consideration because of its unique purpose. It is devoted to the performance of the best sacred music in the proper place for such music—the church. For this reason is not only invites, but demands criticism. The first service of the seventh season of the society was given last night in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The numbers on the programme were Bach's A minor fugue, for strings; Dr. J. F. Bridge's Christmas canticle, "The Cradle of Christ"; Mozart's Requiem Mass, and Liszt's setting of the Thirteenth Psalm.

Dr. Bridge's new work is in every way worthy of the composer of "Josiah" and "The Repentance of Ninevah." It belongs to a class of church music produced ad nauseam by the contemporaneous composers of England. It is decent, orderly, mellifluous, sanctimonious, and utterly commonplace. It meanders like a brook in a meadow, and is quite as stirring. There is not a measure in it that has a single spark of inspiration, nor has it even the distinction of individuality. It might just as well have been written by any one else as by Dr. Bridge, though no one else would have taken the trouble to do it.

This wearisome composition was succeeded by Mozart's Requiem Mass, which is heard very seldom, but which cannot be heard too seldom if it is to be performed as it was last night. A requiem mass begins with a petition for eternal rest; but this does not necessarily mean that the listening congregation is to be put to sleep. Usually every effort is made to keep people awake in church. But last night it seemed as if chorus, orchestra, soloists, and conductor had all set out to invite Morpheus to embrace the congregation.

The chief offenders of the evening were the four members of the quartet—Mrs. Minna Schilling, soprano; Miss Alice Mandelick, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and Carl Martin, basso. These four vocalists sang in a weary, aimless, uncertain style from beginning to end. Mrs. Schilling in particular displayed a remarkable lack of judgment in her phrasing, while Dr. Martin contributed a cumbrous tone and a fondness for wandering from the pitch. The other two singers indulged in some voice production of an original and startling variety. Mozart's Requiem is, indeed, not one of its immortal composer's greatest works, but it stands forth as the production of a master when it comes into comparison with the church music of to-day. Those who heard it for the first time last night did not hear it at all.

The Newspaper Press's Best Work.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

The best thought expressed at the recent session of the California Press Association was that the paper serves the State best that best serves the local interests of its bailiwick. True. Suppose each community to be so impressed with the development of local resources, the betterment of local conditions for prosperity and happiness, that all possible local energy would be put forth in these directions; would not the whole State feel the thrill of new life along its keel?

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OLD WIT THAT STILL SPARKLES

Rose Coghlan Appears Again in the Part of Lady Gay Spanker.

After fifty years and three or four more of active service on more stages than a good many, it is by no means surprising that "London Assurance" has reached a condition not unlike that of its most interesting character, Sir Harcourt Courtly himself. Though stiff as to joints, and with a connection none too intimate, now, between its movements and its purposes, the fine old play is still able to prove what a fine young play it was, and, in spite of all the absurdly obvious artificiality that marks its gouty graces has a right to give some sober lessons on both manners and methods to a vast number of its young descendants.

Last night, certainly, when Rose Coghlan was the blustering Lady Gay, and Mr. de Belleville gave dignity even to Sir Harcourt's follies, nobody who was at the Star Theatre and saw them could have regretted the giving of one more evening to Boucicault's first comedy. Not much of it, to be sure, except the wit is left, but of the wit there is so much, and in its way so real, that even the incessantly recurring soliloquies can be endured and all the lectures pardoned. The performance was in most points admirable. Miss Coghlan, looking her best and with vigor by no means diminished even by an encounter with Nemesis itself, was gay as well as Lady Gay. A Grace Harkaway so handsome as Miss Maxine Elliott made stage love-making seem the most natural thing in the world. Mr. John T. Sullivan gave a touch or two of possibility to the part of Dazzle—no small triumph—and the Meddle of Mr. Luke Martin, and the Dolly Spanker of Mr. Mason Mitchel were both extremely clever bits of comic acting.

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Frederic de Belleville
Dazzle	John T. Sullivan
Charles Courtly	Henry Jewett
Max Harkaway	J. W. Shannon
Dolly Spanker	Mason Mitchell
Mark Meddle	Luke Martin
Cool	Franklyn Roberts
Solomon Isaacs	H. W. Montgomery
Simpson	Henry Goodale
Grace Harkaway	Maxine Elliott
Pert	Gertrude Elsmere
Lady Gay Spanker	Rose Coglan

Mr. Wheatcroft's Dramatic Pupils.

The most interesting part of the programmme offered by the students of the Empire Theatre School of Acting at the public exhibition yesterday was a little play in one act, by F. C. Drake, adapted from a story by C. F. Lummis, called "El Pueblo." The scene was supposed to be a market place in a New-Mexican town, and the performance was intended merely as an exhibition of stage management. A number of students appeared as market men and women, street singers, beggars, and idlers, and they presented, in pantomime, a picture of bustling life, as a background for the little romance which generally occupied the centre of the stage. The romance itself was not thrilling, though Miss Corona Riccardo was animated and pleasing as a "greaser" girl, with whom a Yankee teacher in a Government school had fallen in love. There was no setting for this piece, except an unpainted canvas flat and wings, the idea being, probably, that the spectators would thus derive from its performance the exhilaration common folks are supposed to get from an occasional glimpse behind the scenes. An ordinary street scene would have served better to create an illusion. Associated with Miss Riccardo in the speaking rôles were Messrs. Chandler, Kittredge, and Terry, and Misses Ohles and Ellis.

The zealous and continuously vivacious employment of the few symbols of dramatic expression they had acquired by Misses Carrie Ewald, Weyman, Villers, Franklyn, and Kretz, did not conceal the utter stupidity of the piece they were required to present. Though confessedly from the French, "Dead Beat," was wholly inane. A dialect sketch called "Makepeace Joy," written by Charles Barnard, was also presented by Misses Hopper, Chalmers, and Beardsley, and Messrs. Adams and Rendle. The house was crowded, and many well-known persons were present.

Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux.

From The Philadelphia Times, Dec. 19.

No one looking at the erect figure and leonine face of Richard Vaux would suppose he is to-day seventy-eight years of age. Few men now living in Philadelphia have led more useful or eventful lives, and there is no more picturesque figure or influential personality in the social and public life of Philadelphia than Richard Vaux. At the Courts of St. James and Berlin, prominent in the convention that nominated Van Buren for the Presidency, and many others since, long the Recorder of Philadelphia and its Mayor after the consolidation, President of the Board of Directors of Girard College, member of the Board of City Trusts, Inspector of State Prisons, President of the Philadelphia Club, and active in the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and many other organizations, he has exerted an influence that has probably not been equaled since the days of Benjamin Franklin. Many, however, do not know that Mr. Vaux's father was quite as active and prominent and was identified with the organization of many of the leading institutions and most benevolent societies of Philadelphia.

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MAYORS TALK ON REFORM

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn Entertains Col. Strong.

GOFF ON THE POLICE AS MASTERS

Mayor Schieren and Ex-Mayors Low and Hewitt Give Their Views on City Government — Reforms of the Future.

The subject of municipal reform was discussed last evening at the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn by four men, who have been elected as Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn.

These were Mayor-elect William L. Strong and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of this city and Mayor Schieren and ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn. Recorder-elect John W. Goff and Edward M. Shepard also addressed the club.

The occasion was a complimentary dinner to Mayor-elect Strong by the Hamilton Club. The banquet hall was crowded with representative Brooklynites, and it was found necessary to remove several tables to accommodate all who wanted to hear the speakers.

President James McKeen, in opening the after-dinner exercises, said the primary purpose of the gathering was to congratulate Mayor-elect Strong upon the victory of November. He believed there were no members of the Hamilton Club who did not rejoice over the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He introduced ex-Mayor Seth Low as the first speaker.

"I do not think we can overrate what took place in New-York on election day," said Mr. Low. "In the first place, the heterogeneous population of New-York is open to the moral feeling that is putting the better municipal government of cities on a sure foundation. I claim that this has been done once for all for the entire American people.

"We must realize in the revelations of the Lexow committee that the vulgar stealing of the Tweed days has given place to the systematic corruption of this day. We must realize that the process of regeneration is a slow one. In both cities the majority party has determined to break down bad government. No great gain can be made unless this determination is lodged in the hearts of the people.

"There has been progress, and we can bring about more progress. The war dominated everything for years, until now, for the first time, a new generation is taking control of public affairs."

Three cheers were given for Col. Strong as he was introduced. Some one called for a "tiger," creating much laughter. Col. Strong said:

"All I can say about New-York is, they have had a terrible time over there. I think the Tammany people are more in favor of reform than reformers. They have made more promises than any reformers. Brooklyn need not have any fear that if an alliance is decided upon reform will not be taken care of.

"I feel highly complimented by the honor which you have done me to-night. I hope my administration of the City of New-York will impress you so that you will feel justified in paying a similar compliment to me when I retire."

Everybody rose and cheered when ex-Mayor Hewitt was introduced. Mr. Hewitt said:

"Brooklyn is the object lesson that New-York has kept in view for fifteen years. You originated a model charter for city government. You illustrated the fact that with a good charter and a good Mayor you could get good government. You were not content with that demonstration. You also proved to New-York that with a good character and a bad Mayor you could have very bad city government.

"The form of government is of far less concern than the character of the officials put in office to administer it. No charter can give good officials. The people have got to provide them.

"By the exposures of the Tweed ring we gained such a reorganization of the safeguards around the City Treasury that from that day to the present it has been impossible for an official to steal one dollar of public money. That was an enormous gain, and our safeguards have been copied and introduced in numbers of other cities in the United States, but we didn't get rid of the corrupt element, because it was organized for plunder, while good citizens went about supposing that their work was done.

"The Treasury was safe, and corrupt politicians were compelled to organize a system to get that without which a mere politician cannot exist—spoils.

"Every department of the City Government in New-York was organized on the principle of procuring through indirect methods, patronage, and plunder.

"You are a smaller community than New-York, and you have better citizens than we can have in New-York, with our tenement house population and shifting elements, gathered from all over the country. Hence when you elected Mayor Schieren you gave an object lesson which resulted in the overthrow of the gang of plunderers, and put in power an honest Mayor and an honest coadjutor on the bench.

"Nothing has given me more satisfaction than the declarations Col. Strong has uniformly made, and up to which your Mayor uniformly lives, that city government is to be conducted without regard to partisan influence.

"The task before Mayor Strong is difficult, but it will be less difficult if he discards the idea of rewarding any one for personal services he may have rendered.

"The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn receive complaints of every description, and they should listen patiently to them all, especially from the poor and powerless. I hope Mayor Strong will open a complaint book, and that he will devote his time and energy to remedy abuses.

"We are slowly but surely progressing toward a better system of government and administration. Good administration must precede good legislation. We must persevere in spite of all discouragements and pay no attention to hostile criticism. With an educated majority property is safe, but with ignorant beasts neither property, religion, nor government is safe."

Mayor Schieren began his remarks with a tribute to Mayor-elect Strong's personal character. He then said:

"Friend Strong: Your position is similar to mine a year ago. You will hear the cry that to the victor belongs the spoils, and in some sense I believe in it. I believed that the people of Brooklyn were the victors, and to them I gave the spoils.

"You must remember that neither Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Goff, the Committee of Seventy, or Mr. Platt gave the victory individually, but all together and united they carried the day. Therefore, you cannot give to one alone without offending the others.

"Men who hold office should not control party machinery. This will elevate the party and curtail the spoils system. I am most earnestly impressed with the belief that this is the only manner in which we can purify local elections, and the good influence will extend to State and National politics."

Edward M. Shepard said that he thought a public official should, upon retirement from office, remain as powerful a centre of political force as he was when he went into it, but he declared that of the men in New-York and Brooklyn whom this could be said the list was limited.

Recorder-elect John W. Goff was the last speaker. He was cheered again and again when he rose. He said:

"The first great problem before the American people to-day is how to deal with the police question in the large cities.

"A hod carrier is an unobtrusive, quiet, respectable individual, but, give a hod carrier a club and a uniform, with brass buttons, and he will club your brains out.

"The policeman is the result of an evolution from the night watchman of feudal times. He has evoluted into the 'pantata' of to-day. So great a force have they become that the police force can say to a candidate for office that, 'unless you approve measures in our interest we will defeat you,' and the candidates bow down and promise to support them, and the public man who goes into office, if he doesn't approve of every measure favored by the police, will be defeated for re-election.

"Any force of men held together by occult and secret motives have to be watched. If they are not, instead of being our servants, they become our masters.

"We have proved by the records of the Police Department that within the past five years 12,000 complaints have been made against policemen for offenses ranging from misdemeanors to felonies. They all went before a Police Board actuated by the same motives as the force, and out of the 12,000 cases only two were brought before the courts and trials had.

"Our police force in New-York has been for twenty years above the law of the land, and offenses for which plain citizens would have been sent to Sing Sing for ten years have gone unpunished. Hundreds of men have had their skulls crushed with policemen's clubs, and the only punishment meted out to the policemen has been a fine of one to five days' pay.

"The liberty of citizens is not considered. The best men are liable to be run down into a cell and discharged in court next morning, and yet the citizen is powerless to take action."

Among those who attended the dinner were:

Corporation Counsel A. G. McDonald, City Works Commissioner White, Prof Truman J. Backus, Herman Behr, C. W. Bangs, J. W. Cromwell, I. H. Cary, S. B. Chittenden, W. N. Dykman, Theodore Dreier, F. L. Eames, H. L. Faris, T. R. French, A. Fraser, William Gilfillan, E. R. Greene, William Hester, C. B. Hewitt, Henry Hentz, F. L. Hine, R. Hoagland, William Hinman.

J. C. Hoagland, E. S. Hicks, B. H. Huttman, T. D. Hazard, William Jarvie, J. M. Knox, G. J. Laighton, J. B. Ladd, W. S. Logan, William G. Low, F. H. Lovell, A. A. Low, R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., J. O. Low, W. L. Moffat, F. M. Moffat, C. L. Middleton, L. Murray, Jr., William P. Mason, H. W. Maxwell, F. J. Mather, William Matthews, D. M. Morrison.

William Mason, A. J. Newton, John A. Nichols, George M. Olcott, Alexander E. Orr, W. L. Ogden, E. N. Pigot, T. A. Perkins, John F. Praeger, William R. Porter, Col. J. N. Partridge, George Foster Peabody, and Henry Yonge.

SEEN IN A DEAD WOMAN'S EYE

The Form of the Supposed Murderer Said to Have Been Seen, Through a Microscope, By Jamestown Officials.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Coroner Bowers, accompanied by Fred S. Marsh, a local scientist, went this morning to the residence of Winslow Shearman, where Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Davis were murdered by an unknown assassin last Saturday, and made a microscopic examination of the eyes of the dead woman.

Nothing was revealed in the eyes of Mrs. Davis, but it is claimed that on one of those of Mrs. Shearman the form of a man was distinctly photographed. The microscope used enlarged the object viewed 400 times its real size. The picture as revealed did not show the face of the man who is supposed to be the murderer. The man's position was such, according to those who made the examination, that the body was shown only from the breast down to the feet.

Mr. Marsh then made a most careful examination, which, he asserts, clearly revealed the man's form. He says he saw a big man with a long heavy overcoat, unbuttoned, which reached below the knees. The wrinkles in the trousers could be plainly seen, and one foot was behind the other, with the knee bending as if in a stooping posture, about to take a step.

Dr. Bowers, the Coroner, then made an examination, and says he saw the picture as distinctly as he could have seen a man standing in front of him. E. G. Partridge, Albert Hazeltine, and the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, who were at the house when the examination was made, were called into the room and examined the eye, each one of them verifying the statement, and describing the man in similar language.

The eyes of Mrs. Shearman were both removed, and brought to this city, where a scientific process of photographing them, in hopes of securing a photograph of the picture shown in the eye, will be made.

Concentrating Troops in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The concentration of troops which began on the eve of the prorogation of Parliament has been continued without cessation. A semi-official statement says that the movement is made only in the ordinary course of military disposition to keep the garrison complete. The opposition editors and Deputies ridicule such explanations and insist that the Government is preparing for riots.

Laird Clowes's Ideal War Ship.

From The Saturday Review.

Mr. Laird Clowes, who is beyond doubt one of our ablest writers on naval matters, has recently given us his ideal of a new type of fighting vessel, a one-hundred-and-one-gun ship. What we want in our ships, he says, is great speed, moderately thick armor, and very numerous quick-firing guns. We have nothing of the kind in our navy, while the French have attempted it in five of their ships. We need, too, he asserts, a modern edition of the old fifty-gun ships, which were useful as cruisers and line-of-battle ships. Here is Mr. Clowes's picture of the modern vessel: "A ship of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons displacement, carrying six-inch steel armor all over her, steaming 22 or 23 knots, and mounting some such armament as sixteen 6-inch guns, twenty 4.7-inch guns, twenty 3-inch twelve-pound guns, twenty six-pound guns, all quick firers, with twenty-five Maxims of a calibre somewhat larger than the one in present service use. Then we should have a one-hundred-and-one-gun ship, against which no man-of-war in existence could stand up, and from which no man-of-war in existence could escape."

Hamadryads Have Intellect.

From The London Daily News.

Four hamadryads are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. They have just arrived from Africa. There are four of them, all males. Their heads point to a cross between the dog and horse, and their bodies are apish. They have long hair on their shoulders, forming natural pelerines. The Egyptians in former times called the hamadryad "Och," the Hebrews "Koph," and Pliny named this curious creature the cynocephalus. The Abyssinians call it Hebe. It looks a formidable animal when it yawns The eyes are very expressive, and full of fire. The snout is, in the upper part, that of a Newfoundland, the jaw protrudes and is wrinkled like that of an old man. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect. He says it is a misogynist.

The Manhattan's Boxing Show.

The new Manhattan Athletic Club will give a subscription sparring entertainment in the gymnasium on the night of the 29th inst. There will be six bouts of six rounds each, which will be witnessed by none but members of the club. Five-ounce gloves will be used, and only men of good ability and in proper condition will be permitted to contest.

EASY FOR THE BROOKLYNS

They Take Two Games from the Castle Point Bowlers.

STEBBINS'S PLAY WAS DISAPPOINTING

Union County Roadsters and Columbia Wheelmen Teams Have Two Contests at Rahway and the Former Win.

The crack bowling team of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is maintaining a steady pace that should land it well up in front in the contest for first-place honors in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. In their last eight games all the scores have been over 800.

Last evening the Brooklyns entertained the Castle Point Cyclers on their alleys at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and by way of diversion gave them a few valuable hints on how to play the popular game. Judging by the scores credited to the Hoboken lads, they didn't know it all, or, at least, were not in good form. Adonis Stebbins said the latter was the case. At any rate, they dropped their title to the first games with a difference between them of 104 pins, and in the second they fared but little better, the margin in favor of the Brooklyns being 83 pins.

As usual at the home games of the Brooklyns, there was a large representation of wheelmen in the spectators' gallery throughout the entire play. The "rooters" were not so fierce as usual, but that was probably owing to the fact that it was only a question of by how much the Brooklyns would win. Had the occasion demanded it, every one would have cheerfully split his lungs with vociferous acclaim.

A lamentable feature of the games was the surprising score secured by Stebbins in the second contest. All he made was 121. His teammates held up their hands in horror when they saw these figures opposite Stebbins's name, and they asked of each other in whispers:

"Has Stebbins lost his grip?"

It seemed to be the unanimous opinion that Mr. Stebbins had lost something, for he is one of the best bowlers on the team, and under ordinary circumstances could do better than 121 pins with his eyes shut. Stebbins surprised himself as much as anybody else, and promised Capt. Anderson that he would investigate and report to him.

Allen, the Brooklyns' anchor, took the highest score honor very handily with 207, which he secured in the first game. This was the only score of the evening over the double century mark. The nearest approach to Allen's good score was that of 193 pins, attained by Swezey, also of the Brooklyns.

For the Castle Pointers, Hagestedt showed up in the best form, getting 177 in the second game. Slonek was second in line, with 165, which he secured in the first game, and which was the "top" score for his side in that contest. Trautwein did poorly at first, only making 128, but in the last game he knocked over the pins for 162 points.

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	2	6	2	167
Anderson	1	5	4	137
Stebbins	2	1	7	141
Leach	1	7	2	164
Allen	4	6	0	207
Total	10	25	15	816

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Francke	1	4	5	134
Bade	4	1	5	136
Trautwein	1	3	6	128
Slonek	4	1	5	165
Hagestedt	2	4	4	149
Total	12	13	25	712

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	72	149	218	300	364	450	516	606	712	816
Castle Point	69	140	194	268	322	419	510	584	650	712

Average—Brooklyn, 163 1-5; Castle Point, 142 2-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and G. J. Bieling. Umpire—George R. Hobby, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	4	4	2	193
Anderson	2	6	2	165
Stebbins	1	2	7	121
Leach	2	6	2	171
Allen	3	4	3	157
Total	12	22	16	807

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hagestedt	4	4	2	177
Bade	2	4	4	135
Trautwein	1	7	2	162
Francke	0	4	6	127
Slonek	3	0	7	123
Total	10	19	21	724

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	90	184	273	349	423	501	563	630	714	807
Castle Point	87	154	239	315	368	435	503	585	656	724

Average—Brooklyn, 161 2-5; Castle Point, 144 4-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and G. J. Bieling. Umpire—George R. Hobby, Jr.

ROADSTERS WIN TWO GAMES.

Had No Difficulty in Outbowling the Columbias of Brooklyn.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Union County Roadsters won their sixth consecutive game to-night in the Wheelmen's Bowling League by neatly taking into camp the Columbia Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The Roadsters won both games. The score in the first was 729 to 661. In the second the score was 780 to 685. Although the scores were low in both games, some clever bowling was done.

Difficult spares were frequently made which kept the excitement up. Of course, the Roadsters had their "rooters" out in force, fully equipped with buzz saws and tin horns, but such a walk-over had the Rahway men in both games that there was no necessity of these musical instruments being brought into play. The Columbia boys were accompanied by a large following of admirers, but after the first frame in the first game they were as mum as the proverbial oyster.

A large crowd had assembled at the Lyceum alleys expecting to see a battle royal, but in this they were disappointed. They were recompensed, however, by seeing the Roadsters win without an effort. They led from start to finish in both games, and at no time were the visiting wheelmen within hailing distance.

In the second game the "rooters" of the Columbia tried for a while to encourage their team with their favorite yells, but, finding this unsuccessful, they soon gave up, and after that the boys from the City of Churches rolled a rather desultory game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	0	2	8	113
Martin	2	3	5	133
Chamberlain	4	5	1	186
Mooney	0	5	5	135
Howard	3	4	3	162
Total	9	19	22	729

COLUMBIAS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bierbing	1	3	6	131
Gaden	1	3	6	124
Letzkens	1	2	7	123
Ruprecht	1	3	6	125
Boe	3	3	4	158
Total	7	14	29	661

FRAMES.

U. C. R.	84	147	223	281	363	432	497	572	648	729
Columbia	64	121	185	239	294	384	450	524	589	661

Scorers—A. C. Watson and I. C. Dehls.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	7	0	194
Martin	0	4	6	121
Chamberlain	2	5	3	159
Mooney	3	3	4	136
Howard	4	3	3	170
Total	12	22	16	780

COLUMBIAS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bierbing	2	1	7	121
Gaden	2	5	3	156
Letzkens	1	6	3	156
Ruprecht	2	3	5	140
Boe	0	3	7	112
Total	7	18	25	685

FRAMES.

U. C. R.	78	167	251	330	393	459	544	630	702	780
Columbia	76	141	207	393	363	409	474	539	613	685

GREENWICH WHEELMEN'S RECEPTION.

Enjoyable Entertainment at the Clubhouse—Guests Photographed.

The Greenwich Wheelmen held a reception last evening at the clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, which was largely attended and was a most enjoyable affair. Dancing was begun at 9:30 and continued until 10 o'clock, when as many members and guests as could be crowded into the front parlor were photographed by flash light. There was so much merriment that it was a difficult matter for the photographer to carry out his contract, but he finally succeeded in getting a negative. Dancing was then resumed.

The entertainment included violin and piano solos, banjo playing, songs, and recitations.

The members of the entertainment committee were Ed Lafabroque, S. H. Charters, William Russell, R. Plunkitt, G. Lippman, J. Dotterwick, A. Churchill, A. Green, G. De Shay, F. Pierce, N. McIntyre, and F. McIntyre.

Among those present were Miss Edythe Simpson, Terrald Johnson, Miss Wolf, William Susman, Miss Simmington, Miss Bogardus, George Bogardus, Miss Jennie Wright, Howard Jones, Miss Florence Stewart, H. L. New, Miss S. De Vine, William Lozier, Miss Sadie Lozier, F. Riley, Miss Fannie Soria, George W. Olvany, Miss Florence Stevens, Miss Nellie Branagan, Miss Loretta Branagan, J. McKenzie, Miss Huber, H. Buckmaster, Miss Isabella Crain, Charles Oldenstadt, Miss May Luscomb, George Stilen, Miss Maggie Gleason, James Sander, Miss Mary Gleason, A. Kernochan, Miss Annie Mack, H. Cox, Miss Alison, William Cable, Miss Mamie O'Neil, William J. Olvany, Miss May Vanderbilt. A. Metzer, H. Lowenthal, Miss S. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, Miss Jennie Plunkitt, William Jones, Miss Josie Hewitt, S. J. Neill, Miss Christina Hubert, William Hubert, C. E. Rogers, Miss Ida Warrington, William F. Caverner, M. Corcoran, Charles Alkerman, and Mabel Ellis.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Five records were approved by the Racing Board this week and announced yesterday in the Chairman's bulletin. They are as follows: One-Quarter Mile, Flying Start, Against Time, 0:23—L. A. Callahan, C. M. Murphy, A. D. Kennedy, Jr., on triplet, Chillicothe, Ohio. One-Half Mile, Flying Start, Against Time, 0:51½—J. S. Johnson, Chillicothe, Ohio. One-Third Mile, Against Time, 0:32⅗—J. S. Johnson, Chillicothe, Ohio. One-Quarter Mile, Flying Start, Against Time, 0:23—Charles Callahan, H. A. Seary, Patrick O'Connor, and W. H. Rhodes, on a druplet, Chillicothe, Ohio. One-Fifth Mile, Standing Start, Against Time, 0:39—J. S. Johnson, Chillicothe, Ohio. One-Half Mile, Standing Start, Against Time, 0:55½—J. S. Johnson, Chillicothe, Ohio.

—Beginning at 8:30 o'clock this evening the Harlem Wheelmen will have a progressive euchre party at the clubrooms, 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The members are requested to bring their fair friends. Handsome prizes are offered for the lucky players, refreshments will be served, and there will be dancing.

—R. M. Walsh, Chairman of the Racing Board of the California Division, has been appointed a representative to the National Racing Board to succeed R. A. Smyth, resigned. Mr. Smyth has been made official handicapper of District No. 15.

—The stag of the Riverside Wheelmen on the 31st inst. will be an unusually elaborate affair. The formal presentation of The New-York Times Club Trophy, won at the Madison Square Garden meet, will take place on this occasion.

—President A. H. Angell of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association said yesterday that the fund for the completion of the cycle path from Prospect Park to Coney Island would, in all probability be completed this week.

—The Racing Board has suspended Harry Lamon of Watertown, N. Y., from all track racing for one year from Nov. 27. This verdict was prompted by a charge of double dealing in a race.

—The New-Jersey delegates to the National Assembly will be J. S. Holmes, Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark; F. Keer, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; W. M. Davidson.

—Capt. Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen will make his annual report of the club's mileage on Jan. 1. It is expected that the record will show fully 100,000 miles.

—C. R. Coulter and C. A. Phillips have obtained official permission to try for records at Denver from now until Jan. 3.

—Carl Von Lengerke, the popular century rider, has been made an honorary member of the Atalanta Wheelmen.

—Capt. Morrison will represent the Harlem Wheelmen in the annual midnight run to Tarrytown.

BARNIE IS REINSTATED.

Pfeffer Blacklisted by the Directors of the National Baseball League.

There came near being a fracas in Room F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, where the Board of Directors of the National Baseball League were in session to consider William Barnie's and Fred Pfeffer's appeal against their suspension at a former meeting of the board. The war of words resulted from a letter directed to itself, and which the board asked Barnie to sign. The gist of its contents was that Barnie bound himself not to associate with the new American Association, nor with any other baseball scheme which was not recognized by the national agreement.

Barnie stated that Byrne told him that if he, Barnie, would sign the letter, the board would reinstate him, from which Barnie inferred that he would not be reinstated if he refused to sign the letter. This angered him. He had copied the letter, and asked permission to give it to the press. Byrne refused, adding that he deemed he copying of the letter to be a breach of confidence. Barnie thereupon lost his temper, and taunted the President with posing as a reformer of the national game. Friends put a stop to the squabble, after wild talk and excited gesticulation.

The board reinstated A. C. Buckenberger of Pittsburg, Penn., who was suspended some time ago.

Fred Pfeffer, who failed to appear before the board, but forwarded a written statement of his side of the case, was not reinstated and was blacklisted.

President Powers of the Eastern League asked Byrne if, under the President's ruling, the Eastern League could engage Barnie. Byrne's reply was: "Use your own judgment."

The following is the board's full decision in the Barnie case:

"William Barnie, having appeared before this board and being granted a hearing, as requested by him, with a view to having this board relieve him from the disabilities imposed at its meeting Nov. 16, and upon a full and patient investigation of all matters bearing upon the question at issue, this board finds:

"First—That from all the testimony submitted it appears that Mr. William Barnie, while under contract to the Louisville Baseball Club, was entirely loyal to his club, and in no way acted prejudicial to the club's interests. Furthermore, it has been made clear that at no time did Mr. Barnie make any effort to induce any player under contract to any national agreement club to join or identify himself with any organization antagonistic to the national agreement.

"Second—Subsequent to the close of the season of 1894, to wit, Sept. 30, Mr. Barnie admits he did identify himself with a new association about to be formed, which necessarily was to come in conflict with the national agreement. He admits, also, that he was aware early in September, 1894, of the formation of a so-called American Association, but did not identify himself with it until on or about Oct. 18.

"Third—It has also been made clear to this board, and Mr. Barnie so concedes, that, while he was identifying himself with the formation of the new American Association, he was at the same time endeavoring to secure employment with a national agreement club.

"Fourth—In the absence of any positive evidence affecting William Barnie's loyalty, this board has no other alternative but to remove the suspension imposed on him on Nov. 16.

"In taking this action this board desires to say that, while Mr. Barnie admits he was a factor in the framing of the original national agreement, he declines in any way to put himself on record as owing allegiance to the national agreement of professional baseball clubs. All parties identified with the national agreement can take due notice of the above fact and govern themselves accordingly."

N. E. Young, A. H. Soden, and C. H. Byrne signed the document.

FOURNIL WELL IN THE LEAD.

Gallagher Went to Pieces After His First Inning.

The fourth night's play in the Fournil-Gallagher billiard match at Marcus Daly's rooms brought out a good crowd of admirers of the game. Mr. Fournil was in very bad shape physically, the result of a severe cold, and expressed himself as having little confidence of beating Gallagher on the evening's play. But Mr. Gallagher was badly out of form and played nothing like the game he is capable of. He got badly "rattled" during the early part of the play, and only got double figures in seven of his innings, the first of which gave him his highest run, 43 points. As this was a continuation of his run of 34 on Thursday night, it made a run of 77, the best the Chicago player has put to his credit.

Fournil and Gallagher both had a deal of fault to find with the balls and the way they rolled off, and the Frenchman was a close second in "kicking" about ill luck. As Fournil could only kick in French, the spectators were at a loss to understand whether he was growling about the balls, bemoaning his ill luck, or ordering cognac. He had a "rooter" present in the person of a Franco-American, who constituted himself an assistant to the referee, much to Gallagher's disgust, to Fournil's astonishment, and to the amusement of the onlookers. A rigorous protest against his interference from Gallagher finally quieted the mercurial Frenchman, but the Chicago player had so bad an attack of "rattles" that he could not get into his true form during the evening.

An amusing incident occurred in the eleventh inning, when Gallagher made a stroke for his third shot. He played the cue ball so delicately that instead of counting, it rolled off, and in his excitement Gallagher reached his hand over the table as if to push the cue ball that was plainly rolling off, over against the object ball. It was one of the funniest incidents ever seen in a match game, and set Gallagher himself, Fournil, and every one into a fit of laughter.

Fournil's best run of the evening was in the eighteenth inning, when he struck his proper gait at the game, worked the anchor shot to the limit twice, and made a number of marvelous massé strokes. Most of the play was on the balk line, and his run was ended on a simple draw, in which his cue ball rolled off the second object ball, when it seemed certain to count. The Frenchman was at his best on bank and massé shots, as usual, and his third shot in the fifteenth inning was a beautiful massé made from the white ball in the centre of the table to the red in the upper corner, two cushions being taken. The first shot in his last inning was a risky, but successful, draw two-thirds of the way across the table, no cushion being taken. It brought about the position that Fournil was after, and enabled him to run out the game.

In the twenty-fourth inning also, Fournil did some very delicate nursing and clever playing along the balk line, 52 of the 94 shots scored being ticked off along the line.

Gallagher, as usual, depended on open table play, and seemed utterly unable to get the balls to run well for him after the first inning.

The score in detail:

Innings.	Fournil.	Gallagher.
First	41	43
Second	9	17
Third	3	4
Fourth	0	3
Fifth	38	0
Sixth	16	2
Seventh	0	0
Eighth	1	0
Ninth	4	0
Tenth	0	24
Eleventh	0	2
Twelfth	39	1
Thirteenth	1	1
Fourteenth	1	1
Fifteenth	19	16
Sixteenth	0	0
Seventeenth	41	13
Eighteenth	128	0
Nineteenth	0	5
Twentieth	7	29
Twenty-first	0	1
Twenty-second	2	5
Twenty-third	38	0
Twenty-fourth	94	2
Twenty-fifth	56	25

Total—Fournil, 538; Gallagher, 194. Grand Total—Fournil, 2,000; Gallagher, 944.

Averages—Fournil, 21 13-25; Gallagher, 7 19-25.

The game will be continued this evening at 8:30, Fournil opening the play from his unfinished run of 56, with the balls in good position, near the lower rail. Mr. Gallagher will have to make 306 points before Mr. Fournil makes 500 to break even with his handicap.

To Define Junior Oarsmen.

At a meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held at Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, a delegate will be appointed to meet with the committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to consider the definition of junior and intermediate oarsmen.

The Silvia Sails for This City.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The steam yacht Silvia, owned by Vice Commodore E. M. Brown of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed to-day from Queenstown for New-York.

England Beats Australia at Cricket.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 20.—The match game of cricket between the teams of England and Australia was finished to-day, and won by England by 10 runs. England's score was: First inning, 325 runs; second inning, 437. Australia's score was: First inning, 586; second inning, 166.

The match lasted four days, and was attended with intense excitement throughout. In the first inning Gregory of the Australias made 201 runs, whereupon a purse of 100 guineas was subscribed for him on the spot and presented by the Governor, Sir R. W. Duff.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Manhattans vs. Columbias, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Elizabeth Gun Club tournament, at Elizabeth.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Alva Wheelmen's election.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Close of six-day professional bicycle race at Philadelphia.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

United Bowling Clubs' reception, 66 East Fourth Street.

Twenty-four-hour bicycle race, at Rockaway Beach at 9 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Shooting.—Crescent Athletic Club tournament, at Bay Ridge.

Kings County Wheelmen's Christmas tree.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

New-Utrecht Gun Club's holiday shoot.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Opening games intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride, at Durland's Riding Academy.

Middle States Regatta Association's meeting, at Hotel Marlborough, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.

Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Dry Goods.

JAMMES! JAMMES! JAMMES! JAMMES! JAMMES!
909 BROADWAY! 909 BROADWAY! 909 BROADWAY!
HOLIDAY OFFERINGS! HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

Greatest bargains of the year. Greatest bargains of the town Holiday. Carnival of bargains. Bargains in Reynier, Bow Marche, and Royal Gloves, 4 and 8 button, Dressed Kid, embroidered, newest styles, special at $1.25, value $1.85. Linen and Lawn Hemstitched and beautifully embroidered Handkerchiefs, 3½, 5, 10, 22c. worth from 15 to 50c. Bargains in Real Shell Hair Ornaments that must be seen. Bargains in Sterling Silver Heart Brooches, 19c; Bookmarks, 18c; Belt Pins, 21c; Initial Umbrella Tags, 17c; Filigree Ball Hatpins, 39c; Handchased Manicure Pins, 69c; Pens and Penholders, 69c.; Souvenir Spoons, 19c. Bargains in Watches. Remember, all our watches are sold at a trifle advance on European costs and prices anywhere 50 per cent. below market value. See and compare! Ladies', gentlemen's, and boys', three sizes, nickle, $1.98. Three sizes sterling silver, $2.48. Three sizes black steel, $3.39. Three sizes rolled gold, $4.98. Solid gold, $6.89. Dolls, Toys, Games, Christmas Cards, at wonderfully low prices. Free soda! Free candies!

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
65,000 IN USE. ESTAB. 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES OF UPRIGHTS FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKERS', $100 UPWARD; EASY TERMS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED.
SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANO. (WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS.")
OPEN EVENINGS. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 5th AV., NEAR 14th ST.

Instruction—City Schools.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND ELEMENTARY instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. Hallam, Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; SUPERIOR advantages; special rates after the holidays. S. E. COOK, Waterloo, N. Y.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE. Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, or suite, in 25-foot house; private table optional.

47th ST., 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

141 EAST 53d ST., near LEXINGTON Av.—French boarding; nicely-furnished parlor and other rooms.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; also small room; breakfast; reference.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to rent; meals if desired; family small. 62 West 46th St.

NICELY-FURNISHED, THREE-ROOM SUIT for light housekeeping; hot water, gas; cheap rent. 307 West 22d St.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the most beautiful residence section of New-York, fronting Central Park, it offers every convenience, comfort, and luxury of modern hotel life to families and transient guests. By its unique construction and arrangement, many features are offered for the entertainment of guests, including the Bowling Alleys; music during dinner and evening hours, immense foyer, which, together with the general atmosphere of refinement pervading all its surroundings and appointments, make the "HOTEL MAJESTIC" the most desirable family hotel in this city or country.

EVERY ROOM HAS AN OUTSIDE VIEW

Rooms or Suites may be secured furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals may be had on the American or European plan. Café for gentlemen; with half portion service. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. It is the aim of the management to provide every advantage to its patrons at MODERATE RATES, and the unprecedented success of this house during its first two months of operation is ample proof of the facts as represented. Inspection cordially invited.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS. 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

Patents.

EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 Broadway, quickly patent and negotiate inventions; expert service; lowest charges; agencies everywhere. Advice, Illustrated Patent "Times," "Inventions Wanted," free.

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, VERNON H. BROWN, DAVID JAMES KING, Harlem River Bridge Commissioners

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use as and for a public park and public parkway, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894 for a public park or parkway, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, December 11, 1894.

THOMAS P. WICKES,
PIERRE V. B. HOES,
CONRAD HARRES,
Commissioners.

GEORGE O'REILLY, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record commencing on the 18th day of December, 1894, of the confirmation of the following assessments:

TWELFTH WARD, 112th St. opening, between Riverside Av. and the Boulevard.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 54th St. opening, between 10th Av. and the bulkhead line, Hudson River.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, Brookline St. opening, from Webster Av. to Bainbridge Av.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 19, 1894.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers..Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, (FRI.) DEC. 21, OTELLO. Mmes. Eames, Mantelli, MM. Tamagno and Maurel.
TO-MORROW afternoon, Dec. 22, matinée of Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Melba and Mantelli, MM. Plancon, Ancona, Abramoff, and Jean de Reszke.
SAT. EV'G, at popular prices, LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Nordica, MM. Bensaude and Russitano.
SUN. EV'G, Dec. 23, fifth Sunday Concert. Soloists, Mmes. Eames, Mira Heller, MM. Russitano and Ancona, together with entire opera orchestra, Conductor, Mr. Seidl, in a most attractive programme, the second part of which will be devoted to Cavalleria Rusticana.
MON. EV'G, Dec. 24, AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, MM. Tamagno, Plancon, and Maurel.
TUES. EV'G, Dec. 25, (Christmas night,) extra performance of Grand Opera, at popular prices. Verdi's opera IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Drog, Mantelli, MM. Tamagno, Campanari.
WED. EV'G, Dec. 26, special performance, LES HUGUENOTS. With an unprecedented cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and Mme. Melba; MM. Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Vanni, Rinaldini, Viviani, Vaschetti, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Prices for LES HUGUENOTS performance: $2, $3, $5, $7.
FRI. EV'G, Dec. 28, Gounod's opera, FAUST. Mmes. Eames, Scalchi, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke.
SAT. MAT., Dec. 29, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba, Scalchi, MM. Russitano and Maurel.
Seats at the box office and principal hotels in the city; also at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
The Knabe piano is used exclusively.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. & 7th Av.
RECITAL TO-NIGHT, at 8:15. Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $9, $12.
MR. BERNHARD Stavenhagen AND MASTER Jean Gerardy.
Under the direction of Marcus R. Mayer and Jefferson S. Leerburger. KNABE PIANO used exclusively.

First Concert Sat. Eve., Dec. 22, at 8:30. Boxes, $40; Parquet, $2; Dress C., $1; Balcony, 50c. Box Office now open.
Musical Art Society of N. Y. FRANK DAMROSCH, Conductor. Second Season—Two Concerts. The Chorus of 50 Soloists will give works of Palestrina, Nanini, Calvisius, Cornelius, Bach, assisted by Eugene Ysaye, who will play Sonata in C minor, Beethoven; Prelude and Fugue in G minor, Bach; Aria and Gavotte from Suite Ancienne, Vieuxtemps.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Last 2 nights
LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO. Grand Production of THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Next Monday—MR. and MRS. KENDAL.

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL,
AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4th AV. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a most interesting display of the famous Tiffany Favrile Glassware, recently produced by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The collection includes a large variety of entirely original forms and colors in vases and other objects suitable for holiday gifts.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
THE TOY FAIR IN OLD NUREMBERG.
3 Stages. 3 Continuous Performances. New-York's Greatest Holiday Show. Adm. to all, 25c. and coupon for box of candy.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. TWO GRAND CONCERTS. COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 24. Mme. PILAR MORIN PANTOMIME COMPANY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT. THIRD SERIES LIVING PICTURES. Cinquevalli, Flora Irwin, Jules Levy, Petrescu, Bruet-Riviere, Mlle. Chelli, Rossows, Bros. Forrest, Tschernoff. Next Week—AMELIA GLOVER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES, $1, 75c., 50c., and 25c. THE COTTON KING. SPECIAL.—Extra Matinée Christmas. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8:15. EXTRA Sunday "POPS" Sunday Eve.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Mrs. JOHN DREW and Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW in THE ROAD TO RUIN. Next Week.—Louis Aldrich in "My Partner."

14TH ST. THEATRE. NEAR 6TH AV. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. PALMER COX'S BROWNIES. Seats on sale for Xmas & New-Year's Mat. & Eve.

PALMER'S Broadway and 30th. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. ESMERALDA. Monday, Dec. 31, THE FATAL CARD. Seats on sale Tues., Dec. 25.

ABBEY'S THEATRE........Next Monday SEATS NOW ON SALE. KENDAL. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Production next Monday of LADY CLANCARTY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St. D. Frohman......Mgr. At 8:30. Matinées Sat. and Xmas Day. THE AMAZONS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Mat. Saturday. WILSON BARRETT in VIRGINIUS. Next week, Mr. Barrett in CLAUDIAN.

HERALD SQUARE Broadway and 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Theatre. Sat. Mat. 2. Whitney Opera Co. in ROB ROY. Mats. Christmas, New Year's.

STANDARD THEATRE. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. An unqualified success.—Herald. TOO MUCH JOHNSON, With William Gillette and company.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.; 25c. & 50c. Funny, sparkling vaudeville. Living Pictures, 12, 4, 10 P. M. Sunday Sacred Concerts, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous. Christmas Day, Tuesday, Dec. 25, will open 9 A. M.

5TH AV. THEATRE. To-night at 8 sharp. FANNY DAVENPORT IN SARDOU'S "Gismonda." MAT. SAT. at 2 SHARP.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. HANLEY, Mgr. POSITIVE HIT. Mr. Edward Harrigan's new play, NOTORIETY. Six new songs by Dave Braham. WEDNESDAY. | MATINEES. | SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. THIRD CROWDED WEEK. THE MASQUERADERS. Evenings 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8. Sat. at 2. BOSTONIANS PRINCE ANANIAS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RICE GARDEN BURLESQUE CO. Little Christopher 100th Time. Souvs. Dec. 31. New Kilanyi Living Pictures.

BIJOU. B'way, 30th & 31st Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. OLD HOSS BILL HOEY. THE FLAMS. Dec. 24, Peter F. Dailey. New Country Sport.

HOYT'S Theatre, 24th St., near B'y. HOYT & McKEE......Props. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 77th Time. A Milk White Flag

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. WILLIAM COLLIER, A BACK NUMBER. Next Week—"Old Hoss" Hoey in "The Flams."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TWENTY-THIRD STREET & 4TH AV. THIRTEENTH AUTUMN EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2. ROSE COGHLAN. To-night, LONDON ASSURANCE. Next week, Diplomacy. Forget-Me-Not. Special Mat. Xmas Day

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. To-night, (popular prices,) Pfarrer von Kirchfeld. Sat. Mat., Jugend; eve., 8:15, Ultimo.

DALY'S Theatre. Every night at 8:15. Love on Crutches. Matinée To-morrow at 2. Matinée Christmas Day.
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY COMEDY. Miss Rehan as Annis Austin. Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Quattles. Miss Carlisle as Mrs. Gwynn. Mr. Lewis as Dr. Quattles. Mr. Herbert as Roverly. Mr. Gresham as Bitteredge. Mr. Frank Worthing as Austin.
Thurs., Dec. 27, THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Lectures.

THE COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES, in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall, at 8 o'clock. Dec. 22 the lecture will be delivered by Mr. GARRETT P. SERVISS, on "How Worlds are Made," with stereopticon illustrations. No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANTITOXINE FOR NEWARK

A Plant to be Established for Its Preparation.

A COMPETENT MANAGER EMPLOYED

Decision of the Board of Health After Listening to Physicians' Complaints of Impure Material.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Board of Health determined to-night to establish a plant for the manufacture of antitoxine similar to the one in operation in New-York.

An expert physician from the New-York laboratory has been secured, who agrees, for $1,500 annually, to prepare the antitoxine and determine the true and false cases of diphtheria, as at present done in New-York.

The estimated cost, beginning with ten horses, is only $5,000, and it is asserted that the plant will in a short time be self-sustaining from the sale of the antitoxine.

Physicians here claim that the antitoxine purchased now at excessive prices is impure, and this has been the chief reason for the establishment of the plant.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Several Engagements Announced in Newark—The Christmas Supper.

NEWARK, Dec. 20.—Philip Popper of the Irvington Fire Department, who won the silver trumpet at St. Leo's Catholic Church fair recently, celebrated the victory to-night with a banquet at the Stuyvesant House.

Ground was broken yesterday for the erection of the new Irvington Town Hall. The building will be pushed to completion as rapidly as the weather permits. The beginning of the work was attended with elaborate ceremonies.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ray Lewis of 83 South Orange Avenue to Charles Lindheimer of New-York. They will receive their friends on Sunday at 83 South Orange Avenue, Newark, and on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 223 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, New-York.

Miss Augusta Andrews of Painted Post, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. T. A. Wheeler of 128 Alden Street, Orange.

Arrangements are almost completed for the entertainment Saturday afternoon and night in aid of the Christmas supper to be given the 2,000 waifs of Newark on Christmas Day at the Essex Lyceum. The gentlemen who have lent their names and aid to guarantte the success of the supper are among Newark's leading citizens. They are Mayor Lebkuecher, Postmaster Rutan, Uzal H. McCarter, Treasurer; William A. Ure, President Board of Trade; George R. Gray, ex-State Treasurer; Judge Wilbur A. Mott, S. Roswell Ward, Philip N. Jackson, E. B. Gaddis, Oscar Keen, Benedict Prieth, and J. H. Baldwin.

A postponed meeting of the Monday Night Euchre Club was held to-night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Miles A. Hanchett, on White Street, Orange.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Ferry Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange was given last evening at the residence of Milton J. Tylor, on Orange Road. About seventy persons were present, and were entertained with quartet selections by the Rev. G. R. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. George Gross, and Miss Minnie Faller; piano solos by Miss Faller, and refreshments served by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church.

The Chit Chat Euchre Club met at the residence of Miss Emerson of Chestnut Street, East Orange, last evening.

Mrs. Walton, wife of the Rev. C. E. Walton of Blairstown, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Allen of Railroad Avenue, East Orange.

Richard Grant S. O. Church, H. T. Ambrose, and Elliott Masters have been elected Trustees of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriet Shotwell of Grove Street, East Orange, to Harry Demaret of Woodbridge.

The wedding of Miss Wescott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wescott of 33 West Fifty-third Street, New-York, to Dr. Frederick B. Solley, formerly of Orange, is announced to take place at the home of the bride's parents on Jan. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. La Pierre of Walnut Street, East Orange, have issued cards for their tin wedding anniversary next Thursday evening.

A GAVEL FOR MR. VAN DUYNE.

Gift from His Brother Commissioners—New Ordinances Advanced.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners this afternoon, to President Van Duyne was presented a handsome gavel by the other members of the board.

The presentation was made by Commissioner Tichenor, and the President thanked the donors and assured them that whenever the gavel was used by him it would be in the interests of the city. The gift is a beautiful specimen of handiwork. The gavel is of ivory and the handle of solid ebony. On a small silver plate on the handle is inscribed: "Presented M. R. Harrison Van Duyne, President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, Newark, N. J., 1894-1895."

The ordinance drawn by City Counsel Riker was presented permitting the Consolidated Traction Company to construct a subway and place the same outside of its tracks in case the traction company agrees to carry passengers from any part of the city to New-York for a fare of 10 cents. It had its first reading, without debate.

The ordinance in regard to the placing of gates and flagmen at all intersections of street railroads, single as well as double track, as published in The New-York Times, was, upon motion of Commissioner Tichenor, passed to its second reading.

Commissioner Jerolaman also submitted an ordinance granting the Western Union Telegraph Company the privilege of laying and maintaining underground wires and conduits, which also passed its first and second reading and was ordered to a third reading.

Charles Gerrod and A. Mersel were appointed Inspectors on the construction of the Astor and Hudson Street private sewers.

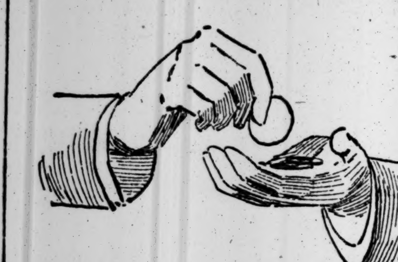
TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE.

A Demand Made for Two Dollars a Day After New Years.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Knights of Labor of Essex and Hudson Counties, acting with the union of trolley line employes of the two counties, decided to-day to issue an order for a general tie-up of the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company on Jan. 1, 1895. A demand will be made for $2 a day. On that date it is expected that the trolley employes of Brooklyn, N. Y., will go out also. There will be 1,300 men on strike in this county, if the order goes into effect, which will utterly paralyze the lines connecting not only with Jersey City, but with ten very populous suburban towns in Essex County.

New Quarters for Firemen.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The new Elmwood hose house of East Orange has been



Someone says to us: "Why do you keep decrying your goods all the time?"

What do you mean?

"All the time saying *money back if you want it*—which means that there must be something the matter with the clothes."

There *is* something the matter with the clothes—they're the best readymade clothes ever made. *Money back if you want it* says so.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

completed and is now in use. It is at the southwest corner of Elmwood Avenue and South Clinton Street, and is 48 by 21 feet in size. The first floor includes a carriage room, with stables at the south end, and on the second floor are arranged a large hall, a bathroom, sleeping apartments, and parlors. The cost of the building will be about $3,350.

Smashed by a Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—A New-York electric car of the Consolidated Traction Company ran into a brewery wagon belonging to Christian Feigenspan early this morning. The wagon was jammed against a telegraph pole, smashing three of the windows of the car and breaking the wagon up badly. The driver of the wagon, John McKenna, was thrown to the ground and received a scalp wound.

A Reporter Quarantined.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Sarah Soergel of 24 Shipman Street was sent to the smallpox hospital this afternoon, and the house, with its other inmates, placed under the usual three weeks' quarantine. Mrs. Soergel's husband, Robert Soergel, a reporter on the New-Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, is included in this list and will be unable to report for duty until the quarantine is raised.

Arthur Gardiner's Damage Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The jury in the suit of Arthur Gardiner against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for $12,000 damages, for injuries sustained in the Meadows accident, was discharged this afternoon. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court at Trenton.

A HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE AT MORRISTOWN

Mercantile Houses and the First National Bank Suffer.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 20.—The building corner of Park and Washington Streets, occupied by the First National Bank, Isaac Katz, clothing; Oscar H. Babbitt, carpets, and a steam carpet cleaning establishment, was badly damaged by fire this morning.

The loss on the building, which was owned by the estate of W. S. Babbitt, is $18,000; insured for $12,000; Oscar H. Babbitt's loss is $20,000; insured for $9,000. Mr. Babbitt estimates that he had $20,000 worth of carpets on storage, upon which he does not know the amount of insurance. Isaac Katz estimates his loss at $23,000; insured for $12,000.

The bank vaults were not destroyed, and the bank's loss, which is on fixtures, is slight. The bank is occupying temporarily the basement of the National Iron Bank.

James S. Stiles's drug store, adjoining on Washington Street, was slightly damaged by water.

Dreamed Daughter Would Kill Him.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20.—John James of 439 York Street this morning asked Police Justice Potts to issue a warrant for the arrest of his eighteen-year-old daughter, who, he alleged, had attempted to kill him.

Miss James said that her eight-year-old brother had been killed a year ago yesterday by a trolley car, and that her father had acted strangely ever since. As the anniversary of the lad's death approached, his mind became more affected, and his family feared he was insane.

James finally admitted that he had only dreamed that his daughter intended to kill him. The case was dismissed.

Ocean Grove's Celebration.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association will be celebrated Friday and Saturday of this week with appropriate ceremonies. The preliminary exercises begin Friday morning, when a meeting of the members of the association will be held. In the evening there will be a reception in Association Hall, to which the public is invited. After a business meeting Saturday morning, a general thanksgiving service will take place.

The association was organized in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Trenton, Dec. 22, 1869.

Fight with a Raccoon.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Walter Field and John Larkin, two Middletown boys, had an exciting encounter with a raccoon Tuesday night. They were hunting and treed a raccoon, which was dislodged from the tree top after being hit with two or three loads of shot. As soon as it struck the ground, the animal attacked the dog, and when Larkin stepped in to separate the combatants he was bitten on the leg. Young Field then took a hand, and with a club killed the animal, which weighed thirty-three pounds.

Ex-Treasurer Nolan Short $44,559.98.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 20.—Expert W. C. Hodgson, who was employed by the Town Council to examine the accounts of ex-Treasurer Thomas Nolan, has submitted a report showing a deficiency of $41,559.98. The report also alleges that cash balances were misappropriated and other moneys wrongfully expended.

Mr. Nolan claims that there was no dishonesty, but that the accounts were muddled by bad bookkeeping. The matter is to be referred to the District Attorney.

Found Hanging in a Barn.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20.—The body of an unknown man was found to-day hanging by a checkstrap from the rafter of Patrick McQuaid's barn, in Union Township, near Roselle.

It was evidently a case of suicide. The man was about twenty-five years old and cheaply dressed. There was nothing to give a clue to his identity.

Interesting Revival Meetings.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Unusually interesting religious revival meetings are in progress in the Methodist churches at Farmingdale and Tinton Falls. At Farmingdale 190 persons have professed conversion, and nearly all of these have joined the church of which the Rev. William R. Wedderspoon is pastor.

HOLIDAY FURS.

We have purchased a large lot of Furs specially for our Holiday trade.

Particular mention is made of Wool Seal Capes, 30 inches long, full sweep, trimmed with Alaska Sable, at $31.50 each.

Superior quality Electric Seal Capes, $30.00 each.

A lot of Astrachan Capes, odd sizes and lengths, $10.00 each.

Muffs, Scarfs and other Fur Novelties, at very tempting prices.

We also sell a number of Seal Skin Coats, at from $200.00 to $250.00; they are worth very much more.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGISLATION FOR STATE CANALS

ACTION AT A CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES.

An Executive Committee to Consider Improvement Plans and Make Recommendations to the Legislature.

Legislation for the State canals was discussed yesterday at a well-attended meeting of commercial associations at the Chamber of Commerce.

The bodies represented at the meeting were the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Produce Exchange, the Maritime Association, the Buffalo Mercantile Exchange, the Whitehall Board of Trade, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Oswego Board of Trade, the Albany Board of Trade and Lumber Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, the Canalboat Owners' Union, and the Association for the Improvement of Canals.

George B. Sloan of Oswego presided, and Alexander R. Smith served as Secretary.

Judge Rider Cady of Hudson explained the work of the Constitutional Convention respecting canals. After various delegates had said what they thought should be done toward securing proper legislation for the canals, Evan Thomas moved that an Executive Committee be appointed to consider all suggestions, and with power to act for the interests represented at the meeting.

The motion prevailed, after discussion, in which opinion leaned toward the appointment of a small committee of men who understood the subject and would work, rather than a committee composed of one member from each association.

The following resolution, offered by M. M. Drake, was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference submit for the consideration of the Executive Committee that bills be introduced and their passage urged as soon as the Legislature of 1895 convenes:

First—To provide a liberal amount for the improvement of the canals of the State on the lines heretofore adopted, such amount to be expended during the years 1895 and 1896.

Second—That a definite plan for continuing and completing the improvements be adopted, providing for survey and estimates.

Third—That provisions be made for issuing bonds to secure moneys to complete such improvements in the least possible time, commensurate with economy.

In the opinion of this conference, the improvements upon the canals should be made on the lines of what is known as the "Seymour plan," and no other; that is, nine feet of water in the Erie and Oswego Canals, except over permanent structures; lengthening the unlengthened locks thereon, and deepening the Champlain Canal to seven feet.

Capt. De Puy offered this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference request Gov. Morton to appoint a Superintendent of Public Works who will exercise the same rigid discipline and strict economy in canal management that is practiced by the New-York Central Railroad Company and other railroad corporations.

The Produce Exchange bill and the Clarkson bill on canal matters were referred to the Executive Committee

Among the delegates who took an active part in the deliberations were Francis B. Leggett, J. Ward Smith, William E. Cleary, and S. S. Witherbee of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New-York; George B. Sloane and George T. Clark of the Oswego Board of Trade; R. R. Hubbard, George Clinton and R. G. Cook of the Buffalo Mercantile Exchange; Louis Windmüller, Samuel H. Seaman, and George Rutledge Gibson of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; Ira L. Otes, James W. Whitney, and George Darling of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; Charles N. Chadwick, Charles N. Judson, Richard W. Bainbridge, and Henry B. Haight of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties; Alfred Romer of the Produce Exchange, and S. W. Beasley, Frederick B. Dalzell, and George O. Lord of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York.

In Jail Awaiting Sentence.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—L. L. Pout was convicted some time since of conducting a disorderly house. Pending sentence, he was released on bail and went to New-York. Yesterday he was brought back on a requisition and placed in Freehold jail. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

The Shooting Was Accidental.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20.—John Long, the boy who killed Thomas Lilly last Sunday, was to-night held by the Coroner's Jury to have been guilty of gross recklessness in the handling of the revolver. The jury, however, decided that the shooting was accidental.

A Change of Principals.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Miss Elizabeth Towle has resigned as Principal of the Oakland Street Graded School, and the Board of Education has engaged Prof. William B. Hoenemann to take her place.

Reform Union Primaries.

The German-American Reform Union held primaries last night in twenty-five of the thirty Assembly districts in the city. In the Second, Third, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts the primaries were postponed until Dec. 28.

The object of the primaries was to make the Reform Union a regularly-organized political party.

Among the officers elected for the various districts were Sheriff-elect Edward J. H. Tamsen, Seventh Assembly District; Theodore Sutro, Eighth Assembly District; Dr. Julius Weiss, Thirteenth Assembly District; John B. Pannes, Nineteenth Assembly District; C. Steurenburg and Carl Hauser, Twenty-fourth Assembly District, and Immigration Commissioner Joseph H. Senner, Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

Mrs. Goldstein Charged with Arson.

Mrs. Sarah Goldstein, forty years old, was arrested early yesterday morning by Policeman Beyer on suspicion of having set fire to her rooms on the fourth floor of the five-story tenement at 114 Stanton Street. Her husband, Max Goldstein, could not be found.

The fire did not get much headway before it was extinguished and it did little damage.

Mrs. Goldstein was locked up on a charge of arson, and the Fire Marshal was notified.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Cloaks, $6.85,

Were $12.00 to $15.00.

This season's styles. Fur trimmed. Large sleeves. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS**, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

EIGHT ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS IN COURT

Five Were Women and Three Were Men—Some Known to the Police, Others Not.

Seven alleged shoplifters—four women and three men—were prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. One woman was also held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court.

Two of them—Nellie O'Brien of Chicago and James Morely of St. Louis—are said by the police to be two of the cleverest pickpockets in the West. They were arrested last night at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, as suspicious characters. It is not known how long they have been in the city. They were remanded until to-day, to see if the detectives cannot find some complaint to make against them.

Two others, Mary Kelly and James Morton, both of Baltimore, were arrested in a Sixth Avenue store. They are not known to the police. Mary Kelly is accused of taking a pocketbook from the pocket of Miss Van Brock of 873 Garden Street, Hoboken, and passing it on to Morton. They were held for examination.

John E. Williams, who refused to give his address, was the fifth. He is charged with taking a couple of books from a Sixth Avenue store. He was held for trial.

Fanny Striker, a young colored woman, was charged with taking about $25 worth of goods from Altman's. She was held for trial.

Mary Gardner of Orange, N. J., a pretty young woman and well dressed, was accused of taking two pairs of gloves and a small bottle of perfumery from the same store. In court she refused to make any statement, and was held for examination.

In the Yorkville Police Court Mary McCabe, thirty-five years old, a well-dressed woman, who said she was employed as a housekeeper for a man named Philips, at 219 East Thirty-second Street, confessed to the larceny of nine pairs of kid gloves from Bloomingdale Brothers' store, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

She was arrested by Miss Tillie Austin, after she had reached the street. The woman struggled, and, while she was doing so, she seized Miss Austin's purse and threw it into the street. Miss Austin held on to her prisoner, however, although a small boy ran off with the purse, which contained $3 or $4.

IT WAS NEW-BRIGHTON'S SECOND ASSEMBLY

Held at the Hotel Castleton and Well Attended by Subscribers.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 20.—The second New-Brighton assembly of the season was given last evening at the Hotel Castleton. The subscribers were out in full force. Several guests were from New-York. There was no cotillion, but general dancing lasted from 9:30 until 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward H. Bonner, Mrs. F. O. Boyd, and Mrs. Thomas D. Coyngham received, and among those present were:

Thomas Brown, Vernon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Howland Brown, H. Nottingham Townsend, Joseph B. Bourne, T. J. S. Hope-Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner, Miss Bourne, the Misses Emily and Marie Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schefer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Obertuffer, the Misses Obertuffer, F. O. Boyd, Miss Boyd and Carlysle Boyd, Mrs. Herman D. Caesar, the Misses Effie and Sylvia Ceasar, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmett Robinson, Miss Julia Beverly Robinson, Mr. H. H. Hopkins, Mrs. E. N. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flash, Jr., Miss Estelle Flash, Oscar Flash, the Messrs. Baldwin, Edward W. Brown, F. H. Bagley, Miss Bagley, W. A. Cruikshank, Edward Darrell, Shipley Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Mrs. Shropshire, the Misses Sloane, Percy Youle, Percival Griffith of London, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Twining.

Harry Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McFarland, Miss Effie McFarrland, Miss Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Eckhout of Baltimore, Philip Sus, Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Critton, Otto Ahlman, Joseph Bonnor, Edward H. Bonnor, Miss Amy Bonnor, Reginald Bonnor, John J. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Boody, Thomas Conyngham, Miss Conyngham, Redmond Conyngham, Miss Thorne, Miss Underhill, Miss Anne Johnston, Harry Carrere, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Carere, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Forbes, Jr., David Wilcox, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Warren, Oscar von Hernuth.

C. T. Stout, the Misses Trask, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Prebyl, Jr., Lawrence Poole, W. P. Lowe, Edward Darrough, the Misses Dumbell, Miss Helen Neilson, Mr. Hallet, the Misses Hallett, Gustav Heineken, and Miss Heineken, Mrs. James McNamee, Miss McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray and Miss Murray, R. S. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Gwathmey, Clarence Robinson, Beverly Robinson, Lindsley Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, and Otis Wood.

About 5,000 Trout Stolen.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 20.—About 5,000 trout have been stolen from the small lake near Crystal Lake, in this village. Both lakes are leased by the Nassau Trout Association, which last season stocked the smaller body of water with 13,000 young trout, intending to remove them this month to the larger lake.

When E. T. Newton, the keeper, began making preparations for the transfer a few days ago, a large number of the fish was missing. It is thought they were taken out and placed in some of the small streams hereabouts.

The Nassau Trout Association is composed of wealthy residents of this village and Bridgeport, Conn. Internal Revenue Collector T. M. Wilson is its President. The stolen trout were valued at about $700.

Probably Fatally Hurt by a Fall.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 20.—Samuel Hodges, fifty-five years old, was probably fatally injured to-day by falling down a stairway underneath the saloon of Thomas Tingley on Union Street.

"Horner's Furniture"

The Best for Presents.

EVERLASTING REMINDERS. Have you considered what good sense as well as good taste can be shown this Holiday season by selecting presents that are at once beautiful, useful, and imperishable?

What youth, bachelor, or benedict would fail to constantly bless the donor of a luxurious Easy Chair; a restful Lounge; an artistic Desk; an attractive Bookcase; a useful Table; a graceful Shaving-Stand; or, if these wants are already supplied, then a pretty Cabinet for his curios; a Carved Pedestal for his Venus; a Venetian Mirror for his looks; a high Chiffonier for his small wear; or a roomy Wardrobe for his clothing?

What maid, wife, or widow would ever falter in her long-lived appreciation of a modern Dressing Table; a full-length Cheval Glass; a richly upholstered Sofa; a sumptuous Chair; a cozy Tête-à-Tête; a dainty Escritoire; an inlaid Music Cabinet; a canopied Bedstead; a Jewel Case, or China Closet for her treasures; or any article of artistic furniture for her home?

All these and many others, appropriate for Presents, including Vases, Bronzes, high-grade Paintings, Mantel Sets, Carved Figures, Clocks, Candelabra, Bric-à-Brac, &c., we offer at their plainly marked moderate prices, ranging from $5 to $500.

Visit our Great Furniture Emporium and examine our incomparable stock.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

A RECEPTION TO MGR. O'CONNELL

Banners, Fireworks, a Parade, and a Banquet in His Honor.

The parishione of Mgr. Joseph P. O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Court Street near Luqueer, Brooklyn, gave him a reception last night.

The streets in the vicinity of the church were gayly decorated with banners, flags, and Chinese lanterns, and fireworks of all descriptions were set off in his honor.

There was a parade in the early evening, in which were the Holy Name Society, under the Marshalship of George E. Langan; St. Mary's Star of the Sea Council, No. 49, C. B. L.; the parishioners of the church, who were marshaled by John W. Plunkett, and the students of St. Francis's College.

The parade was reviewed by Mgr. O'Connell at Nelson Street, and he expressed himself as greatly pleased with the fine appearance of the men in line.

At the lyceum adjoining the church a banquet was held. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"Our Guest," James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city; "Old St. Mary's Church," the Rev. M. Hogan; "Our Societies," Francis J. Condon; "Our City," Daniel O'Reilly; "Our Young Men," the Rev. D. J. McCarthy, and "The Ladies," J. H. Walsh. Mgr. O'Connell delivered a short address of thanks.

ST. JOHN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Depositors of the Commercial Bank Distrust the Shareholders.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 20.—There have been no important developments in the financial situation to-day. The Legislature had adjourned until Monday to receive the report of the Committee on Banks and to consider its recommendations.

The depositors and noteholders of the Commercial Bank object to the efforts of the shareholders to wind up the concern's affairs. They contend that some disinterested outsider should be appointed Trustee. The depositors and noteholders are organizing a meeting to lay the case before the court.

A number of concerns here have been injured by the failure of a large English firm.

The Rev. Dr. Dana to Go to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana of this city has been chosen pastor of the Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, as the successor of the Rev. Asbury C. Clarke, who died last October. There were two candidates, the Rev. Dr. Dana and the Rev. J. Lee Mitchell. Dr. Dana was selected by a majority of two votes out of 110. His salary will be $2,400 a year.

The Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Greene Avenue, near Patchen, Brooklyn, has extended a call to the Rev. D. H. Overton of the Sixth Street Emanuel Chapel of this city. The salary will be $1,800 a year. The Sixth Street Chapel is under the care of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Overton is said to be an indefatigable worker.

Nearly Severed the Butcher's Wrist.

James H. Carney, an agent for Bolen & Byrne, a bottling firm at Fifty-fourth Street and First Avenue, was committed in $2,500 bail, by Police Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. The charge is preferred by Joseph Harnishfeger, a butcher at Second Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Carney, it is said, quarreled with the butcher over the quality of ham he was about to buy. The butcher, it is said, seized a carving knife and rushed at Carney.

Carney says that, in order to defend himself, he grabbed a knife, too. In trying to parry a blow, he says, he struck the butcher on the arm, nearly severing the wrist.

The Insurance Must Be Paid.

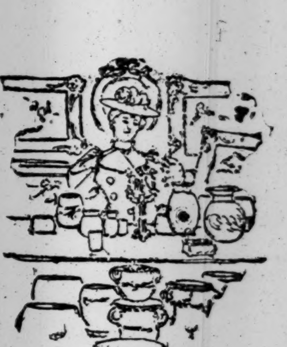
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20.—In the suit of J. A. Buckstaff against the American Fire Insurance Company and thirty other companies, the jury to-day brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The amount involved was nearly $45,000. A year ago Buckstaff's pressed brick factory was destroyed by fire. The companies refused to pay, on the ground that the value of the plant had been misrepresented, and the fire was incendiary.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

GREAT REDUCTION IN HOLIDAY GOODS.





LAMPS.

Elegant Assortment Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps,

Onyx Cabinets and Tables, Groups and Figures in French Bronze and Italian Marble.

SILVERWARE.

Silver Toilet Articles, Umbrellas and Canes.

Silk Mufflers, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Mackintoshes, &c.

Bric-a-Brac and Art China.

Clocks and Clock Sets.

CANDELABRA.

Rich Cut Glassware.

Choice Subjects in Etchings, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and Pastels.

Jewelry, Leather Goods.

Albums, Perfumery.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Largest Variety, Lowest Prices.

OPEN EVENINGS.

ALL PURCHASES DELIVERED BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY POINT WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad, whose books and pamphlets have always been specimens of the printer's art, has just issued a handsome calendar for 1895, the frontispiece of which is a steel engraving showing the territory over which the line and its many branches run.

—A Christmas service, consisting of choruses in Welsh and English by fifty selected Welsh singers and solos by J. Dhu Hughes and Miss Ella Owen will be held at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Ex-Judge Noah Davis will speak. All men are invited.

—The third of the special half-hour Advent services will be held to-day in St. Paul's Chapel at noon. The address to business men will be delivered by Bishop Potter.

—Contributions yesterday to the Parkhurst Testimonial Fund brought the total up to $8,847.75.

Brooklyn.

—David Crown, arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery at 43 Fulton Street a week ago, was held by Justice Walsh yesterday. Crown objected to being photographed until after his conviction, and the magistrate ordered the police not to take his picture. After some trouble the policemen managed to get the handcuffs on him. His companions, John Foley and George Hamilton, however, had their pictures taken.

—Matthew Huck, a sailor, before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday testified that in May last, while on a voyage from New-Zealand to this port on the barkentine Minnie Snow, Capt. Horace Higgins knocked him down, kicked him, threw sand in his face, and struck him on the head with a holystone. Other sailors corroborated this story. The case was adjourned until to-day.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Cullen yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Oliver W. Ingersoll to enjoin the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from constructing its road on Bergen Street in front of his house. The company showed that it was not going to put down new tracks, but to use those of the Bergen Street line already laid.

—The house of John W. Mackay, on the Shore Road, near Bay Ridge Avenue, was burned yesterday. The building was over fifty years old and contained a number of relics, all of which were destroyed. The damage is $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

—Santiago Dorado, a cigar manufacturer, of 180 Court Street, was arrested yesterday charged with having removed 1,000 cigars from his factory in unstamped boxes. He pleaded not guilty and was released on $500 bail.

—Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Ernst Nathan has been notified from Washington that his accounts have been approved and the office, as turned over by him, found to be in excellent condition.

—Postmaster Sullivan will inaugurate a trolley mail service between Brooklyn and Flatlands Jan. 7, 1895.

Long Island.

—Adah Chapter, No. 52, Order of Eastern Star, of Northport, elected the following officers on Tuesday evening: Worthy Patron—Charles J. Hauger; Worthy Associate Matron—Mrs. Helen A. Robbins; Worthy Conductress—Mrs. Eliza Smith; Associate Conductress—Mrs. Charles J. Hauger; Secretary—Mrs. Annie Robbins; Treasurer—Mrs. Francis Brewster; Trustees—Mrs. Bella Ketcham, B. T. Robbins, and W. M. A. Strawson.

—The annual election of Jamaica Lodge, F. and A. M., held Wednesday evening, resulted as follows: Worshipful Master—Porter D. Ford; Senior Warden—George W. Burnham; Junior Warden—Frederick J. Moore; Treasurer—Charles H. Acker; Secretary—W. E. Stecher; Trustees—George M. Gale, Tyler Watts, Dow S. Lott, and William F. Rosst.

—The annual audit of the Town of Newtown has been completed, the bills passed upon favorably amounting to $31,000. This exceeds last year's audit, in consequence of the increase of certain salaries, and the large expenses necessary to quarantine uses infectious diseases.

—Dr. A. H. Terry, Chairman of a meeting in Patchogue, Wednesday evening, upon establishing a college in that village, was given power to appoint a committee of fifteen to take the matter in hand.

—At the last meeting of the Town Board of Newtown, Justices Schmidt and Conroy were appointed a committee to ascertain what it would cost to light the town by electricity.

—Harry Hicks, a blacksmith of Whitestone, L. I., has sued to recover from the village $12,500 for injuries sustained a year ago by falling into a trench on Eighteenth Street.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has increased the salary of the Assistant District Attorney from $1,500 to $2,000.

—Cars were run on the new trolley line between Long Island City and Woodside for the first time yesterday.

—East Northport citizens are making efforts to secure a Post Office.

Yonkers.

—Shaffner Encampment, No. 100, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Chief Patriarch—Orlando Nichols; High Priest—H. Eckert; Senior Warden—W. J. Slagle; Recording Scribe—Q. F. Shaffer; Financial Scribe (for one year)—Eugene Sherwood; Treasurer—D. P. Tashiera; Junior Warden—W. J. Lord; Trustee (for three years)—William Tompkins; Representative to Grand Encampment—Q. F. Shaffer; Proxy—George H. Tillotson. S. William Conklin was nominated for Deputy Grand Patriarch for the District of Westchester.

—At a meeting on Wednesday the South Yonkers Improvement Association adopted a resolution protesting against the granting of a license for a roadhouse, hotel, or saloon where excisable liquors are to be sold, at the northeast corner of South Broadway and Lawrence Street, for the reasons that there are a sufficient number of licensed places in the vicinity and that the licensing of another place would be detrimental to the property and annoying to the residents.

—The new large stone arch of the Croton Aqueduct over Nepperhan Avenue has been completed. It takes the place of a smaller one and gives ample room for wagons on each side of the railroad track and for sidewalks. The aqueduct tunnel will have to be connected on top of the arch before the aqueduct will be ready for business again.

—The Yonkers firemen have had a good many fires to run to lately, and do not particularly relish being called out on false alarms, as they were early yesterday morning. The first was a false alarm at 2 o'clock, from Oliver Avenue and Walnut Street, and the second was from Elmsford, outside the city line.

—The city free schools will have no Christmas exercises, as heretofore, owing to their having had no time to prepare, being closed during the diphtheria epidemic. They will all be closed this afternoon, to reopen on Thursday, Jan. 3.

—The Board of Police has resolved to increase the wages of Patrolmen Crough, Wright, Connolley, Healy, Schiebel, John Welsh, Cunningham, Bealrsto, and Archer from $900 to $1,000 a year.

—The Terrace City Bowling Club will this evening meet the Lenox Bowling Club on Bock's alleys, in Mount Vernon, for the second game of a series for a bowling ball.

—The Salvation Army complains of boys and men who go to the barracks, in Main Street, and disturb the meetings by catcalls and other noises.

—The people of the southern portion of this city are asking for a fire-signal box to be placed at Valentine Lane and Hawthorne Avenue.

—The Robert Burns Club will have its annual dinner on Jan. 25, in Wiggins's Hall.

—The Arbutus League of the Central Methodist Church held a fair yesterday.

—The Good Government Club has had thirteen new members added to its list.

Westchester County.

—The Sleepy Hollow Free School has written an acknowledgment to John C. Frémont Post, G. A. R., for a handsome flag recently presented. Each child contributed to the document.

—The Church of the Magdalen, at Pocantico, of which Father Sheehan is the rector, is holding a fair to raise money to help pay off the church indebtedness.

—All the public schools in the county close this afternoon for the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

Won by the Two Seven-Centers.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Dec. 20.—The war in this village between the fifty-one saloonkeepers who thought lager beer was worth 10 cents a pint and the two dealers who sold it for 7 cents is at an end. The seven-cent dealers were victorious.

The ten-cent men, after doing all in their power to induce the seven-cent men to raise the price, held a meeting last evening and decided to go back to 7 cents.

Acquitted Only to be Murdered.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—A mob of masked men in Haywood County last night went to the house of James Clark, where Joseph Allen, colored, had gone after being acquitted of the charge of barn-burning, captured Allen and murdered him by shooting.

Allen was tried at Brownsville yesterday with two other negroes who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Officers are trying to discover the murderers.

Friday
Dec. 21-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TWO GREAT MEN HONORED

Congress's Tributes to Daniel Webster and Gen. Stark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GIFT ACCEPTED

Addresses in the Senate and the House in Memory of the Statesman and the Hero of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate devoted the entire time of its sitting to-day and the House gave up most of the afternoon to addresses in connection with the acceptance of the marble statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark. These, the gift of the State of New-Hampshire, are to be placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol.

Prominent among the spectators in the House were Gov. Smith and staff and members of the Executive Council of New-Hampshire. They were admitted to the floor and given seats in the rear of one of the centre sections of the hall. The galleries in both chambers were well filled.

Proceedings in the Senate were begun by Mr. Chandler, at whose request a communication from the Governor of New-Hampshire was read, in which, in behalf of his State, he presented the statues to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) introduced a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to the people of New-Hampshire for the statue of John Stark, illustrious for his military services, and accepting it, to be placed in Statuary Hall.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said that it was not an easy task adequately and correctly to portray the qualities and characteristics of this distinguished man. He was in many respects sui generis among the brave and patriotic men of his day and generation. Plain in appearance, awkward in manner, untrained in the arts of social life, uneducated and brusque, he nevertheless achieved undying fame, and the lustre of his name would never grow dim so long as men loved honesty, admired bravery, and recognized the grandeur of patriotic devotion to duty and to country.

Mr. Gallinger did not fail to make reference to the rallying cry of Stark at Bennington, which the speaker rendered in this way: "See there, men! There are the redcoats. Before night they are ours, or Molly Stark's a widow."

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) referred to the saying that Stark was a partisan leader. He was, he said, a partisan leader; but he was more than a partisan leader when he held the left line of the American Army at Bunker Hill and when he commanded at Bennington. He was a natural leader of men, wherever he might be.

The next speaker was Mr. Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.) It would have been a pleasing recompense, he said, to Gen. Stark, for the hardships he endured had he known that such a republic of States would have been raised on the foundations which he had done so much to lay.

The joint resolution in relation to the Stark Statue was agreed to, and then a similar joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) in relation to the Webster Statue.

Senator Chandler reviewed at length the ancestry of Webster, giving particular attention to the character of his mother, whom he pronounced an extraordinary woman. He contended that Webster's 7th of March speech had for its controlling motive love of the Union and fears of its dissolution, and that he was not guilty of the charges made against him in reference to this effort. Now that the Union, after more than 100 years of national life under the Constitution, had been cemented by the blood of hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizen soldiery in the greatest war of modern times, these fears of the men of 1850 might seem to have been fanciful and needless. But they were real to them. The Union meant, as they believed, everything that was dear to them and to their children, and they were willing to yield and suffer much rather than to risk the doubtful issue of fratricidal warfare for its maintenance. That such a motive influenced Mr. Webster there could be no doubt. His eulogists could unflinchingly assert that he was sincere in his devotion to the Union.

Senator Hoar spoke next. His address on the life and public services of Webster was a scholarly effort, filled with many classical allusions and presenting an analysis of the character of the Massachusetts statesman. He placed Webster's figure and head in the list of the few faithful portraits of human faces, or faithful representations of human figures, which take their place by the side of the ideal creations of art, such as the Jove of Phidias or the Apollo Belvedere or the Venus of Milo, as examples of consummate beauty or as expressing great moral qualities or as types of nations or races. The face of George Washington, as represented by Stuart; the portrait of the young Augustus, where, in the innocent face of unstained youth, appears already the promise of an imperial character; some Greek and Roman busts; some representations of the youthful Napoleon; the head of Alexander Humboldt; the glorious forehead of Coleridge; the lips of Julius Caesar—are almost the only examples that he could then recall. The figure and head of Daniel Webster, he thought, we should all agree to include in the same list.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar said:

No man ever looked upon him and forgot him. His stately personal presence was the chief ornament of Boston and Washington for a generation. When he walked, a stranger, through the streets of London, the draymen turned to gaze after him as he passed. Sydney Smith said of him: "He is a cathedral by himself," and at another time, in homelier phrase, "a steam engine in breeches."

Mr. Hoar asserted that it was scarcely too much to say that Daniel Webster first taught his country her own greatness, and then taking up the unfortunate speech delivered on March 7, 1850, he gave Webster the credit of being sincere when he stated his apprehension of a dissolution of the Union, and of the vast mischief to humanity if that dissolution should be accomplished. He continued:

Mr. Webster, for the first time in his life, failed to comprehend the temper of the people among whom he was born and bred. He met expostulation with arrogance and contempt. It was, perhaps, not unnatural. He was growing old. He had been fed on adulation. He had found no antagonists fit to cope with him, or who dared to cope with him. He had failed—

Only when he tried.
The adamant of the righteous side.

He had an old man's dread of a new order of things. He had a not ungenerous ambition. He was right in his estimate of public danger. His constitutional arguments remained unanswered.

What will be the final verdict of mankind upon the last three years of the life of Daniel Webster, it would be arrogance and presumption here to declare. But whether, as many men think, they will be held to have been but another instance of human frailty, giving way before a supreme temptation, to be pitied, to be pardoned, to be forgotten; or whether those years will be held to have been years of a supreme and noble sacrifice of self to patriotism and for the safety of the country, it is too early, although nearly half a century has gone by, to pronounce with confidence. May none of us, in our humble public career, be subjected to such a test or be brought to the bar of history to receive its sentence after such a trial.

Mr. Hoar's address was listened to with rapt admiration on the part of the Senators and spectators in the galleries, and was warmly applauded at its close. It was followed by a speech from Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) Replying to Mr. Hoar's analysis of the turning point in Webster's popularity in New-England, Mr. Morgan characterized that instance as the most conspicuous evidence of Mr. Webster's moral courage. He had then obeyed the Constitution of the United States, rather than the clamor and sentiment of those by whom he was most nearly surrounded. That he (Mr. Morgan) considered the highest example which Mr. Webster had left of the majesty and grandeur and nobility of his character.

The venerable Mr. Morrill, "Father of the Senate," was very brief in his tribute to Webster and Stark. His observations of Webster were principally reminiscent, as he had heard the great statesman speak on several occasions, and had met him personally. He said:

On one of these early Washington visits I was present at an all-night session of the Senate in the old Senate Chamber. As the hour grew late, all got tired, and Mr. Webster bent his head over his desk with his face pillowed on his hands, while another Senator, in a rambling speech, and suddenly enthused with rapturous admiration for Mr. Webster, pronounced him "the statesman, the historian, the philosopher, the poet." Mr. Webster, half-way raising his head, in a gruff voice ejaculated, "Enough, enough." Senator Butler of South Carolina evidently thought so, too, but had some difficulty in persuading the jubilant member to take his seat.

A day or two in advance of the meeting of the Whig National Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, to which I was a delegate, to nominate a Presidential candidate, I visited Washington, and was invited with others by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, to dinner. As it was not my intention to support Mr. Webster in the convention, the invitation was rather regretted, but, being told by a friend that such an invitation here from the President or the Secretary of State was never to be declined, it was accepted.

There were about a dozen at the table, Mrs. Webster being the only lady. Mr. Webster appeared in his blue coat, with gilt buttons, light buff vest, low shoes, and white silk half hose, and led the conversation most happily, whether grave or gay. Upon leaving the dining room, the gentlemen all returned to the drawing room, and there Mr. Webster was so gracious and attractive in general and special conversation as to quickly place every one at his ease, especially as he did not even allude to the coming convention. By way of inquiry as to the preparation of his speeches, I ventured to say I had heard it stated that among the passages often quoted one had been conceived by him many years prior to utterance, and referred to his picturesque description of the power of England, "whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with the continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

He promptly replied: "As a mere fact, it is true that, while visiting Quebec several years before the speech of 1834, one morning I arose early, as is my wont, and walked out upon the ramparts of the city, when I soon heard the morning drum beat. It then occurred to me that this, a little later, would be repeated at Montreal, then at Toronto, again in Columbia, and so on around the world." Adding: "Oh, I never pretended to be one of the inspired geniuses. I bring forth nothing without labor. If not precisely at the time, it has cost labor at some time."

When I left his residence, then on D Street N. W., Mr. Webster seemed to have grown greater to me, and, unlike some so-called great men, who, as you get nearer to them, become slender, if not mediocre, he appeared more like a Doric temple, to loom up more grandly the nearer approachd. The next day, however, I did not vote in his favor at the convention, the speech of March 7, 1850 being insurmountable; but I ever felt glad, proud, that Daniel Webster was born, lived, and died an American.

Other addresses were made by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) and Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and then the joint resolution was passed.

In the House, speeches were made by Messrs. Blair and Baker of New-Hampshire, Mr. Grant of Vermont, Mr. Curtis of New-York, and Messrs. Morse and Everett of Massachusetts.

Mr. Everett's address was of great interest not only because of the scholarly diction of the speaker, but for the reason that he had personally known the subject of his remarks. Mr. Everett said:

In weal or woe, in cloud or in sunshine, each State looking each other in the face or presenting a serried front to the other nations, Webster poured in the ears of his people one message for encouragement or warning that, united, we are all that our wildest imagination or ambition can claim; divided, we are worse than nothing.

As the champion of the Union he was dear to every section of the country. When others saw parts only, he saw, he cheered, he inspired, the whole. He was dear to Kentucky as New-Hampshire, to Georgia as to Massachusetts. He died, as he wished to die, before his eyes might gaze on a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched in fraternal blood, on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; and in that terrible time, Mr. Speaker, which racked the hearts of all, how many were there, not in your State as in mine, who turned a wistful glance to the likeness of those dark features so familiar in every American household, and breathed with a sigh, "If thou hadst been here, our brothers had not died."

Mr. Speaker, I have discharged most imperfectly, I know, a debt resting on me as a Representative of Massachusetts, a lover of his country, and an admirer of whatever is grand in public life. But I have tried to do more: I have tried to pay a debt of hereditary gratitude, of friendship, of love. I am old enough to have sat by his side and gazed into his face—old enough to have received from his lips the seal of hereditary affection, the renewal of one that lasted unbroken for long over forty years. It is an honor to respond for Massachusetts when she welcomes the statue of that mighty son whom she shares with New-Hampshire. It is a delight to awaken the passing echoes of that man's renown, who, besides the admiration he won from all his countrymen and the respect he extorted from every nation, bound to him his friends, now, alas, a few and feeble band, by a chain of love which memory only makes brighter as time draws its links further into the unseen world.

The joint resolutions of acceptance were then adopted.

Policemen Expect a Pension Bill.

Brooklyn policemen anticipate that the next Legislature will be asked to pass a bill relating to the police pension law, and they are in a quandary as to how to act. The present law allows them to retire on half pay after serving twenty years, but the new law, it is said, will make the limit thirty years and the maximum pension $1,000.

Police Commissioner Welles yesterday received three requests for retirement on half pay on Dec. 31. They were from Detective Sergeant Edward Noonan of the Fourteenth Precinct, Sergt. James C. Ryan of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Patrolman James Cain of the Eighteenth Precinct.

If the applications are granted, Noonan and Ryan will each receive $875 and Cain will get $550.

An Interesting School Entertainment.

The Christmas exercises of Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth Street, Martin H. Ray, Principal, were held this morning. The programme consisted of recitations and singing by the pupils. Their work showed careful preparation and was creditably done, while the discipline was highly praised by the visitors. Hanford Crawford, Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, presided, and addresses were made by Commissioners Charles L. Holt and Henry A. Rogers and Mr. Ray. Books were given for proficiency. Not the least pleasing part of the programme was the singing of Percy H. Hall and J. Holmes Butler, who volunteered their services. The exercises as a whole were a good example of holiday entertainments that are a feature of many of the public schools.

Kings County's Almshouse.

According to the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County to the State Board of Charities, 13,850 persons were admitted to the almshouse, of whom 8,510 were discharged, 43 ran away, and 1,112 died, leaving at the house on Nov. 1 4,185. Of this number 2,348 are lunatics, 50 idiots, 33 blind, 9 deaf-mutes, 185 epileptics, 80 children under two years old, and 42 under sixteen years old. There were 7,462 males and 6,388 females. The expenditures at the almshouse were $530,757.14.

WILL MAKE ANTITOXINE

Board of Health to Have $30,000 for Its Preparation.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR CHARITY PATIENTS

Board of Estimate Increases the Appropriations for the Insane and the Street-Cleaning Department.

Mayor-elect Strong was a silent and observant spectator yesterday of the doings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in its arrangement of the final budget for 1895.

He sat at the head of the board's table with Mayor Gilroy, just as he had done on Wednesday. And just back of them was Job E. Hedges, who is to be Mr. Strong's secretary and chief clerk of the office of the Mayor after Jan. 1.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day was the allowance by the board of $30,000 for the development and the use of antitoxine as a preventive of diphtheria. This amount was allowed to the Board of Health, after the lucid explanation of its purposes by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, with no opposition to speak of.

The appropriation for the Department of Charities and Correction was first on the schedule for the day. A committee from the State Charities Aid Association was present. It included Miss Rose Butler, Chairman; Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones, and Mrs. William B. Rice.

The Department of Charities and Correction was represented by President H. H. Porter and Dr. A. E. Macdonald. They asked for an increase of $69,000 in the salaries of the employes in the city asylums for the insane. Dr. Macdonald said that it was proposed to make a large increase in the number of attendants and physicians, that there is now only one attendant to sixteen patients, and that there should be one for every eight patients. It was proposed that the number of attendants be increased from thirty-eight to sixty-four.

Mayor Gilroy asked whether or not it would be better to transfer the city's insane to the care of the State, inasmuch as the city pays its full share of the State tax for the care of the insane. He thought that it might be best to make this transfer, but he left the matter an open question.

President Porter said that he was sensitive upon the subject of the care of the insane for the reason that he believed that his board had been unjustly attacked upon this subject. For the appropriations allowed, Mr. Porter was of the opinion that no asylums in the country for the insane were better managed.

Dr. Wheelock of the State Charities Aid Association argued in favor of increasing the number of attendants and physicians in the asylums.

Upon the explanation of Dr. MacDonald that one-half of the increase was for additional attendants and doctors an increase of $35,000 was allowed, but no salaries are to be increased.

Dr. MacDonald said that good physicians could not be kept at the present salaries.

In explaining why an increase of $106,000 was asked in the item for supplies President Porter said that it was actually necessary in order to provide properly for the inmates of the institution. For several years the board had not been able to get the necessary increase of this appropriation. Bedding, blankets, and all articles of housekeeping needed replenishing. The number of inmates of the institutions was stated to be 17,900.

Miss Rose Butler said that she knew from personal observation that the increase asked for was necessary. Under the appropriation for the current year, she said, only 7 cents per capita per day was allowed for the food and maintenance of the inmates of the almshouse, and she appealed very pathetically to the board to say whether that was enough.

Mrs. Jones said: "I believe that the amount appropriated for this department is honestly expended, but it is not enough. I have been visiting these institutions since 1873, and I know their needs. At one time this year I tried to get from the storeroom of the department a barrel of apples for the sick at the Charity Hospital. But there were no apples on the island, nor anywhere else, at that time. At another time I had to buy a teakettle to use in the kitchen because the department had none and no funds to draw upon. New wire mattresses are needed for the consumptives in the Charity Hospital, and there are so many other articles actually necessary that I know that the increase asked for by Mr. Porter is necessary."

Mrs. Jones's statements were effective. Speaking of them the Mayor said: "Mrs. Jones's statements have impressed me more than anything else I have heard on the subject."

On his motion, an increase of $75,000 for the item of supplies was allowed. It was an unusual increase in this appropriation.

The board voted to incorporate in the budget tax rebates to the Second Avenue Railroad Company of $16,603.35, and to the Edison General Electric Company $288.21.

The sum of $50,444 was also voted to pay the expenses of acquiring lands needed for Corlears Hook Park.

President Foulke of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital made a strong plea for $10,000 for vapor and sulphur baths at the hospital. He said that the baths would be of incalculable benefit. To the surprise of every one the $10,000 was allowed.

Miss Butler asked for more money to erect and repair buildings for the insane and poor.

Mayor Gilroy said that the taxpayers of this generation should not bear all the expense, and that the only course was to have bonds issued, which should be authorized by the Legislature. "If you argue as eloquently before the Legislature as you have here I am sure you will be successful," said the Mayor.

The appropriation for the department was finally fixed at $2,467,521.

Mrs. William B. Bell asked that the Department of Charities and Correction be conducted separately, and that the insane be taken care of by the State.

Mayor Gilroy again politely asked that the women lay their views before the Legislature. The women then withdrew.

Then the appropriations for the Health Board were taken up, and perhaps the most interesting feature of the day's hearing followed—the consideration of the application for money to prosecute the development of the antitoxine treatment for diphtheria patients.

For the main appropriations for the Health Department Dr. Cyrus Edson, Health Commissioner, appeared, in the absence of President Wilson of the department, who is sick. Dr. Biggs, the bacteriologist of the department, had the antitoxine matter in charge.

A letter was read at the outset of this discussion from Gov. Flower recommending that the board grant $52,000 for a bacteriological laboratory to prosecute the work of preparing antitoxine. Of this amount $4,000 was asked for a laboratory, $23,000 for salaries and other expenses, and $25,000 for stables and horses.

Dr. Biggs argued for a sufficient appropriation for the work. He presented his case in a careful and convincing manner. He showed that the Health Board of this city is not surpassed in the world, and that Germany itself is adopting its methods in bacteriological research. It was necessary, he said, that the Health Department should have money for developing the use of antitoxine. Dr. Biggs showed that where this system of treatment had been adopted there was a decreased mortality from diphtheria. The statistics showed that the mortality from this source had been very largely reduced.

"It has been adopted in many cities in this country, Great Britain, and Germany," said Dr. Biggs. "We are not able to continue the work without additional money. We ask this appropriation especially for the purpose of the production of antitoxine and for the scientific study of the treatment of infectious diseases. I have carefully collated figures of reports made by the Municipal Council of Paris, showing the influence this treatment has had upon the mortality there during the year. These statistics show that there has been an astonishing reduction of mortality from diphtheria month by month since last May by reason of the use of antitoxine. The mortality has been reduced from 55 per cent. to 12 per cent. Antitoxine cannot be obtained anywhere. There is only one way to get it, and that is to produce it, for which we must have an appropriation."

Dr. Biggs was listened to with great attention. Both the Mayor and the Controller said that they believed that the appropriation of the amount for actual experiments was a wise thing. Col. McClellan, Corporation Counsel Clark, and President Barker said that they had no objections to offer, and were in favor of the appropriation. The sum of $30,000 was then allowed for the purpose. This will provide for everything except the establishment of the stable as a part of the city's property. The item of $30,000 was included under the head of the bacteriological bureau, but it was stipulated that it was to be applied for the special purpose of the preparation and use of antitoxine.

The total amount allowed the Health Department was $451,880.

When the Street-Cleaning Department was taken up, Commissioner Andrews said that more money would have to be appropriated than last year, because a law had been passed increasing the salaries of the employes of the department. More money was also wanted for the abolition of the dump at Seventy-ninth Street, and the carting of the refuse to dumps further up town and down town.

President Clark of the West Side Property Owners' Association spoke in favor of the removal of the Seventy-ninth Street dump.

The board allowed $1,000,000 for sweeping, and $700,000 for carting, of which $30,000 is for the removal of the dump referred to. The sum of $40,000 was allowed for the removal of snow and ice, and $375,000 for final disposition of refuse, &c. The total amount appropriated was $2,396,000.

Commissioner Andrews said that had it not been for the increase in salaries provided by law, the total would have been $225,000 less than the appropriation for last year, instead of exceeding it.

The Law Department was allowed $232,200, as against $206,900 last year. The increase was made to advance the pay of clerks.

The estimate of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was then taken up. The items as contained therein were held at $144,400, to cover the Department of Taxes and the Board of Assessors.

President Barker submitted figures showing the assessed valuations of other cities, and the cost of assessing each $1,000,000 for the purposes of taxation, as follows:

City.	Assessed Valuation.	Cost of Assessing Each $1,000,000.
Boston	$928,092,456	$133.94
Philadelphia	769,930,542	158.11
Brooklyn	549,146,112	159.27
San Francisco	326,151,951	240.22
St. Louis	310,983,000	214.46
Albany	64,895,635	289.84
Providence	167,264,200	120.38
Washington	202,624,168	165.54
Jersey City	86,470,976	186.04
New-York City	2,003,332,037	58.26

Mayor-elect Strong and Mr. Hedges watched the proceedings very quietly, and very closely, and when the board adjourned for the day they shook hands with Mayor Gilroy, and the Mayor-elect said that he would be present when the work is resumed to-day.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Congressman Coombs's Bill to Provide for the Detail of Officers.

In the endeavor of the Grand Army to introduce military instruction in the public schools, difficulty has been experienced in procuring proper instructors, especially in large cities. The existing law permits the President to detail officers of the army and navy to act as instructors in colleges, and the Secretary of War to issue ordnance stores to them, but there is no authority for detailing officers for service in the schools or to issue any ornance stores to them.

At the request of Gen. George W. Wingate, special aide on the staff of Commander in Chief Lawlor of the Grand Army of the Republic, in charge of military instruction in schools, Congressman William J. Coombs of Brooklyn has presented in the House of Representatives a bill to provide for the detail of officers of the army and navy for this purpose. The bill authorizes the President to make such detail from officers and non-commissioned officers to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in the public schools of cities where such instruction shall have been authorized by the local educational authorities and where application shall have been made for it. Detail shall be made from army posts most convenient to the place of instruction, so that officers detailed may not be needlessly taken from their regular duties. Instruction shall not be given where the number of scholars to be instructed shall not exceed 500. Not more than fifty officers shall be detailed for this work, exclusive of officers now detailed at schools in which military instruction is now given.

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue ordnance and ordnance stores as may be required for instruction and practice. He shall require a bond for such issues, in double the value of the property, for its care and safe keeping and its return when needed.

Grand Army posts throughout the country are expected to use their influence for the passage of the bill at the present session of Congress.

Enlisted Men Have a Dance.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 20.—Willet's Point, where the United States Engineer Corps is stationed, was alive with merriment to-night. The battalion mess hall was crowded with dancers, the occasion being the annual masquerade ball of the Acorn Social Club, composed of enlisted men in the battalion. Many of the commissioned officers were spectators. The music was furnished by the Engineer Corps Band.

Treasurer, but Handled No Funds.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 20.—F. A. Dowden, Treasurer of Babylon Village, has resigned. Although Treasurer for several months he has never received or expended any of the village funds, the Trustee usurping the Treasurer's authority. Treasurer George Smith, who preceded Mr. Dowden, was also not allowed to handle the funds.

DR. M'GLYNN AND DUCEY

Priests Comparing the Archbishop's Action in the Two Cases.

THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY STAND

McGlynn Long Under the Ban, While Ducey Does as He Pleases—The Latter Could Go Out and Take St. Leo's.

The announcement made by The New-York Times of the recantation of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, and of the fact that Archbishop Corrigan will soon put him in charge of a parish, has provoked among Catholic clergymen discussion that is not at all favorable to the Archbishop.

Dr. McGlynn defied his superior, and was deprived of his priestly functions for six years. The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey defied his superior in letters, interviews, and conduct. It is in the light of his treatment of the pastor of St. Leo's that many priests of the Church are now viewing Archbishop Corrigan's action in the case of McGlynn.

The Archbishop told Father Ducey that he was the only priest in the diocese in whom he would tolerate such conduct—referring, of course, to the priest's stubborn refusal to remain away from the sessions of the Lexow committee. Other priests are wondering what can be the secret of Father Ducey's independence.

The Archbishop gave canonical admonition to Father Ducey, and the priest refused to obey. Now the Archbishop says it is a mere matter of taste. Priests are wondering why he changed his mind so suddenly.

When Archbishop Corrigan visited St. Leo's Church, last Monday, he spoke from the pulpit words of commendation for the man whom he had practically condemned. According to Father Ducey, not one word was said by either that day about the matter on which there has been such a wide difference of opinion. Priests are wondering about the cause of this sudden abandonment of his position on the part of the Archbishop.

A reporter for The New-York Times, who called on several New-York priests for information in regard to the case of Dr. McGlynn, was told by one of them of the comment and criticism that has become so general.

"I cannot understand it," said this priest, "and I don't know anybody who does, unless it be the Archbishop. We don't know how we stand on anything in this diocese. It's diplomacy, diplomacy everywhere, and diplomacy does not always respect the truth.

"Here is the case of McGlynn, who was so long under the ban for preaching doctrines that many good theologians believe are not antagonistic to the principles of our faith. He is kept outside for years, and when he is taken in again he is practically kept on the penitential rack for two years.

"On the other hand, we have a man who, for a dozen years, has been dragging his coat-tails in the mud and looking, with twinkling eye, over his shoulder to see if the Archbishop wouldn't step on them. The Archbishop hasn't stepped, although on the question of the propriety of a priest attending sessions of the Lexow committee he came very near doing so. Now, I don't think he will be in danger of taking the step again.

"Why? Well, I don't like to think the highest prelate we have here could have base motives, but it looks as though Father Ducey was too powerful for him.

"Father Ducey had considerable money once. He lived well and spent freely, but I understand he put the greater part of it into St. Leo's Church and that he has a mortgage that practically commands the church.

"I believe that if the Archbishop should take summary measures with Father Ducey the latter could go out of the Church and take St. Leo's with him. If he has not the command now, as I know he once had, friends of his who would stick to him through thick and thin have it and would use it.

"I do not want to believe that this is the reason for the Archbishop's conduct, but, whether it is or not, it looks as though our superior was, for some reason, afraid to punish the man who has been deliberately seeking punishment for so many years."

ASKS PERMISSION TO STRING WIRES, NOW

The New-York and Eastern Company Has Its Troubles.

The New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company has applied to Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, for permission to string wires. He has turned the request over to the Corporation Counsel.

The Board of Aldermen granted the company a franchise, which Mayor Schieren vetoed; but it was passed over the veto. Then the Subway Commission refused to grant the company a permit to open the streets. The company went to court, and Justice Gaynor decided in its favor. The Subway Commission appealed the case, and it is now before the General Term.

The request to string wires was indorsed by City Clerk Benjamin, who was promised a telephone free of charge in his office if the permission was granted. The application is signed by Samuel H. Mildenberg, a Republican, who was Benjamin's opponent for the position of City Clerk. Alderman Jahn is Mildenberg's backer, and his brother is a Director in the new company.

Her Husband Will Care for Her.

On the allegation that she used improper language, John M. Van Wagener of 32 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, secured a warrant for Mrs. William H. Ingersoll, wife of a Brooklyn lawyer, who was formerly pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church.

Mr. Ingersoll, in court, said his wife was an invalid, but he was compelled to produce her before Justice Haggerty.

She gave evidence of not being in her right mind and was paroled in the custody of her husband. Justice Haggerty suggested that she be committed so that her sanity might be inquired into, but Mr. Ingersoll refused to agree to this.

Mrs. Ingersoll, it is said, has been weak mentally for years.

Maine's Assessed Valuation.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 20.—The report of the State Assessor which was submitted to the Governor and Council to-day gives the total number of polls in the State as 178,676, an increase of 11,298 over 1892. The assessed valuation of real estate is placed at $232,038,232, a gain of $14,113,927 over 1892; personal estate, $74,348,812, a loss of $3,246,170; wild lands, $17,103,317, a loss of $692,363; timber and grass on public lands, $487,960, a gain of $72,746. The total valuation of the State is $324,478,321, a gain of $10,148,140 over 1892.

St. Clair Gets a Fourth Respite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President has respited Thomas St. Clair until Jan. 25, pending the consideration of his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. St. Clair was convicted of murder on the high seas and sentenced to be hanged in California. He has already been respited three times, the third one expiring Dec. 31.

MR. HALE CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE

He Now Wants the District Attorney to Help Him in the Proceedings Against Justice Divver.

William H. Hale, the lawyer who is endeavoring to rid the bench of Police Justice Patrick Divver, decided yesterday to invoke the aid of District Attorney Fellows and served this notice on Col. Wagstaff, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas:

To Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Clerk:
In pursuance of the rules adopted by this court, I hereby request you to transmit to the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York copies of the rules for the proceeding in the removal of officers and of the allegations heretofore filed with you in this proceeding.
Dated Dec. 20, 1894.
WILLIAM H. HALE,
Attorney for Taxpayers,
191 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

This was a surprise, as Mr. Hale had said he would not need Mr. Fellows and had refused to act on a suggestion by Col. Wagstaff that the District Attorney might be consulted. The following notice was sent to Mr. Fellows:

The Hon. John R. Fellows, District Attorney for the County of New-York:
Sir: In compliance with the annexed request of William H. Hale, Esq., attorney for certain taxpayers, and as directed by the rules of this court, I hereby notify you that the "matter of allegations against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York," is to be continued on Friday, Dec. 21, at 4 P. M., in the General Term room of the Court of Common Pleas. Very respectfully, ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

Col. Fellows, after consulting with the Justices of the court to learn what had been done in the case, saw Mr. Hale at the Criminal Courts Building, and it was arranged that this afternoon Mr. Hale will tell the District Attorney what further testimony he will be able to produce.

SEEKING PLACES FROM STRONG

THE MAYOR-ELECT'S LIST OF APPLICATIONS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

No Decision as to Appointments Announced—H. F. Dimock Would Like to be a Dock Commissioner.

Mayor-elect Strong has been going over the list of applications for the various places in the City Government which he is to fill, and notwithstanding the announcement he made some time ago that the number of applications for ten places was nearly 600, they continue to come in.

Mr. Strong's mail contains a considerable number of applications every day. Some attempt has been made to decide on some of the places, but if any conclusion has been reached the official announcement of the fact has not been made public. It is likely that he will determine who will be his confidential clerk in two or three days.

The applications for office come chiefly from Republicans. They are necessarily treated in a somewhat different manner than would be the case if it were known that the Power of Removal bill would promptly be passed by the Legislature. If that were a certainty, applicants for places which will not be vacant until that bill is passed might be considered along with the others. Under the circumstances, however, applicants for these conditional places do not receive present consideration.

A prominent member of the Committee of Seventy, discussing the bearing of the new Mayor's appointments on the contest for control of the County Committee, said yesterday:

"Doubtless the situation as regards the Chairman would be simplified if it were known who would have the greatest influence with Mr. Strong. I can name the man who is going to determine to whom the patronage will go. His name is William L. Strong. Republican quarrels will not cut any more of a figure in determining his course than would a squabble over the Presidency of the German Reform Union or the chairmanship of the Anti-Tammany Democracy."

One of the candidates for a place on the Dock Commission is H. F. Dimock. He formerly served on that commission, and is now Treasurer of the Metropolitan Steamship Company. He is said to have the indorsement of many prominent men in the steamship business.

There will soon be a vacancy in the commission, caused by the expiration of Commissioner Cram's term, and when the Power of Removal bill is passed there will be two more places, which Mayor Strong may fill if he sees fit to remove the present commission. The salary of a Commissioner is $5,000 a year.

It is announced that Fulton McMahon, a member of the Committee of Seventy and one of the five men of Good Government Club D who filed charges with Gov. Flower against District Attorney Fellows, has been tendered the position of Under Sheriff by Sheriff-elect Tamsen, and has declined it.

It is one of the cardinal principles of the Good Government clubs and of the City Club that their members shall not themselves hold public office.

TO PROVIDE A NEW WHITE HOUSE

A Bill to Secure a Suitable Private Residence for the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The yearly increase of business transacted at the Executive Mansion and the inadequacy of that building for the dual purposes of a residence and an executive department have suggested to several Senators and members of the House the advisability of purchasing a separate residence for the President and his family. During recent years it has been the custom of the occupants of the White House to leave that building and spend the Summer months either at the seashore or in the nearby country.

For the purpose of providing a suitable residence apart from the business department, there was introduced in both houses to-day a bill which contemplates the purchase of what is known as the Barber property at the head of Fourteenth Street, commanding a magnificent view of the city and its environments. The limit of the appropriation is fixed at $1,000,000.

Columbia Not Ordered to Bluefields.

Paymaster George H. Griffin of the United States steamship Columbia arrived yesterday on the steamship Andes from Kingston. Mr. Griffin said the health of all on board the cruiser had been excellent.

The report that the cruiser had been ordered to Bluefields, Mr. Griffin said, was erroneous. She went only as far as Guantanamo, Cuba, when she was ordered back to Kingston, where she is awaiting orders.

Criminal Courts Building Engineer.

John Watson was appointed by Commissioner of Public Works Daly yesterday Chief Engineer of the new Criminal Courts Building, in the place of John L. Wilkinson, who was removed on Wednesday for alleged neglect of duty.

Wilkinson maintains that he was removed because Watson wanted the place. Watson was the engineer of the old Criminal Courts Building in City Hall Park.

Not to the Associated Press's Credit.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 20.—The Evening Press of this city, a Western Associated Press paper, says to-night:

"The Associated Press is to be congratulated on its masterly ability in carefully concealing all the pith and strong points of Admiral Walker's report in the summary which it sent out yesterday afternoon."

MURDERER AND SUICIDE

Charles Petersen Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

THEIR CHILDREN WITNESS HIS CRIME.

He Had Often Brutally Abused His Wife and Deserted Her—A Warrant Out for His Arrest at the Time.

Charles Petersen, a Swedish sailor, murdered his wife Ruth yesterday morning in her kitchen on the top floor of the tenement at 106 Trinity Place, and then committed suicide.

Petersen shot his wife in the right side of the head and in the heart, and then shot himself in the forehead and heart. Both died instantly when shot in the heart.

The bloody work was witnessed by Petersen's five children, whose ages range from seven weeks to thirteen years. It was a deliberate butchery and was committed because Mrs. Petersen had sworn out a warrant for her husband's arrest for cruelty.

The couple were married fifteen years ago in Liverpool, England, and two years later they came to this city. Petersen at first went on long voyages and gave his money to his wife, but of late years his trips were shorter, and on his return home he abused his wife and accused her of infidelity.

Their oldest child, Maria Lillie, thirteen years old, Petersen frequently declared was not his daughter, and when he became intoxicated he would beat his wife. He kicked her last May, and she had him sent to Blackwell's Island. Upon his release last August he beat her again, and was beaten in return by his wife's brother-in-law, William Wall.

Petersen then disappeared, but he returned six weeks ago and found that his wife had given birth to another child, then a week old. He promptly set upon his wife, kicked her into insensibility, and fled.

Mrs. Petersen got out another warrant for her husband, but no trace of him was found.

Mrs. Petersen's brother, John Small, also a sailor, who lived with the Petersens when on land, took leave of the family on Wednesday night and went on board his ship, which sailed yesterday morning. Petersen evidently knew that Small had gone, for early yesterday morning he reappeared at his home.

Annie McLaughlin, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Petersen, was leaving the house at 6 o'clock when she met Petersen in the hall. He did not speak to her, but ran up stairs. She ran after him, but as soon as she saw his face she screamed with fear, and hurried from the room.

Mrs. Petersen was in the kitchen when her husband entered.

"Go away, Charlie," she said. "There's a warrant out for your arrest."

The words were hardly uttered when Petersen shot at his wife. The bullet struck her in the head, and she dropped to the floor, dying. Then he deliberately knelt beside her and fired another bullet into her heart, killing her instantly.

Petersen then stood against a table and sent a bullet into his forehead and another into his heart. He dropped dead beside his wife's body.

Mrs. Petersen's five children were witnesses of the horrible crime, and they ran screaming hither and thither. Mrs. McLaughlin and neighbors ran in and took the children away, and then the police were called. The children were afterward taken to the Tombs Police Court, and Justice Grady committed them to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Their names and ages are: Maria Lillie, thirteen years old; Lena, ten years; Charles Alexander, six years; Sabina, three years, and Elizabeth Ellen, seven weeks.

Petersen was thirty-eight years old and his wife was thirty-three.

LITTLE HOPE FROM GOV. FLOWER

The Friends of "Bat" Shea Trying to Save Him from the Electric Chair by Executive Clemency.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Numerously-signed petitions were filed with Gov. Flower this afternoon by John T. Norton of Troy and Galen R. Hitt of Albany, acting as cousel, requesting him to commute the sentence of "Bat" Shea from death to imprisonment for life. When asked what action he should take on the application, Gov. Flower replied that he understood that Shea's case was now before the Court of Appeals on an appeal for a new trial, and it was not customary for him to take up for consideration requests for clemency until after all legal proceedings had been disposed of.

The Governor declared that, even were the legal proceedings in Shea's case concluded and the judgment of the lower court upheld, he had no hesitation in saying that, from the information now before him, he should never think of extending clemency to the perpetrator of this crime, but would let the law take its course.

Shea is to be executed for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy.

MISS M'KENZIE NOW ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Another Move in the Feud Between Her Family and a Club.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 20.—Miss Mary Helen McKenzie of Glen Cove has been cited to appear in the Queen's County Court to answer an indictment accusing her of assault, in shooting at Commodore Daniel K. Hall of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club.

The feud between the McKenzies and the yacht club is of long standing, and this indictment is a sort of retaliatory measure on the part of the latter against the McKenzies, who recently recovered several verdicts for damages against Justice Crandall of Glen Cove, who adjudged the McKenzies guilty of certain offenses, alleged by the yacht club, and imposed fines.

The McKenzies appealed from the decision of the Justice, and the judgments were set aside on the ground that the Justice had acted outside of his jurisdiction. Then followed the suits for damages.

The McKenzies own a farmhouse on the road leading to the harbor, where the yacht club has its headquarters. They accused the yachtsmen of molesting their property, and, in return, it is alleged, annoyed the yachtsmen by firing off pistols, ringing a dinner bell, and cawing like crows whenever a member of the club passed their house.

An attempt was also made to indict Mrs. McKenzie, who is more than sixty years old.

Made Acting Inspector General.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Gov. Flower has commissioned Col Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, as Brigadier General by brevet for gallant and meritorious service, and has also detailed him as Acting Inspector General of the State, vice Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, promoted to be Adjutant General of the National Guard.

A NEW ADIRONDACK ROAD

Petition for an Extension of the Delaware and Hudson.

IT WILL RUN THROUGH STATE LANDS

State Treasurer Colvin Presents the Matter to the State Authorities —Right of Way in Essex County Wanted.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—A very sharp move is being made by the lumber, wood pulp, and railroad capitalists to acquire the right of way over thirteen miles of State lands within the forest preserve in Essex County. The acting spirit in the scheme is State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, Warren County.

When the State officers on Friday last concluded their duties as a Board of State Canvassers, Mr. Colvin asked that they resolve themselves into a special meeting of the Land Board. He stated that he had an urgent matter which he desired acted upon. The territory he considered within his bailiwick, and would esteem it an especial favor if the board would listen to his proposition. The meeting proceeded, and but one matter was brought up, and that referred to a committee, consisting of State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, Attorney General Hancock, and Treasurer Colvin.

On the minutes of the special meeting is the following entry, with the reference:

"The Treasurer stated that he had been requested by an officer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to have the matter of the application for extension of the road through State lands in Essex County laid before the board."

The reason for the application is that the Delaware and Hudson desires to extend the tracks of the Adirondack Railroad from North Creek, its present terminus, to Long Lake, Hamilton County. The most feasible route surveyed is along the valley of the Hudson River, in Essex County. Thirteen miles of the route are through State lands within the forest preserve, and in the town of Minerva. The application is for a grant of land 132 feet in width.

As a usual thing, committees of the Land Board are slow to act, but the one appointed at the special meeting breaks the record for promptness. To-day, within a week, State Treasurer Colvin and Attorney General Hancock met as the committee. There were present to urge the grant Horace G. Young of the Delaware and Hudson Road, William McEchron, President of the Morgan Lumber Company; Patrick Moynehan of Glens Falls, William H. Weaver, lumber merchant of this city, and some other prominent lumbermen from the vicinity of the proposed new road.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was also said to be in favor of the proposed grant. It was also asserted that the individual owners of land through which the survey passes had promised to give the required strip of territory needed on their lands. No one appeared in opposition to the grant. This fact was declared with emphasis after the hearing. The committee will hold a conference on Wednesday next and formulate its report to the Land Board, which holds its last regular meeting for the year on Thursday of next week.

For a matter involving so pretentious a grant, this will probably eclipse all former efforts for prompt action. The reason for the great haste on the part of the moving spirits in the application lies in the fact that the new Constitution will preclude any such grant after Dec. 31. Section 7 of Article VII. provides: "The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private; nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

Vice President Young of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which controls the Adirondack Railroad, said that the proposed extension would cost at the rate of $40,000 per mile, and that it was intended to extend the road thirty miles.

In 1890 the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad Company applied for permission to cross State lands. Attorney General Taber, in a long opinion rendered May 27, 1891, concluded "that the Commissioners of the Land Office have no jurisdiction to make the grant applied for, so far as it relates to the wild lands in the forest preserve, and not excepted by the provisions of Section 7 of the act of 1885."

Upon this opinion the application was denied. Although the law has been altered in some particulars, it is said to be just as binding in regard to State wild lands and the custody of them as in 1891. The Attorney General has had the question submitted to him, and is at present busy on an opinion.

ORDERED TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE

Mrs. Hanson Caused Her Husband to be Arraigned in Court.

Mrs. Emma Hanson of Suburban Street, Bedford Park, appeared as a complainant against her husband before Police Justice Welde in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charging Mr. Hanson with abandonment and asking for support.

Mr. Hanson was a prosperous jeweler, and lived in a handsome house in Bedford Park with his wife and four children, the eldest of whom is a boy of sixteen years. Mr. Hanson failed in business in 1893, and all that was left to him was the house in Bedford Park, which he transferred to his wife a few months before.

Mr. Hanson then went into the engraving business at 19 West Twenty-second Street, and continued to live in Bedford Park. Living near them was Dr. Frank Dowe, who was an intimate friend of the Hansons.

In the early part of last May Mrs. Hanson began to complain of illness, and Dr. Dowe was called in. His visits continued twice a week until July 26, but Mrs. Hanson got no better. On the afternoon of that date Mr. Hanson left his business early and went home with the intention of taking his wife driving. He found her in a hysterical condition when he reached home, and, he says, she made to him a confession in which she implicated Dr. Dowe.

Mr. Hanson left his wife and went to live with his brother on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hanson made a complaint of abandonment.

When arraigned yesterday morning Hanson told why he had left his wife, and handed to Justice Welde a number of newspaper clippings as evidence, which were rejected. Hanson said he was employed by the day as engraver and had no means of his own. He swore that his wife held property worth $12,000, which he had given her before his failure.

Mrs. Hanson testified that she had tried to sell the property, but could not do so, and was unable to support herself and children without help. She said her husband was as well situated as he was prior to their separation, and that he expected soon to come into possession of a considerable amount of money by litigation.

Justice Welde listened to Hanson's denial of these statements, and then told him he would have to pay his wife $6 a week until he secured a divorce.

Hanson demurred at first, and said that he would not do so. He reconsidered his decision before the Justice had signed the commitment paper, and on promising to pay the stipulated amount per week he was discharged.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY LINE

Arduous Task of the Corps of United States Surveyors in Marking It Anew—A Monument Bolted to a Mountain.

L. Seward Terry of San Diego, Cal., has described in a letter to the San Francisco Chronicle the difficult work of the men who are engaged in marking anew the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. The American Commissioners are Lieut. Col. J. W Barlow and First Lieut. D. D. Gaillord United States engineers, and Assistant A. T. Moshan, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Commissioners on the part of Mexico are Señors Don Jacobo Blanco and Valentine Gama and Capt. Gaspar Martinez Caballos. Col. Barlow and Señor Blanco are the engineers in chief of the joint commission. Mr. Terry says:

"The commission held its first meeting at Ciudad Juarez in November, 1891. A general plan for carrying on the work was formed. The two sections agreed to work in concert so far as practicable.

"The American Commissioners met again at El Paso about Feb. 1, 1892, engaged employes to the number of about sixty, organized the various field parties, procured necessary animals, wagons, camp equipment, and supplies, and on Feb. 12 went into camp near the site of Monument 1 on the Rio Grande.

"Astronomical observations were made to determine the latitude and longitude of the first monument and the precise location of the boundary. Stellar observations were also used to verify the locations of old monuments when found.

"The sites of forty-three of the original monuments were identified. These, with 215 other points, were marked either by repairing the old or by erecting new monuments. When completed they were successively numbered from 1 to 258 inclusive, beginning at the Rio Grande

"The iron monuments are 6 feet high, 2 feet square at base, and 12 inches square at top of shaft, with pyramidal top. When put up they are bolted to concrete foundations or to solid rock. On the north face is cast the inscription: 'Boundary of the United States, treaty of 1853; re-established by treaties of 1882-89. The destruction or displacement of this monument is a misdemeanor punishable by the United States or Mexico.' This is repeated in Spanish on the south side. On the eastside are riveted figures showing the monument's number, and on the west face are two sockets, placed near the top of the shaft, to receive a flagstaff or range pole.

"Wherever old monuments were found to be well enough preserved they were allowed to remain. Such were, however, throughly repaired and left in perfect condition. Proper numbers were added and iron plates attached bearing the legend in English and Spanish: 'Repaired by the Boundary Commission created by treaties of 1882-89.'

"Conspicuous positions were chosen for placing the new monuments, with the intent of making them intervisible. This was accomplished in all but two or three cases throughout the entire line of 675 miles. No monuments were set on that part of the boundary formed by the Colorado River below Yuma.

"During the Summer of 1893 the party engaged in locating the boundary was operating in Southwestern Arizona. In this region the line crosses the Tule and the Yuma Deserts. For a time the water for men and animals had to be hauled by rail and by wagon from Yuma, nearly 100 miles. While working at Sonoyta, Mexico, the astronomer officially recorded a temperature of 126 degrees in the best available shade.

"On the edge of the Tule Desert is the Tijanas Altas. The name signifies 'high vessels,' or receptacles, and designates natural tanks hollowed in the rocky mountain side. There are several of these tanks, ranged one above the other. Whatever rain may fall pours into them, and, if sufficient in quantity fills them, successively, from the topmost downward. Usually a tolerable supply of warm, vapid water, covered with green scum, is to be found in some of these tanks, if not in the lowest, then in the next, or the next above.

"The third great desert crossed by the international boundary occupies Southern California from the Colorado to the walls of the Coast Range. The field party worked across this in early Summer. Although not the hottest at that season, the Colorado Desert is always hot and hideously repulsive For miles and miles it stretches away, far as the eye can reach, a yellow glittering expanse of powdery sands, formed into ridges and dunes. These sands are nearly as volatile as water. The slightest breeze whisks them up and bears them on in an ever-increasing cloud. The action is best shown in the fact that in one night a sand dune 26 feet high often forms or disappears. Frequently the air becomes so thoroughly impregnated with flying sands that vision is utterly obscured. Nothing whatever can be distinguished, the driver can see no trace of his team or of the person sharing his seat. Such storms may last a few minutes or a few days.

"It will be seen that only the perfect management of a completely equipped expedition could have enabled the large force employed by the Boundary Commission to work to advantage or with any bodily comfort. Yet probably not a man was ill or an animal died, which would not have been the case under any other conditions.

"It was often necessary to screen the face from the burning winds. However, not a case of sunstroke occurred on the survey. Upon the sandy plains, where the heat is greatest, the air holds but little moisture. It was therefore possible to work when the mercury in the shade indicated from 100 to 126 degrees. The nights were strangely cool. The men got in the field as early as possible in the morning. But from 11 o'clock until 3, no outside work was possible, the heat causing the atmosphere to visibly waver or flicker. This rendered the instruments useless for the time.

"The mysterious mirage, of which much has been told, was everywhere seen along the boundary. What resolved itself into a number of scattered boulders appeared to the view of a party of employes as a small and regularly laid out city, so perfectly were the streets and blocks of buildings defined. The illusions of distant lakes, with images of waving trees mirrored in their clear, cool depths, were most common. Frequently a jack-rabbit, scuttling across the plain, took unto himself the proportions of a full-grown steer.

"Monuments were set in places which seemed impossible. It mattered not whether the proper point fell on the side of a bristling cliff or upon a dizzy mountain peak, the monument was placed exactly there. In Southern Arizona the Cerro de la Lesna is a peak rising abruptly about 500 feet in the midst of a level plain. The ascent of the lower 400 feet is very steep, but the remaining 100 feet forms a perpendicular cliff. Its name, which means the 'awl,' is peculiarly appropriate. Lesna's crest is about the width of a man's two hands spread side by side. The data obtained by the engineers called for a monument upon this narrow summit. A monument was placed there. First a strong, daring man, Joe H. Wheeler of Tennessee, scaled the vertical precipice and placed a line. By the rope others gained the height, and a monument in sections was pulled up by hand. It was necessary to blast off the top edge of the peak to give sufficient width for the monument's base. This is Monument 153, and there it stands bolted fast to the solid rock.

"The field work of the survey was completed in nineteen months. It included the topography of a belt three and a half miles wide on each side of the boundary. Each section of the commission obtained the necessary data on its own side. The erection of monuments upon the entire line, except Nos. 255 and 258, was completed June 30, 1894. These monuments are located respectively at Tia Juana and on the coast line. As they mark important, frequented points, they were carefully and handsomely rebuilt, No. 255 of granite and No. 258 of marble. The latter had been nearly carried away piecemeal by relice hunters. It was possible, however, to recut, the old material. This was done and the monument re-erected. Both it and the one at Tia Juana have been inclosed by steel picket fences eight feet high and of ingenious design, which are meant to protect them from future vandalism.

"The boundary as now defined differs in no essential particular from the old, as it was not the business of the present commission to alter the original line, but to find it and take the best measures for keeping it.

"The American section of the International Boundary Commission has now fully completed all its field work and preliminary maps. The Mexican members will be ready to begin the preparation of a final map in October, 1895. The American Commissioners have adjourned and separated, pending the above date of meeting the Mexican section in Washington, where this last duty will be discharged."

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

From what has come down to us, written, painted, or chiseled, the Egyptian lord must have been a great swell. The details of the twelfth dynasty show Egyptian elegance at its best. The lord has a male housekeeper, his maitre d' hotel, called "Superintendent of the provision house." There was a "Superintendent of the baking house," and the mixer of drinks had the title of "scribe of the sideboard." Perhaps he was a butler and regulated the supply of wines from the cellar. There were gardeners, porters, and handicraft men, all busy in attending to the master. "A preparer of sweets" must have been a confectioner. The Egyptian, when he was no longer mortal, had hopes of being well fed in the hereafter, as he believed he would be nourished in his particular heaven with abundant goose and beef. Offerings to the gods show the variety of the Egyptian menu, and in one are included ten kinds of cooked meat, five kinds of birds or game, sixteen varieties of bread and cake, six assorted wines, four brews of beers, eleven sorts of fruits, and an endless number of sweet things.

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Did the old story tellers, when their stock was exhausted, and listeners asked for more, wind up with something equivalent to "The Three Wise Men of Gotham," and those two famous lines:

If the bowl had been stronger,
My song would have been longer?

Probably the story tellers made just such a conclusion, though bowls were not then invented. Who was Jack a Nory? He is sometimes Jack a My Nory. Is My a Celtic Mac? Somebody says that the Zulus, who are famous story tellers, wind up in the approved manner. In Chatelain's "Folk Tales of Angola," and Loanda, there are the same terminations. We ought to know if the Pueblos conclude their stories in the same way. Mr. Joseph Jacobs, in his "More Celtic Fairy Stories," has an amusing closing. A shepherd tries to pull a sheep out of the mire, "so he spit on his hands, and took a good hold of the tail, and he pulled, and the tail broke, and if it had not been for that this tale would have been a great deal longer." The parallels are amusing. But only a folk-lorist with time to waste would bother about the origin.

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Punning, like inherent sin, is common to man. The Egyptians, so Ermin tells us, were colossal punsters. They wrote punning poems. If the Egyptians enjoyed them, why are they taxed with being an unimaginative people? It is perhaps difficult to explain a 3,000 or 4,000 year-old joke—a side-splitting "chestnut" of the time of Thothmes. Clever Egyptologists have tried to reviving some of this punning to us, though a commented pun loses freshness. The Egyptians liked to twist the sounds of words. There is extant a poem on a King's chariot, where every part of the vehicle is made to attest to the mightiness of the driver of the chariot. The translator of Ermin gives in English a modern equivalent:

The wheels of thy chariot
Thou wieldest thy battle axe,
The scythe of thy chariot
Draws sighs from all nations.

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As a condiment saffron, the stigma of the Crocus sativus has the distinction of being among the most ancient of flavoring substances. When Shakespeare wrote in his "Winter's Tale" "call for saffron to color the warden pies" he referred not alone to the flavor of saffron, but to the yellow shade it imparted. In the Songs of Solomon, saffron is alluded to. As a flower it was mentioned by Sophocles, and must have been used by Greeks and Romans. Martin Luther, who did not set his face against the good things of the table, called attention to the sweet savor of the bag "that hath saffron in it." Its use in Europe to-day exists principally in Spain and Italy. It serves, however, as a flavoring substance throughout India and China. The Jews of Spanish descent use saffron in their dishes. It is a reminiscence of the flesh pots of yore.

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To show how, in prehistoric times, one implement might serve for many purposes, an example may be taken from certain elongated cylindrical stones found in old English cairns. Possibly they were used first for breaking bones, so as to extract the marrow, primitive man always showing an insatiate craving for marrow. It might have served later as a pestle, a hammer. Unquestionably it was a handy tool for smashing in a man's head. Mr. Mitchell tells he saw just such a stone, which had been used for fifty years in a cottage of Watten for breaking rock salt. Nails were driven in with it. A knife was sharpened on it. It even served to smooth the cloth in the weaver's frame. Here is, then, as exemplified by this stone, the blending of the past in the present. If useful to-day for many purposes, it undoubtedly was so in the most remote period.

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It seems curious how in all studies, anthropological ones particularly, the common-sense way of looking at man is put aside in order to ventilate the most extraordinary and impossible of theories. Geology and anthropology are closely united, and yet the plain reason why certain phenomena relating to stones were disputed a century or less ago was because the causes for certain things were too plain and simple. In 1840 Buckland said that the rocks and stones in the mountain sides showed glacial action. Murchieson and Whewell were in violent opposition. In his merry way Buckland said that he hoped those who differed with him "might suffer the pains of eternal itch without the privilege of scratching." Why, then, since man exists near the pole should he not have been alive before the glacier era?

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The early Egyptians were fond of pets, and a fondness for the company of animals shows an advancing civilization. Egyptian illustrative art abounds with monkeys. Apes are common. King Cha'fre's courtier, Nebemcut, kept two baboons, and he is represented inspecting work accompanied by his baboons. Monkeys are cut on the stone, in family scenes, as playing with fruit, destroying various objects, or upsetting baskets. We know the sacredness of the monkey. Whether for the sake of their future welfare or because they were fond of monkeys in life, several pets are represented on tombs. Egyptians loved dogs, and there were many breeds.

***

Sir John Lubbock, treating of past metallurgic operations, and more particularly of the methods of casting bronze, believes that in the bronze age solid molds were often employed. It is then highly probable that wax was used for the core. The wax model being surrounded by loam, mixed with cow dung, the whole was subjected first to heat, when the wax was poured out or burned. The mold made "a cire fondu" then, which has been brought into vogue lately for casting bronzes, supposably imitative of Japanese ways, is indeed of the remotest antiquity.

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By a palimpsest is meant a parchment on which the original writing has been effaced, or erased, and something else has been inscribed on it. It is then generally supposable that what has been effaced is of an older date. Parchment being by no means plentiful in early times, palimpsests are common. The problem has been to find out what was written by the first scribe. Sometimes faint traces of the former ink, or pigment, are discoverable. If scraping was resorted to, so there were solutions used which washed or bleached out prior writings. By means of photographic processes of an ingenious character in some cases the older writing had been made legible, the picture showing the old and the new.

UNCLE SAM AS A BANDIT CHIEF

The Remarkable Melodrama That Assumes to Depict Life in New-York at a Paris Theatre.

A remarkable melodrama is just now delighting the patrons of the Théâtre de Bouffes-du-Nord, in Paris, which is supposed to be a picture of life in this city, and which is taken so seriously by the audiences of the Bouffes-du-Nord that it has achieved an emphatic popular success. The title of this remarkable drama is "The Street Arab of New-York," and the authors—no one man could possibly have evolved such a production—are Messrs. E. Philippe Wertheimher, and Vida. Nothing ever presented at the old Bowery in the palmiest days of the bloodthirsty drama approached "The Street Arab" in its collection of horrors.

This street arab of New-York is the hero of a strange story of crime, which has set the patrons of the Bouffes-du-Nord fairly wild with delight. The leading female character is Rebecca, who has stolen the daughter of Mme. Hertford, and, under the name of Mary, has placed her in her own mother's house as a servant. Later, Rebecca determines to substitute her own daughter, Meg, for Mary, in order that she may inherit the wealth of Mme. Hertford. Then she robs the rich woman, and accuses Mary of the crime. The problem of the authors now is to prove Mary's innocence, return her to the arms of her real mother, and punish Rebecca. They solve it by a succession of astounding incidents.

A band of brigands is introduced, of which "Uncle Sam" is the chief. All these outlaws are in love, one with Rebecca, one with Meg, and another with Mary, who in her turn is beloved by George, a nephew of Mme. Hertford, whom she saves from the bandits. After a number of pistol shots and two or three drownings, Bob, the street arab, who is a protégé of George, unravels the mystery, declares the truth, and virtue, in the persons of Mary and George, is trimphant. Before this happy dénouement is reached, however, Rebecca has killed her daughter, Meg, in an attempt to assassinate Mme. Hertford. Paris—or that part of it which patronizes the Bouffes-du-Nord, is applauding this drama, and doubtless regards it as a true picture of life in New-York.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, fair, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, fair, warmer, variable winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in the interior, northerly winds, becoming southerly. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming southeast. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in western portion southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, decidedly colder, southerly winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, fair, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, fair, warmer, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, with showers, colder in western portions, increasing southwest winds. MINNESOTA, threatening weather, with rain or snow, decidedly colder, high south winds, becoming northwest. IOWA, threatening weather. with showers, colder in western portion, high south winds, becoming northwest. MISSOURI, fair, colder in western portion, south winds, becoming west. NORTH DAKOTA, rain or snow, decidedly colder, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, threatening weather, with rain or snow, decidedly colder, high north winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, decidedly colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. MONTANA, snow, decidedly colder, northerly winds.

An area of high pressure covers all districts of the Mississippi River, and is central in West Virginia. A second area of high pressure has developed rapidly over the Rocky Mountain region from Montana to Texas. The storm has moved rapidly from the north of Montana, and is now central in the eastern portion of North Dakota. The pressure is low on the North Pacific coast. The barometer has risen rapidly in the northern Rocky Mountain region; it has fallen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen on the Rocky Mountain slope, and fallen in the extreme northwest, remaining stationary in the other districts. Rain has fallen on the Pacific coast and in Montana. Fair weather has prevailed in the other districts. Rain or snow will occur in the extreme northwestern States, and the weather will be fair in the other districts. The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi River and fall on the Rocky Mountain slope, with a cold wave in the northern Rocky Mountain region.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, and Manistee.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. A. W. Chase, Second Artillery, twelve days; Lieut. William Chamberlaine, First Artillery, twelve days; Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, ten days: Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery, ten days' extension; Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, twelve days; Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Fifth Artillery, twelve days; Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, First Artillery, eight days; Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; Charles F. Parker, Second Artillery; T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery; Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth Artillery; William S. McNair, Third Artillery; George Blakeley, Second Artillery; Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery; Frank W. Coe, First Artillery; and Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, each twelve days; Capt. George Mitchell, Second Artillery, twenty-one days; Lieut. Julius E. Conrad, Third Cavalry, twenty-four days; Lieut. Robert L. Houze, Sixth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Guy B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, fourteen days; Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, three months' extension; Capt. James E. Eastman, Second Artillery, one month and twenty days.

—A Board of Survey.—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, President, has been appointed at Chicago to examine the condition and fix the responsibility of miscellaneous articles for which Col. Thomas C. Sullivan is accountable.

—Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will report to the commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty as Chief Signal Officer of that department.

—Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to the court-martial there as witness.

—Lieut. F. L. Dodds, Regimental Quartermaster, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., on buisness connected with supplies.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Monroe, Va., Capt. George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery, President.

Navy.

—Acting Carpenter G. H. Warford has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, Jan. 10, and ordered to the Monterey, Jan. 15.

—Lieut. W. C. Strong has been detached from duty as Executive Officer of the Ranger, and will take three months' leave.

—Boatswain J. B. Aiken has been detached from Cramps' Ship Yard, and ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

—Carpenter J. E. Keen has been detached from the Monterey, Jan. 15, and ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Boatswain Robert Anderson has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Richmond.

—Sailmaker J. A. Long has been detached from the Minnesota, Jan. 2, and ordered to the Constellation, Jan. 3.

—Sailmaker C. C. Freeman has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Minnesota.

—Commander J. J. Brice has been ordered before a retiring board at Mare Island, Jan. 2.

—Lieut. U. R. Harris has been ordered as Executive Officer of the Ranger, Jan. 8,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:21 | Sun sets...4:36 | Moon rises...1:56

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:52	3:15	9:14	9:20
Governors Island	3:21	3:48	9:56	10:03
Hell Gate	5:14	5:41	11:24	11:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 22.		
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	......
La Normandie, Havre	8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	12:00 M.	......
Mobile, London	......	......
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 24.		
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.		
Berlin, Southampton	......	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	......	8:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	......	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	......	7:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 21.—Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 8; Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 13; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; Dania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Ems, Bremen, Dec. 11; Francisco, Hull, Dec. 7; Glengoil, Shields, Dec. 3; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Normannia, Hamburg, Dec. 13; Peruvian, Glasgow, Dec. 7; Principia, Dundee, Dec. 6; Wakefield, Swansea, Dec. 8; Weimar, Bremen, Dec. 8.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—Advance, Colon, Dec. 14; Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 15; Mohican, Swansea, Dec. 8; Pascal, St. Lucia, Dec. 14; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 20.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 15; Neckar, Naples, Dec. 7; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—Berlin, Southampton, Dec. 16; Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 14; Circassia, Glasgow, Dec. 13; Seguranca, Havana, Dec. 20; Spain, London, Dec. 8.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Dec. 20

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Dec. 2, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Danzic Nov. 28, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Macknight, Jacmel, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Laurestina, (Br.,) Gavin, Hamburg Nov. 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Delaware, Robinson, from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Calvert, Glasgow Dec. 7, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Jones, Antwerp Nov. 29, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

Bark Laghetto, (Ital.,) Penco, Smyrna 86 ds, with licorice root and emery stone to McAndrews & Forbes.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Grecian, for Glasgow; Allianca, for Havana and Mexican ports; City of Para, for Colon; Turpuoise, for Wilmington, N. C.; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Flamborough, for Livingston, &c.; Minister Maybach, for Dover, for orders; Hilary, for Liverpool; Windsor, for Galveston; Santiago, for Nassau, &c.; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Algiers, for Philadelphia.

Barks Adam W. Spies, for Shanghai; Auguste, for London; Henriette, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 14, 1895, there will be established the following-described beacon lights, each visible around the entire horizon:

Grassy Island Ledge Beacon—A fixed red lantern light 13 feet above the water, on the red spindle, with cask on top, on the S. end of Grassy Island Ledge, westerly entrance to Great Harbor, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

The approximate geographical position of the spindle is:
Latitude, north, 41 31 16.
Longitude, west, 70 40 35.

Bearings and distances of prominent objects are:
South corner of U. S. Fish Commission Wharf, N. N. E. ¼ E., about 1,300 feet.
Southwest corner of Old Colony R. R. Wharf, E. by N., about ¼ mile.
Nobska Point Lighthouse, S. E. by E. ¾ E., 1 mile.

Middle Ledge Beacon—Two fixed red lantern lights, respectively 18 and 24 feet above the water, one vertically below the other, on the black iron spindle, with cask on top, at the W. end of Middle Ledge, channel through Woods Hole from Vineyard Sound into Buzzards Bay.

The approximate geographical position of the spindle is:
Latitude, north, 41 31 07.
Longitude, west, 70 41 03.

Bearings and distances of prominent objects are:
Grassy Island Ledge Spindle, E. ⅞ N., ⅜ mile.
Left tangent Long Neck, N. N. W.

Geographical positions, bearings, and distances are taken from Chart No. 348 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Bearings are magnetic, and distances in nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 36, after No. 132, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 84 and 85.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York Dec. 5 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Dec. 7 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkler, from New-York Dec. 10 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York Dec. 6 for Stettin, passed Dunnett Head to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 17.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. at London to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Dec. 18.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Collier, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 18.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day for New-York, via Gibraltar.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown at 2:30 P. M. for New-York.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Sander, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Copenhagen today.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from New-York Dec. 15 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Daunt's Rock at 11:18 P. M. to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress; other as waitress; private family; no objection to private boarding house. A. Kelly, 146 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing or chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly competent; first-class personal reference. 224 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to do any kind of work; city reference. I. G., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a German; understands her duties thoroughly; neat and willing; city references. 41 East 59th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced cook; permanent place, or go out by day; first-class reference. 221 East 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; city references. 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK.—By good cook; good city references. 181 Waverley Place. Room 10.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; good reference. 318 East 24th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; to go by the day or week to get up dinners or lunch parties; city or country; first-class references. M. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swede, of agreeable disposition; thoroughly experienced in all branches, and with good city references for last three years; will be disengaged after Jan. 1. M. P., care of Emil Fleischer, 190 East 75th St.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry, sherbets; city reference. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; bread, biscuit, and pastry a specialty; best city reference. 909 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent German cook to take charge of kitchen or chef's place; city reference. German Cook, 128 West 19th St., care of A. Fort.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands plain and fancy cooking; entrées and desserts; good manager; city or country; reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and plain washer in private family; understands all soups, desserts, and pastries; city references. O'Keeffe, 446 3d Av., Room 2.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good baker; economical; city references. M. [illegible], 753 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; American family; understands her business thoroughly; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; first-class cook; private family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $35. K., Box 344 Times, Up Town; no cards.

COOK.—By competent colored girl as good plain cook or do housework; willing and obliging. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; capable of marketing for private family. Call at present employer's, 33 East 33d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as cook and laundress; good references. 312 West 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in fitting and cutting; best reference; like a few more customers by day; terms moderate. Address, by letter, Mlle. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wishes more customers; $1.25 per day; children's clothes a specialty. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; excellent cutter and fitter; quick worker; moderate prices; best references. B. C., 821 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow without care; Protestant; capable of doing housekeeping, cooking, or any kind of housework; will work for small pay. Widow, 356 West 33d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young woman to do housework in a small family; good references, H. C., 809 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman to do housework in flat or apartment. 157 West 24th St.

HOUSEMAID.—With best of New-York references. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong, young, willing, and obliging girl in private family. 41 East 59th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; can assist in kitchen or pantry; first-class references. A. B., Box 219 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-experienced Swedish woman; best of references furnished. C. U., care of Mrs. Sells, 128 West 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Ann Gallagher, care Mrs. Cox, 24 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; Protestant; young woman; take full charge of infant; good seamstress and good city reference. V. Robinson, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent Scotch infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; three and a half years' reference from last place. 309 West 69th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, just arrived from Paris, as nurse and to make herself useful. 230 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge and bring up on bottle. 41 East 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Understands dressmaking; city or country; good reference. M. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment, but not menial work. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; French; man as first-class butler; wife as first-class laundress; able to do shirts and willing to help in chamberwork; best city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Protestant man; age, 32; in private family; single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; city, or country preferred; willing, obliging, and perfectly sober; first-class personal reference. B. P., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young German man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; in private family; best city reference. A.; Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a young German man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Thoroughly-trained servant; anxious and willing to work; fourteen months' city references; age, 35. N. N., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—English; take full charge; good city and country reference; is neat in service. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Competent, honest, sober; good references. George Fenaglio, 431 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; stylish city driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or GENERAL MAN.—By steady, reliable American; single; aged 35; good references; sober, industrious; wages no object; country preferred. W. F., 406 4th Av., care of Carter.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad Jan. 1 would like to find situation for his coachman; English; medium size; strictly sober, and understands his business; can be highly recommended. Bamforth, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman giving up horses recommends competent, reliable man; Englishman; single; age, 34; city or county. A. B., 57 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Experienced in care of horses and carriages; understands furnaces; good references; single; Scotchman. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman giving up horses highly recommends his coachman; age, 34; single; city or country. A. B., 57 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class references; city or country. W., 330 West 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; twelve years' city reference from last employer; city or country. H. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Generally useful. A. Sambdner, 159 Camden St., Newark, N. J.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Good references. Peter Hofmann, 74 Hutton St., Jersey City.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE.—Does confidential work; acts as private messenger; Christmas presents delivered. Burk, 203 East 48th St.

ENGINEER.—By American; practical; United States marine and city papers; reference and bonds. Logan, 208 8th Av.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—Experienced; invalid attendant; open for engagement; would also go to Europe with invalid; versed in several languages; references. Masseur, 650 3d Av.

WATCHMAN.—Night or day; by trustworthy, experienced Scotchman; age, 40; single; A1 references. B., Box 442 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

He Despised Woman's Curiosity.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Some mechanical toys were being displayed in a State Street window, and the crowd which had gathered attracted the attention of two young women who were hurrying along.

"What is it; can you see?" asked the little woman with the roses on her bonnet.

"No, I can't; it must be something nice, though, for everybody is stopping," replied the tall woman with the Astrakhan cape. "Let us try to get close enough to see."

"Oh, I daren't; my husband is always talking about the women who block the streets while they peer into the show windows."

"What if he is? He'd never know."

"But, you see, he passes this way, and if he caught me in that crowd I'd never hear the last of it. Oh, what can it be? Everybody is stopping to look."

"Come along; your husband won't catch you. If he hates crowds so he will give this one a wide berth."

"Yes, and tell me at dinner how the women pushed, and—still I do—" The little woman hesitated, and was lost—in the crowd, which bore her nearer and nearer the window.

"Oh! Oh!" cried the tall woman, "isn't that just too cute! Do look, Mamie; it's just as natural. But how the people do push."

"Don't they? And it isn't all women, either. Why, Milly, half of them are men!"

"So they are."

"Yes; look at that one fighting his way to the front now. He almost knocked that woman's hat off. George wouldn't believe me if I told him. He always says the men have too much sense to—"

"Look out, Mamie, he is coming this way with his umbrella clubbed!"

"Oh, my arm! Please don't push so, Sir; I'm wedged fast," cried the little woman, as the struggling man bore down on them.

"Mamie, you!"

"Why, George!"

It was her own husband, and they stood looking foolishly at each other, while the tall woman discreetly lost herself in the crowd.

N. G.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A certain Congressman, no matter who he is, except that he is not a Western man, was making up a list of towns in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where he was to make some campaign speeches previous to Nov. 6, 1894. After he had it made out to his satisfaction, he handed the list to his secretary to copy. The secretary, who is a pretty shrewd politician himself, ran his eye down the column.

"What's the matter with Trenton?" he asked, in some astonishment.

"Nothing," replied the member, somewhat astonished himself. "Why?"

"You've got it marked N. G."

"I guess not," protested the member, in doubt.

"Well, look at it for yourself," and the secretary handed the list to him.

He looked at it, and there, in plain letters, he found, "Trenton, N. G."

Then he laughed confidently, almost derisively.

"That's all right, my boy," he said, with commiserating consideration, "the N. G. you are thinking about is not the N. G. I've got there."

"Is that so?" said the dazed secretary.

"Of course not," laughed the Congressman, "mine's Trenton, New-Gersey," and the secretary said: "Oh."

Keep at It.

From Printers' Ink.

If you expect to conquer
In the battle of to-day,
You will have to blow your trumpet
In a firm and steady way.
If you toot your little whistle
And then lay aside the horn,
There's not a soul will ever know
That such a man was born.

The man that owns his acres
Is the man that plows all day;
And the man that keeps a humping
Is the man that's here to stay.
But the man that advertises
With a sort of sudden jerk
Is the man that blames the printer
Because it didn't work.

But the man that gets the business
Uses brainy printers' ink,
Not a clatter and a sputter,
But an ad. that makes you think.
And he plans his advertisements
As he plans his well-bought stock,
And the future of his business
Is as solid as a rock.

He Was the Best Man.

From The Watertown Times.

Some of the defeated Congressmen in Washington are telling this story to illustrate their condition: An Irishman appeared with his eyes blackened, his clothing torn, and in a generally used-up condition. "Where have you been?" he was asked. "Sure," he says, "and I have been to a wedding." "You mean you have been to a wake." "No, it was a wedding. As I went in I met a man with a long-tailed coat and a white vest and lavender trousers. 'Who are you?' says I. 'I am the best man,' says he, and he was."

Wedding Fee by Installments.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Speaking about the fee in marrying people," said a clergyman, "I saw an article in your paper the other day which brought to mind an experience I had not long ago. A young man asked me to marry him on the installment plan. He would pay me any reasonable compensation, he said, but his weekly earnings were small, and it would be an accommodation to pay me 50 cents a week till all was paid. I consented, but never received any beyond the first 50 cents."

She Was Invited.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Mr. Van Braam has invited me to his wedding," said one Pittsburg girl to another.

"Has he?" replied the latter, much surprised. "I didn't know he was to be married. Did he say who the bride was to be?"

"Yes."

"Who?"

"I."

How He Assessed the Goat Tax.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Sullivan bought a goat, for which he paid $5. Shortly after he received a tax bill on the goat of $8. He called on Rafferty, the assessor, and said: "Why do you tax me $8 on my goat when I paid but $5 for him." "Well," said Rafferty, "I have carefully read what the statutes say, and it reads: 'Whoever owns property a butting on the street shall be taxed $2 a running foot.'"

The Doctor's Directions.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Hogan—Fwat meks yez swallow all your dinner in less than two minutes? Are yez 'atin' on a bet?

Grogan—I ate thot way fer th' good av me dyspepsy. The docther tould me Oi ought to rist an hour afther atin', an' how else am Oi to git the toime to rist in, fwin the whustle blows at 1 o'clock again?

A Vast Vacancy.

From The Westchester Critic.

Cholly Chumpleigh—It's a very strange thing, but somehow I cannot carry a single air in my head.

Miss Coldeal—It is strange. There's room enough for a whole opera.

Where Nothing Is a Boon.

From Judge.

Jackson, Jr.—Whad is I gwine t' git on Chris'mus, mudder?

Mrs. Jackson, (ominously)—Nuffin', ef yo' behabes yo'se'f.

On Christmas Day.

From The Ram's Horn.

Two souls were glad! and all the joy achieved
Shone on their faces like a flame from heaven.
One, of the world's rich bounty had received,
The other of his mite had freely given.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—In small private family, good family cook; must bring excellent reference. 106 5th Av., from 9 to 11.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Easier Markets and Very Light Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close was Steady—Corn was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Very Steady—Coffee Lower.

The business has assumed the character usual at this time of the year, with speculators making very few turns, and the trading confined to the scalpers and switchers. The West was the principal feature in the day's trading in wheat and corn, and our market sympathized with their reports and closed at a slight decline. Cotton was dull and a trifle lower, with only a local trade, while coffee fell off considerably through local realizing, although Europe was higher.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59¾@	60
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52 @	55
Oats, No. 2, elevator	.. @	34
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70	@$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25	@13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.15	@ 7.17½
Beef, family	10.00	@11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	15¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	..	@10.00
Lead	3.05	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ¼@⅜c on higher cables, moderate foreign buying, increased clearances, better West, and local covering; declined ¼@⅜c with the West and on local realizing, but closed steady and unchanged to ⅛c down, with a better speculative trade and largely of a switching character. Spot was in fair export demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 120,000 bushels, including 96,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ½@⅝c under May, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ½@⅝c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64c.... Clearances hence, 247,961 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 274,878 bushels.... Receipts, 2,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 27,427 bushels; in the interior, 327,464 bushels.

CORN—Contracts ruled very dull and closed steady at ⅛c decline, with cables easier, West lower, and longs realizing. Spot was moderately active and prices firm and unchanged. Sales, 67,000 bushels, including, for export, 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 51½@51⅝c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48½c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 55½c, delivered.... Receipts, 79,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 228,662 bushels; in the interior, 185,619 bushels.... Clearances hence, 22,703 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 48,829 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected, and closed at unchanged prices. Spot were in fair jobbing demand, with prices firm.... Sales, 94,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@39c for 53,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@35½c; track white, 38@42c for 20,000 bushels.... Receipts, 70,800 bushels; exports, 640 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	75,000	59⅞@60¼	59⅞
January	150,000	60¼@60½	60¼
February	25,000	61⅛@61⅜	61⅛
March	200,000	62 @62⅜	62
May	2,930,000	62½@62⅞	62½
June	....	..@..	62⅝
July	175,000	62⅞@63 3-16	62⅞
Total	3,555,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	..@..	51⅞
January	25,000	51⅞@52⅛	51⅞
February	25,000	52⅜@52½	52⅜
May	300,000	52⅞@53⅛	52⅞
Total	350,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	..@..	34
January	10,000	34¼@..	34¼
February	....	..@..	35⅛
May	30,000	35⅞@36	35⅞
No. 2 white—			
December	....	..@..	38
January	....	..@..	38⅜
February	....	..@..	38⅝
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—The weakness in wheat had the effect of keeping buyers away from the market, and the feeling was easy, with a dull trade. Sales of about 6,500 bbls, all in car lots.... Arrivals, 7,080 bbls and 8,942 sacks; exports, 3,845 bbls and 13,249 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,016 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
Supers	....@....	2.25@ 2.35
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.50@$2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Steady. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 61@64c for Japanese grain; silver, 55@58c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.40@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 63@67c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Quiet but steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middling, 90@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oatmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is unimportant buying from any source, but the holders are not disturbed in views over prices, and quote as for several days: Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little business yesterday. The offerings from the dock were light, comparatively, and on the whole there was a steadier tone, with 28½c bid for prime yellow and 29c asked, while a lot of 100 bbls off-grade yellow was sold at 28c. Crude, in barrels, had 24½c bid for a few lots without their being reached, while other parties do not offer over 24c. The relatively stronger prices continue at the South, where there is also further demand from the West, and the position there is not at all disturbed by developments at Northern markets; 21c is bid for crude, in bulk, at the mills. White is scarce here, and sparingly offered, with 32@33c quoted. LINSEED OIL is in light demand, and steady; city quoted at 56c, and State at 54@55c. LARD OIL is quiet and unchanged, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was stronger in the early dealings, with an advance of 7½@10c in pork, 5 points on lard, and 5 points on bacon, but an easier feeling developed toward the close, with a reaction of 2½ to 5 points all around. The strength early was through smaller receipts of hogs by 5,000 to 6,000 than the estimates, while their quality was less satisfactory and the prices higher for desirable weights. Trading was moderate West and here, with little export demand. The week's packing is 385,000 head, against 325,000 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day at 24,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was firm by about 5 points, but closed barely steady and quiet. The lard refiners were inactive in demand, and the exporters were practically out of the market. Cash closed at 7.15@7.17½c, without sales. City steam is steady at 6.62½@6.75c, and wanted only in a light way; sales of 175 tcs. Options—No sales; December closed at 7.15c, nominal; January closed at 7.17c asked. Refined is quiet; sale of 250 tcs for the Continent, on private terms; quoted at 7.60c for Continent, and 7.90c for South America. The West closed at 6.75c for December, while selling January at 6.80@6.85c, and which closed at 6.80@6.82c. May was at 7.05@7.10c, and closed at 7.05@7.07.

PORK—Shippers bought small lots only, or only 100 bbls, paying steady prices. The West was at 7½@10 points advance, and reacted 5 points from the best prices on a dull trading. December closed at $11.77; January was at $11.77@$11.85, closing at $11.77 asked; May at $12.10@$12.15, closing at $12.10. Prices here are: Mess, new, at $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $13.75@$16.

BEEF—Nothing of much moment occurs in the way of business. For shipment there have been 800 pks packet and India mess taken, but domestic wants are satisfied easily by small lots. Prices are without change. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—There is hardly material trading, with smokers practically out of the market. Prices are unchanged, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—Western meats continue under neglect, both on orders hence and direct at the West, beyond the takings of small lines, while cutters are against modifying news over prices in the belief of a stronger trade in the near future and a falling off of the supplies of hogs. City meats are hard to sell, except by conceding easier prices; there have been 30,000 lb pickled bellies sold at 6¼@6⅝c, part 10 lb average, while for 12 lb average bids are scarce over 6⅛c, with to 6¼c asked; 1,200 pickled hams brought 8¼@8½c, and 600 pickled shoulders 5c. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6⅝c; 12-lb do, 6⅛c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago; Green hams, 7⅝@7¾c for 16 and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON was slow and firmer. Short clear here was nominally at $6.65. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.87 for December, while January was at $5.87@$5.90, closing at $5.87, and May at $6.10 to $6.12, closing at $6.12 bid.

DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices, with fair demands. Receipts at all Western points, 63,811 head, against 50,190 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts estimated for the day. 24,000 head; it had yesterday 30,000 head; market fairly active; 5c higher; $3.85@$4.70; Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,621 head; strong; 5c higher, on good heavy live; lower on light live; $4@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,747 head; steady; $4@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady at $4.10@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady to strong; $3.70@$4.40. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.40. Pittsburg—Very dull; $4.25@$4.50. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6⅛c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard stearine was slow for the day; there were further lots of Western offered at 8½c. Oleostearine is without further business; there is a little figuring, and 7⅝c is offered, but there is an unwillingness to sell at that price.

TALLOW—The city-made keeps steady at 4¾c, with $2 charge for packages on a steady inquiry to the offerings; sale of 50 hogsheads at 4¾c. The country lots are slow and irregular, ranging from 4¾ to 5c, packages free, as to quality, with 75,000 lb sold, chiefly at 4⅞c. Edible tallow is at 5@5½c as to brand. Australian is neglected, with some lots held in store, for which bidding at present is not over ⅝c, while as it could not be laid down here under 5¼c, that price is the lowest named to sell. In Chicago, packers' has again been sold at 5c.

COTTON.

Contracts closed very steady at a partial loss of 2 points, but the trading was limited to the scalping of the room traders, as outside influences were small. Liverpool was dull at 1@2 points decline, and New-Orleans lost 3 points, with receipts estimated there at 14,000 bales, against 9,639 bales last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 194 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.46@5.47	....	....	....
January	5.49@5.50	5.53	5.47	11,700
February	5.53@5.54	5.57	5.51	1,400
March	5.58@5.59	5.62	5.55	24,900
April	5.63@5.64	5.62	5.61	2,100
May	5.68@ ..	5.72	5.65	33,000
June	5.73@5.74	5.76	5.70	8,000
July	5.78@5.79	5.80	5.75	3,400
August	5.83@5.84	5.84	5.80	2,800
September	5.86@5.88	5.89	5.84	600
October	..@ ..	..	..	....
November	..@ ..	..	—	....
Total				87,900

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	11332	25033	10831	11392	9960	..
N. Orl'ns	15560	26831	25949	11617	14739	..
Mobile	2013	3398	783	5738	1687	..
Savannah	4487	5332	7538	3818	4399	..
Char'ston	2361	4509	2906	3840	3112	..
Wil'gton	1960	2847	2411	2049	2421	..
Norfolk	7069	3523	2984	3035	4791	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	836	1367	3609	1774	1305	..
Boston	1898	875	1526	1905	1138	..
Phila	724	1326	830	470	289	..
W. Point	1581	3249	3247	2221	2195	..
Ne'pt N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49821	78317	62614	47859	46036	..
This day last w'k	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526
This day last year	38860	53086	64603	47062	37023	36683

COFFEE.

Contracts weakened under the free local offerings, and closed easy at 20@35 points decline, although Havre was steady, with December 2½f up, and the other months ¼f up, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. The trading was moderate and entirely local. Spot Rio was quiet and easier at 15½@15¾c for No. 7, and 14c for No. 8. Sales 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8, cost and freight, at 13.80c, 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, at 13¼c, cost and freight; 4,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 to 9, at 14.40c, cost and freight; 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Jamaica on private terms.... Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 13.90c, 1,000 bags at 13.95c; March, 250 bags at 12.85c, 500 bags at 12.90c, 750 bags at 12.85c; May, 750 bags at 12.50c; total, 3,750 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 3,000 bags at 13.90c, 250 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 13.85c, 500 bags at 13.80c, 500 bags at 13.70c; January, 750 bags at 13.40c, 750 bags at 13.35c, 1,000 bags at 13.30c; March, 500 bags at 12.80c, 1,250 bags at 12.70c, 1,000 bags at 12.65c, 500 bags at 12.70c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.40c, 500 bags at 12.35c, 750 bags at 12.30c, 1,500 bags at 12.35c; September, 250 bags at 12.30c, 250 bags at 12.25c, 250 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.25c; total, 16,000 bags.

Exchange—110 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for December; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May. Total for day, 21,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.25@13.30	16.90@16.95
February	12.85@12.95	16.60@16.65
March	12.60@12.70	16.25@16.30
April	12.40@12.50	15.90@16.00
May	12.30@12.35	15.70@15.75
June	12.25@12.35	15.40@15.50
July	12.20@12.30	15.30@15.35
August	12.20@12.30	15.10@15.20
September	12.15@12.25	15.00@15.10
October	12.15@12.25	....@....
November	....@....	....@....
December	13.65@13.70	17.30@17.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	262,322
Arrivals—Ex steamship England, (Rio via Europe)	200
Ex steamship Patria, (Santos via Europe)	400
	262,922
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,608
Total stock in New-York to-day	256,314
Total stock in Baltimore....11,653	
Arrivals	
11,653	
Deliveries yesterday.... 197—11,456	
Total stock in New-Orleans..20,000	
Arrivals	
Deliveries yesterday.... 1,097—18,912	
Total stock in other ports	30,368
Total stock in United States	286,682
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 19.... 87,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 19. 18,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 10.... 156,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2.... 20,000	281,000
Total	567,682
Same time 1893	466,201

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean..........15½@15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90	above No. 7	No. 6.. .50	above No. 7
No. 2..1.65	above No. 7	No. 7.. ..	above No. 7
No. 3..1.40	above No. 7	No. 8.. .50	below No. 7
No. 4..1.10	above No. 7	No. 9.. .90	below No. 7
No. 5.. .75	above No. 7	No. 10.. ..	below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom.	above No. 7	No. 6..1.25	above No. 7
No. 2..Nom.	above No. 7	No. 7.. ..	above No. 7
No. 3..2.37½	above No. 7	No. 8..1.25	below No. 7
No. 4..2.50	above No. 7	No. 9..2.00	below No. 7
No. 5..1.75	above No. 7	No. 10..2.50	below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, Int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	18½@19⅝
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¾	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17½@21
Nicaragua	18½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19¾
Jamaica	17 @21	Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is chiefly for small lots, with prices firm and unchanged.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Trading continues good, and prices are firm, with foreign advancing in price abroad.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅛@6⅞		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw fails to show any activity, as refiners have sufficient supplies for present melting purposes, with the light call for refined. The business in refined continues light, but prices show no change.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The trading is still slack, confined to jobbing quantities, while prices are rather easy, but hardly changed. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.12½@$2.15 for best marrows, $1.70 asked for mediums, $1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—There is a free supply of most all grades, and the accumulations lead to a free offering at weak prices. Buyers continue to take just about enough to supply current wants. Extra Western creamery rarely brings more than 24c, but is fairly steady at that, as the supply of that particular grade is not burdensome.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	17 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @17
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	.. @21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15 @..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	10 @..

CHEESE—The market is dull, with prices held unchanged, as holders feel that any concession made would fail in securing important business.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—Holders are seeking some outlet for goods, and concessions are made all around, without thus far stimulating trading to any extent.

State and Pennsylvania	21½@22
Western, fresh gathered, choice	21 @..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	18 @20½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	17 @18
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	15½@16½
Western, early packed, fair to good	14 @15
Western, early packed, defective, cs.	$2.00@$3.50
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.00@ 3.50
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	13 @..
Limed, Canada, per doz	13 @13½

VEGETABLES—A full supply of potatoes and a quiet trade, with prime stock held about steady. Other vegetables firm and moderately active for choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	45@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.65@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull; prices held unchanged, but the tone is weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; shipping, 50@55c; trash, 30@35c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—The market is without life, and prices remain unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	12 @12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Prices rule firm on light supplies and a fair demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@25	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	10 @..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¾@..
Bogota	20@24	9 @10
Central American	18@22	9 @ 9½
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	6 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6 @ 6½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Demand has increased, and prices continue very firm.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy	24@25	Seconds	19@20
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@20		

METALS—Tin firm at 13.90c; lake copper strong at 10c; lead weak at 3.05c; spelter easy at 3.25c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand is slow, with prices steady and unchanged.

Southern, Old Dominion	27
Southerns, regular	27¼
Machine-made barrels	27¾

RESINS—Fine grades are scarce and firmer, with a generally light demand.

C'm str'n'd	$1.35@	..	I	$2.35@	..
Good str'n'd	1.40@	..	K	2.75@	..
E	1.45@	..	M	3.15@	..
F	1.60@	..	N	3.50@	..
G	1.70@	..	W. G.	3.60@	..
H	1.90@	2.00	W. W.	3.75@	3.85

WILMINGTON, Dec. 20.—Resin firm; strained 95c; good strained, $1, bid. Spirits of turpentine dull at 24¾c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Turpentine firm at 24¼c; receipts, 54 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 256 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 911 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS continue dull in all departments, and the market remains easy. Engagements: To Amsterdam, 1 load grain, 5c; to Hamburg, 1 load grain, 35 pfennigs. Charters: Italian bark, general cargo, hence to Genoa, lump sum; British bark, staves, Newport News to Cadiz, on private terms; British brig, general cargo, hence to Bahia, 65c per bbl; British schooner, 295 tons, hence to Demerara, $1,250; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to north shore of Cuba, two trips, $5.50; option of Cienfuegos, $5.75, Spanish gold; schooner, sugar, Guantanamo to north of Hatteras, 11c, 12c, and 13c; schooner, salt, St. Martin's to Providence, 6c; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Cienfuegos, $1.65, Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.70, Spanish gold; schooner, coal and coke, Baltimore to Havana, $1.65 and $2.25, Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, at or about $2.10; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $2.10; schooner, lumber, New-Berne to Philadelphia, $3.75—fertilizer out, $1; schooner, lumber, New-Berne to New-York, $5—fertilizer out, $1; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Fall River, $3; schooner, lumber, St. John, N. B., to New-York, $3; out to Salem with coal, 90c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Three-eighths of a cent was the modest range within which wheat prices were confined to-day. The scalpers managed to win and lose an eighth several times during the session, but it was poor picking for the privileged holders. The tone was very irregular, but as there was very little outside trade, the advances and declines were unimportant. New-York sold somewhat near the close, which set the final stamp of weakness on the market. Liverpool cables were higher, and foreigners were said to be buying wheat in New-York. Advices from Liverpool, London, and Paris to Bartlett, Frazier & Co. all speak unfavorably of the Argentina crop. A sale of 250,000 bushels No. 1 Manitoba wheat was reported made at Port Arthur, Ontario, for delivery next May, at 70c per bushel. There was some activity in the cargo market at this place, 70,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter having been taken for shipment next Spring, with overtures for other Northwestern receipts, 415 cars, subsequent to which there were numerous changes in the sentiment and feeling. Receipts at Chicago were 71 cars and 13,166 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were very fair at 385,768 bushels, including wheat and flour. Primary market receipts were again light. Berlin and Paris both reported higher markets, flour in the latter city showing quite a sharp advance.

WHEAT—May opened from 58⅞@58¾c to 58⅝c, sold between 58¾c and 58⅜c, closing at 58⅜@58½c—⅛@¼c under yesterday. Trade in the car-lot branch of the market was quiet, prices firm, and about ½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 336,569 bushels; shipments, 24,828 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 27,427 bushels; shipments, 297,207 bushels.

CORN was again lower to-day, although the weaker predictions were adverse to the movement. Receipts to-day were less than expected, 169 cars arriving, where 190 had been estimated. The estimate for to-morrow was for 300 cars, which was considered liberal, and caused some selling. The trade was mainly of a local character and was even light of that. Cables were firm. The Cincinnati Price Current reported fair offerings, but that interior shipments were not enlarging. Withdrawals from store were 949 bushels, and 48,829 bushels cleared at the seaboard. May corn opened from 49⅛ to 49¼@49½c, sold between 49¼c and 48⅞c, closing at 49c, ⅛c under yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 262,294 bushels; shipments, 97,977 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 228,662 bushels. Cash corn was weak at about yesterday's price.

OATS changed but little, the business being dull and without feature. Sympathy with wheat and corn caused a firming or weakening in the tone, but prices varied to only a small extent. Receipts were 119 cars. There was nothing taken from store. May closed at 32@32⅛c, a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged to ¼c lower, an easy feeling being manifest.

RYE was dull. Offerings and demand were alike light. Receipts were 2 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 48½c by sample. Sales were made at 50@51c for No. 2; December was 48c bid, May 52c bid.

BARLEY was strong. There were orders to buy on the market, but offerings were scarce. Prices showed no change. Screenings sold at $16.75@$18 per ton. No. 4 at 53c, No. 3 at 50@54c. No. 2 was nominal at 54@55c. A round lot of Minnesota, to arrive, sold at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—To an advance in hogs at the stock yards product was indebted for a firm and higher opening. The market dragged during the balance of the session, receding late in the day on offerings by a prominent local professional. The close was 2½c better than yesterday for January pork and January ribs, and a fraction over that day for January lard. Domestic markets were steady. Foreign quotations were easy. Receipts were light and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	54 @..	54⅛@..	53¾@..	53¾@..
May	58⅝@58¾	58¾@..	58⅜@..	58⅜@58½
July	59¼@..	59¼@..	59 @59⅛	59⅛@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	46 @..	46 @..	45¾@..	45⅞@..
Jan.	46¼@..	46⅜@..	46 @..	46⅛@..
May	49⅛@49¼	49¼@..	49 @..	49 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	29⅛@..	29⅛@..	29 @..	29 @..
Jan.	29⅜@..	29⅜@..	29¼@..	29¼@..
May	32⅛@..	32¼@..	32 @32⅛	32 @32⅛
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.80	$11.80	$11.77½	$11.77½
May	12.12½	12.15	12.10	12.10
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.82½
May	7.07½	7.10	7.05	7.05
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.90	5.92½	5.87	5.87½
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was easy, with prices in buyers' favor; trade was dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¾@60½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@60c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53¾c; No. 2 corn, 45⅞c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 54@55c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $5.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.75@$11.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.90@$5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@$5.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.12½@$6.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cut loaf, $5; granulated, $4; standard A, $4 per barrel; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company—Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	3,010	4,847
Wheat, bushels	21,986	2,508
Corn, bushels	62,243	8,361
Oats, bushels	124,300	92,796
Rye, bushels	6,290	3,250
Barley, bushels	24,700	17,566

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 16@18c. Eggs were dull and lower; fresh stock, 19c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Flour steady; limited demand; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do, family, $2.05@$2.15; do, extra, $1.90@$2; low grades, $1.75@$1.85; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; do, fancy, $2.65@$2.85; do, family, $2.40@$2.60; low grades, $1.75@$1.85; rye flour, $2.60@$2.65; do, city, $2.65@$2.70. Wheat—Receipts light; moderate demand at previous prices; ungraded, track, 53¼c. Corn—Receipts light; demand moderate; market quiet; No. 3 mixed, track, 43½c; mixed ear, track, 42½c; yellow, 44c; mixed, 43½c. Oats—Offerings light; market firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 33c; light color, 33¼c. Rye steady; sample, track, 55c. Pork steady; mess, $12; clear mess, $13; family, $12; clear family, $13. Lard dull; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle, 7¼c; prime steam, 6.75@6.80c. Dry-salted Meats—Light demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; box meats worth ¼c more. Bacon quiet and steady; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky market steady; distillers' finished goods, sold on a basis of $1.23, were 650 bbls.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The wool market is far more active for domestic wool, and sales for the week are 2,500,000 lb, which, with 725,000 lb foreign, makes a total for the week of 3,225,000 lb. For Ohio fleeces, the market is easy, and a sale of 100,000 lb XX was made at 17c per lb, while for the choicest XX and above, 18@18½c is quoted; No. 1 and No. 2 fleece sold at 19@20c; Michigan X fleeces are quoted at 15@16c, and No. 1 at 18@19c per lb; small lots of No. 1 combing sold at 21@21½c, and Ohio fine delaine at 19c. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces are active and large sales are reported at 10@14c. Unwashed combing wool sells well at 14@17c for ¼ and ⅜. Territory and Oregon wools are active at 9@12c, as to quality, or on a scoured basis principally of 32@33c for fine and fine medium. Spring Texas sold at 10@12c and some large sales of California at 9@12c. Fall wool sold at 9@10c, or 28c clean. Pulled wool sells steadily and domestic scoured wools are active. Australian wool in good demand at 18@21c. Foreign carpet wool quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Northwestern markets continue to take the lead in the strength of wheat futures. The inquiry from the seaboard was not as prominent to-day, but there was quite liberal selling by both New-York and Chicago in this market. The opinion is growing that from now on Minneapolis and Duluth will figure more prominently as speculative centres on account of the demand for shipping wheat. Futures closed at ⅛c higher than yesterday. May closed yesterday at 59½c, opened at the same to-day, fluctuated between 59⅜c and 59¾c, and closed at 59⅝c; July closed yesterday at 60⅝c, opened at 60½@60⅝c, sold at 60¾@60⅞c, and closed at 60¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57½c; receipts, 118,400 bushels; shipments, 19,720 bushels. Corn—No. 3, 46c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 3, 29½@30c. Flour steady at $3.20@$3.45 for patents; $2.10@$2.35 for bakers'; production, 15,000 bbls; shipments, 12,505 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10.50@$10.75, bulk; $11.75@$12.50, in sacks; shorts, $12@$13.75.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Wheat was steady to-day under the influence of stronger cables, and some of the bulls were inclined to be quite sportive, especially when they saw the heavy exports from New-York. May opened at 58⅝, and closed at 59¾c. Sample wheat is steady and quiet. Barley—Steady and fairly active; No. 2, 52¾@54½c; extra No. 3, 53¼@53½. Corn 2c lower, with moderate demand and supply; No. 3 on track, 43½c. Oats—Steady and in fair demand; No. 2 white, on track, 31¾c; No. 3, do, 31½c. Flour—Steady at $3.15@$3.25 for Spring patents. Bran—$12.50@$12.75. Provisions—Firmer; mess pork, $11.85 for cash, and $12.15 May. Lard—Prime steam, 6.80c cash, and 7.10c May. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 600 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Spring Wheat—Market dull; closing limits firm; No. 1 hard, old, 69½c; do, new, 56½c; old No. 1 Northern, 66½c; do, new, 65½c; old No. 1 Northern Chicago, 66½c; Winter wheat weak; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 1 white, 59c asked, on track. Corn dull, but firm, owing to light offerings; closing, No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 3 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 46¼@46½c; No. 3 corn, 45½@46c, through billed. Oats weak; No. 2 white, 36@36¼c; No. 3 white, 33¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c, on track. Barley—Canada is in good request, and sellers, as a rule, are asking 1@2c above quotations; 16,000 bushels sample sold at 63@63½c; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2 quoted at 53@53½c, on track. Flour dull; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 263,000 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 36,000 bbls; wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 201,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Flour firm; prices unchanged. Receipts, 3,550 bbls; shipments, 3,190 bbls. Bran unchanged; quiet; quotations nominal. Wheat lower; receipts, 9,505 bushels; shipments, none; December, 51⅞c; January, 52¾c; May, 55⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 82,585 bushels; shipments, 1,230 bushels; December, 44¾c; January, 44c; May, 45¾c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 16,500 bushels; shipments, 6,685 bushels. Pork, standard mess, $12.12½@$12.37½; on orders, $12.75. Lard, prime, steam, $6.75; choice, $6.85; Dry salt meats, shoulders, 5⅛c; longs, 5⅞c; clear ribs, 6c; shorts, 6⅛@6¼c. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c; longs, 6⅞c; clear ribs, 7c; shorts, 7c. Highwines steady at $1.23. Wool unchanbed. Bagging, order prices, 70c; lb, 5½c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6⅝c. Iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead continues firm; spot, $2.82½@$2.87½ for chemical. Spelter continues firm at $3.10.

DULUTH, Dec. 20.—Wheat opened ¼c lower to-day, and held remarkably steady. At the close higher cables made a little stiffness that brought prices to yesterday's closing point, but it was buying in Duluth that sustained the market throughout the session. Close: No. 1 hard, cash, 61c bid; December, 61c bid; May, 63¾c; July 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c bid; December, 59½c; May, 62c; July, 63¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56½c; No. 3 Northern, 53½c; rejected, 50½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; receipts, 139,000 bushels; shipments, none; inspected, 230 cars; last year, 66 cars.

PEORIA, Dec. 20.—Corn lower; New, No. 2, 41½c; new, No. 3, 41c; new, No. 4, 40c; receipts, 48,750 bushels. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; receipts, 25,300 bushels; shipments, 15,400 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal; receipts, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady at $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 525 bbls; shipments, 675 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Oil opened and lowest, 93½c; highest and closing, 95¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 26 cars, or 447 head, all for Eastmans Company. No trading; feeling weak. City-dressed native sides in moderate request at 6½@9c lb for ordinary to choice quality; extra and fancy beef, 9¼@10c. No change reported in the European market. Shipments to-day, 250 cattle on the Grecian, equally divided between M. Goldsmith and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 4 head. Market steady. Hume & Mullen sold 2 cows at $27.50 each, and Jelliffe, Wright & Co. 1 cow for $25.

CALVES—Receipts, 125 head, about equally divided between Sixtieth Street and Washington Market. Feeling firm for veals and steady for other calves; common to extra selected veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; barnyard calves at $2.50@$3.25. Dressed calves steady at 6½@10c for country-dressed veals, 7½@11½c for city-dressed, 4½@6c for little calves, and 4@5½c for dressed grassers.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—4 veals, 169 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 1 do, 110 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 127 lb, at $7.25; 3 do, 120 lb, at $6; 13 barnyard calves, 247 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—6 veals, 123 lb, at $5.50; 1 fed calf, 234 lb, at $2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 46 cars, or 9,488 head: 17 cars direct to butchers and 29 cars for the market. Prices were just about the same as yesterday, but there was a little undertone of weakness, which was attributed to the inability of butchers to advance the dead-meat market in the same ratio that the live market has improved; about 2½ cars were to sell at a late hour; decent to choice sheep sold at $2.50@$3.75 100 lb; culls and inferior stock at $1.75@$2.25; ordinary to choice lambs at $3.75@$4.80; Canadian lambs sold at $4.70@$4.80. Dressed mutton quiet at 5@6½c for common to good, 7@7½c for choice and extra wethers; dressed lambs sold at 6@8c, with the bulk of the sales at 6½@7½c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—110 State lambs, 66 lb average, at $4.37½ 100 lb; 134 Michigan do, 55 lb, at $4; 134 do, 54 lb, at $3.90; 22 culls, 56 lb, at $3.25; 91 Western sheep, 108 lb, at $3.40; 420 do, 86 lb, at $3; 29 do, 79 lb, at $3; 113 do, 82 lb, at $2.80; 230 do, 82 lb, at $2.65; 256 do, 71 lb, at $2.65; 5 do, 100 lb, at $2.25; 69 State do, (culls,) 67 lb, at $1.75. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—93 Ohio lambs, 63 lb, at $4.25; 60 Ohio sheep, 84 lb, at $3.10; 109 do, 85 lb, at $3; 153 do, 83 lb, at $2.87½; 244 do, 68 lb, at $2.25. S. SANDERS—94 State lambs, 63 lb, at $4.25; 96 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $4; 108 State sheep, 83 lb, at $3; also yesterday, 345 Pennsylvania lambs, 63 lb, at $4.12½. D. HARRINGTON—189 Canadian lambs, 91 lb, at $4.80; 198 do, 88 lb, at $4.70; 218 Western do, 73 lb, at $4.37½; 105 do, 68 lb, at $4; 80 Western sheep, 136 lb, at $3.75. S. JUDD & CO.—110 State lambs, 70 lb, at $4.62½; 170 do, 67 lb, at $4.15; 36 State sheep, 98 lb, at $3.50; 44 do, 94 lb, at $2.75; 130 Pennsylvania do, (ewes and bucks,) 112 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—452 Western lambs, 68 lb, at $4.50; 42 Pennsylvania do, 60 lb, at $4; 96 State do, 61 lb, at $3.75; 87 State sheep and lambs, (culls,) 46 lb, at $2.50; 188 Western sheep, 94 lb, at $3; 72 Pennsylvania do, 81 lb, at $2.50; 108 State do, 73 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—99 Canadian lambs, 89 lb, at $4.75; 219 Western do, 73 lb, at $4.37½; 216 State do, 85 lb, at $3.05. P. S. KASE—18 Jersey lambs, 68 lb, at $4.50; 17 Jersey ewes and bucks, 115 lb, at $3. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—45 State lambs, 61 lb, at $4; 21 State sheep, 91 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS, late Wednesday—81 State sheep, 105 lb, at $3.25; 78 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 22 cars, or 3,630 head; only 2 head on sale. Market weak and nominal; quotations are $4.50@$4.90. Country-dressed barely steady at 5@7c lb for extreme weights.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 State hogs, 175 lb average, at $5 100 lb.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,120 head; total for week thus far, 12,220 head; for same time last week, 10,280 head; consigned through, 1,020 head; to New-York, 840 head; on sale, 100 head; market opened slow and 10@15c lower; closed dull for all kinds; 1,000-lb rough steers, $3.25; mixed butchers', $2.85@$3.10; fair to choice fat cows, $2.40@$3.25; fat bulls, $2.65@$2.90. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 16,050 head; total for week thus far, 74,400 head; for same time last week, 77,100 head; consigned through, 10,650 head; to New-York, 20,100 head; on sale, 6,450 head; market opened dull and 10c lower; closed steady to firm, with bulk sold; heavy-weight Yorkers sold late at $4.35@$4.40; Yorkers, $4.30@$4.35; pigs and light, $4.30@$4.35; mixed packers, $4.30@$4.40; good mediums, $4.40@$4.45; choice heavy, $4.45@$4.50; roughs, $3.50@$3.85; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,200 head; total for week thus far, 53,600 head; for same time last week, 45,200 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 8,600 head; market opened steady for good prime stock; slow and easier for common to fair; closed very dull, with 8 carloads of natives, some good ones, and 7 loads of Canadas unsold; a few sales of Canadas were made at $4.10@$4.20; extra prime native lambs, 100 lb, $4.25@$4.35; good to choice, $3.60@$4.10; fair to good, $3@$3.40; culls and common, $2.25@$2.75; mixed sheep, good to prime, $2.30@$2.75; common to fair, $2@$2.25; export wethers, $4@$4.75; export ewes, $3.25@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts light; market slow; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.15@$4.50; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $2.65@$3.10; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.45; light stockers, $2.65@$3.15; good fat cows and heifers, $2.40@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts liberal; prices a shade lower; Philadelphias, $4.45@$4.50; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.30@$4.40; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25; pigs, $4@$4.20; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; extra, $3@$3.25; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.65@$1.90; yearlings, $1.90@$3; best lambs, $3.80@$4; common to fair lambs, $2@$3.15.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,956 head; market steady at Wednesday's decline; dressed beef, butchers' steers, and light shipping cattle, $2.65@$5; stockers and feeders, $1.75@$2.77½; cows and mixed, $1.30@$3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 4,747 head; market strong and 5c higher; packing, $4.20@$4.40; butchers', $4.35@$4.50; Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; market dull; lambs, $3@$4; native mixed, $2.25@$3.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,500 head; market generally steady; common to extra steers, $2.80@$6; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $2@$5.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000 head; market firm; heavy, $4.30@$4.55; common to choice mixed, $4.10@$4.50; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.40; pigs, $2.25@$3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; market firmer; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.35; lambs, $2@$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 60s; do, medium, steady at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 31s 6d; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 32s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 33s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 8½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 10¾d; December steady at 4s 11d; January easy at 4s 4½d; February easy at 4s 4d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 10s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed dull at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, December delivery, 2 61-64@2 62-64d; December and January delivery, 2 61-64@2 62-64d; January and February delivery, 2 61-64@2 62-64d; February and March delivery, 2 63-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3d@3 1-64d; April and May delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d; June and July delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 7-64@3 8-64d.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The sale of wooled sheepskins to-day showed 3,700 bales of fair quality, and brought a moderate attendance. The competition was dull at a farthing to a half-penny decline for crossbreds and a farthing decline for short wools and lambs. A lot of good parcels were withdrawn. The sales and the prices obtained were as follows: New South Wales, 300 bales—combing and clothing, 1¾@5¼d; pieces and damaged, 1@3¼d. Queensland, 94 bales—combing and clothing, 3¼@4¾d; Victoria, 800 bales—combing and clothing, 2¼@6d; pieces and damaged, 1½@4¾d; South Australia, 1,300 bales—combing and clothing, 2@5¾d; pieces and damaged, 2¼@4d; West Australia, 200 bales—combing and clothing, 2@5¼d; pieces and damaged, 1¼@2¼d; Tasmania, 200 bales—combing and clothing, 3¼@5½d; New-Zealand, 400 bales—combing and clothing, 2@6d; pieces and damaged, 1@2¾d; Punta Arena, 100 bales—clothing and combing, 3@5d; pieces and damaged, 1½@3¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; December and January shipment, via Cape, 37s.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Sugar quiet; exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 7½c premium; exchange on London, 18½c premium.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—Petroleum, 5 marks 40 pfennigs.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5⅜c; low middling, 4⅞c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net receipts, 14,739 bales; gross receipts, 15,115 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 3,550 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 412,163 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,399 bales; export, to the Continent, 11,466 bales; coastwise, 2,193 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 117,223 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 9,960 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,257 bales; sales, 332 bales; stock, 258,619 bales.

Bad Certificate of Deposit.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Charles Handy, one of the leading financiers of East Mississippi, and an officer of the National Bank of Starkville, was arrested last night. He is charged with having given the cashier of the bank a counterfeit certificate of deposit for $1,000.

VON ROTTSKAY AND HIS GOLD BARS

Assay Office Officials Fear They Unwittingly Helped a Thief.

Two bars of gold, weighing 12.64 ounces, were left at the Assay Office Dec. 7 by a man who wrote his name in the books as Josef Von Rottskay. A day or two later, when the gold had been melted, he called for payment and received $227.21.

The Assay Office officials were reminded of his visit Monday by a man who said he was a Brooklyn detective. He learned what he wished, but gave no information regarding himself, except to intimate that he was on a smuggling case. Something was said about bars having been stolen by a man who had been engaged in smuggling goods from Mexico.

It dawned on the officials yesterday that the name of the man who left the gold bore close resemblance to that of the man arrested in Brooklyn a few days ago for larceny of jewelry from the house of an Austrian millionaire named Katz. This man had married a servant in order to get access to the millionaire's jewels. Having helped himself liberally, he deserted his bride, who had not known of his scheme, and sailed for this country. He is now held to await extradition.

The Austrian Consul is pushing the case, under instructions from the owner of the jewelry to spare no expense to secure the man's return.

JUDGE MOORE HAD RHEUMATIC PAINS

But When They Lost Their Sharpness He Remitted Corcoran's Fine.

Judge Henry A. Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions was irritable yesterday because of pain due to rheumatism. The case of John Grower of 41 Havemeyer Street was called at 10 o'clock, and Detective John C. Corcoran of the Ralph Avenue Precinct was not present to go on the witness stand. The detective walked into court at 11 o'clock.

"Corcoran," said the Judge, sharply, "you have kept the court waiting a full hour. What is your excuse?"

"I had another case in a police court," answered the detective.

"I will fine you $50 for contempt," said the Judge, "and you are to stand committed, not exceeding thirty days, until the fine is paid. I direct the clerk to prefer charges against you to the Police Commissioner."

As Corcoran did not have the money, he was placed with the other prisoners; but in the afternoon the Judge suffered less pain, and he remitted the fine and told the clerk not to prefer charges to the Police Commissioner.

Judge Moore is compelled to use crutches.

FIRE IN ST. ANTHONY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Seven Hundred Pupils Left the Building Without the Least Disorder.

There was a small fire shortly before noon yesterday in St. Anthony's Parochial School at 60 Macdougal Street. There were about 700 girls and boys in the building. They were just getting ready to go to dinner when the fire was discovered.

The sisters in charge of the children were calm, and all got out safely. There was no panic, and the scare caused by the discovery of the fire was but momentary.

Sister Dolores was the first to notice smoke coming from a register set in the floor of the boys' classroom. There was just a little blaze in the flooring. One of the boys was sent to tell the other sisters.

Turning to her own class, she said: "Now, boys, be orderly, and walk down stairs quietly." They obeyed her command, and in less than two minutes the 700 children were out on the street. All had come down without the least disorder or panic.

The school is provided with a special fire alarm, but it did not work, and a policeman summoned the department. The fire was quickly extinguished.

TWO CONSCIENCE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

"A. B. C." and Another Anonymous Writer Pay Their Taxes.

Controller Fitch received yesterday an envelope inclosing a new fifty-dollar bill and the following letter:

Dear Sir: Inclosed find $50, being taxes on a very small estate. You will greatly oblige me by acknowledging the receipt in The Times or Tribune. Yours respectfully,
A. B. C.

Controller Fitch said that he would place the money to the credit of the conscience fund. Every year "A. B. C.'s" conscience troubles the owner, and the money is sent with a request to have it acknowledged in the newspapers.

Col. Austen, the Tax Collector, also received an unsigned letter which read: "Please find inclosed $100 for taxes." The writing was in a feminine hand. The money also went into the conscience fund.

The senders of these letters should have paid their taxes before the 1st of May. They probably evaded payment under oath and have experienced a change of heart since then.

R. V. B. NEWTON WILL BE FREE TO-DAY

Not Being Popular in Gravesend, He Will Seek New Fields.

Richard V. B. Newton, who was one of the intimate friends of John Y. McKane, who was indicted for conspiracy in the election frauds at Gravesend in 1893, and who turned informer against his old companions, will be released from the Kings County Penitentiary to-day, having served a sentence of nine months.

Since his incarceration great changes have taken place in the old town of Gravesend, and those whom he once called friends are now arrayed against him. It is said he will seek his wife, to whom he was married secretly a few weeks before his conviction, and his child, which was born on Thanksgiving Eve, and will start for fresh fields.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An attachment against the electrical contracting corporation of Neftel, O'Connor & Co. of 126 Liberty Street has been received by the Sheriff for $11,704 in favor of Bernard F. O'Connor, the Treasurer, for salary and money loaned to the concern. The Sheriff took possession of a lot of stocks and bonds of the Union Electric Light Company, Green Island Electric Light Company of Green Island, N. Y., and the Union Electric Light and Power Company of Lansinburg, N. Y., which belonged to the attached concern.

—The Read Furniture Manufacturing Company of South Keene, N. H., filed a petition in insolvency yesterday, and Sheriff Samuel O. Gates was appointed messenger; liabilities, about $53,000; assets, $70,000. The principal creditor is the Keene National Bank, which holds $39,000 of the company's paper. About fifty men were employed.

—Albert Wisner, shoe dealer at 122 West Twenty-third Street, placed three chattel mortgages on his stock and fixtures yesterday for $7,500 in favor of relatives—$3,500 to Rensselaer Wisner, $3,000 to Richard Wisner, and $1,000 to Susan Wisner.

—Six executions against Atchison & Halley, wholesale dealers in millinery at 31 East Seventeenth Street, who failed on Dec. 13, has been received in favor of Challeyer & Monnier of Paris for $7,351 and in favor of Marcel Monnier for $1,351.

—William Mason Bennett has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas O'Connell, formerly liquor dealer at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, in the suit of David M. Koehler.

—An execution for $1,025 against Charles S. Bailey, druggist at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Robert M. Judson on a check which went to protest.

—John H. Rogan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Cornelius Stokem in the suit of the New-York National Exchange Bank.

—George Freifeld has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James McIntyre in the suit of J. & S. Baumann.

—Pierson, Peterson & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Clifton, Texas, have assigned; liabilities, $28,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices Early in the Day Followed by a Recovery.

THE SHORT INTEREST BUSY COVERING

Declaration of the Vanderbilt Dividends—Continued Manipulation of Sugar—Other Industrials Also Higher.

The Vanderbilt regular dividends were declared yesterday, but the usual extra dividends were not announced. This practical reduction in the rate of distribution had been anticipated, and it had little or no influence on the market. The very clean showing made by the Lake Shore caused such good buying of the stock that it advanced sharply.

At the opening prices were inclined to heaviness, but as the day advanced firmness was developed, and in the afternoon the strength became marked. Sugar declined on the early trading to 88⅛, but was well bought at the decline. The upward movement which ensued culminated in the last hour at 90⅞, and the final price was 90, a net gain of ¼ on sales of over 84,000 shares. The fluctuations were due entirely to the manipulations of the Sugar clique. Chicago Gas was only moderately active, and after early strength became weak, and closed within a small fraction of its lowest price, at a net decline of ⅜. The traders believe that the insiders have disposed of most of their holdings, and that they are consequently not opposed to lower prices. The dividend question is still much discussed. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and it closed ⅝ higher. The movement was unexplained. Consolidated Gas was relatively active. It advanced to 135, but closed at 133½, a net gain of 1¾ points. Talk of a gas deal of some kind was heard, but nothing authentic was developed. United States Rubber scored an advance of 2¼ points on good trading. Western Union sold ex-dividend, and closed ½ lower.

The railway list was extremely dull, but was firm. The Grangers all made fractional advances. Reading was quite active. It sold at 13⅛ early in the day, but at that price support was given by Philadelphia, and, on fair buying, the price advanced to 14½, a net gain of ¾. Notwithstanding all the talk about the large volume of securities deposited with the Olcott-Earle committee it is an open secret that the committee's plan of reorganization is about to be abandoned. There are only eleven days more in which to make deposits under the plan, and as only about $12,000,000 of the $45,000,000 general mortgage bonds outstanding have been received it is evident that a sufficient number will not be deposited for the purposes of the plan. Under the agreement of deposit, however, the bonds in the hands of the committee will be held and used in foreclosure proceedings, and it is believed that such will be instituted early in the new year.

The general market closed quite strong, but it was not active. Most of the strength of the day was due to the covering of short contracts by operators indisposed to have business open over the holidays. There was an engagement of $750,000 in gold for shipment on Saturday, but more will probably be taken to-day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at ½ per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ¾ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,231,058 and balances $4,645,727. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $855,874.

The Bank of England lost £381,057 in bullion and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 63.28, became 63.67. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,575,000 francs in gold and 2,925,000 francs in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—90c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates was quoted at 60⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,163,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,291,810.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas	1¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	1
Lake Shore	1¾
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	2½
United States Rubber	2¼

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande pf	1¼
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	2
United States Cordage pf	¾

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 7⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 59⅜; Lake Shore, ½, to 137½; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 60⅞; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 90; Erie, ⅛, to 10¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅝; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 12⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅝. Atchison sold at 4¾, and Ontario and Western at 15¾. British consols were steady at 102 15-16 for money and 103 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £144,000. Money is at ½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16@⅞ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 55c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c for checks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 17,575,000f in gold and 2,925,000f in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142	142	142	139	144	25
American Cotton Oil	25	25	24¾	24⅞	24¼	25½	400
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	69½	70½	110
*American Sugar Refining	89¼	90⅞	88⅛	90	89⅞	90	84,846
American Sugar Refining pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	91	93	425
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	91	93	1
*American Tobacco	95½	95½	95½	95½	95	95½	215
American Tobacco pf	108¼	108¼	107¾	107¾	107	109	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾	500
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	300
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63½	64	100
*Bay State Gas	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20	20½	501
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50	50½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	1,010
Chicago Gas	71⅜	72¼	71⅛	71¼	71⅛	71⅜	11,540
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	98	97½	98	97⅞	98	2,760
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¼	72	71⅛	71¾	71⅝	71⅞	3,837
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	39	39¼	205
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅞	58½	57⅝	58⅜	58⅜	58½	12,105
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	119¾	121	174
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62½	62⅛	62⅜	1,109
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	72	72	72	72	73	80	30
Consolidated Gas Company	132½	135½	132¼	132½	..	..	3,915
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126	126¾	102
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	159	159	159	160	161½	13
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	34	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9	9⅛	12,320
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	102¼	35
General Electric	35⅝	35½	35¼	35¼	35⅜	35½	1,612
Great Northern pf	101¾	102	101¾	102	101½	102½	225
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2	2½	2	2	1½	2	520
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	100
Laclede Gas	25	25	25	25	24½	25	350
Laclede Gas pf	80	80	80	80	79	81	20
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	73	72½	73	73	73⅛	350
Lake Shore	136½	138	136½	137¾	137½	138	1,023
*Long Island Traction	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53⅝	54	600
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	105⅛	104½	105	105	105⅛	980
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	97	99	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48½	48½	48½	48½	48	48¾	100
Missouri Pacific	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	1,625
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	66	66	66	66	65	67	100
*National Lead Company	38½	38½	38	38	38¼	38¾	317
*National Lead Company pf	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	84	85	77
National Linseed Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	18¼	200
New-Jersey Central	93⅝	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	93½	93¾	706
New-York Central	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	99¼	100	323
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	32¼	32½	160
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13	13	13	13	13	14¼	110
New-York, Lack. & Western	117	117	117	117	..	..	20
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	1,900
New-York, Sus. & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	15	50
Norfolk & Western	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	200
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅝	860
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾	100
Oregon Improvement	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	13	60
Pacific Mail	22	22	21¾	21¾	22¼	22½	240
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	13¾	14⅞	13⅛	14½	14⅜	14½	13,600
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	34½	32	34½	33	34½	500
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154½	154½	154½	154½	154	155	250
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. paid	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	..	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	110
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	33	33	33	34	100
Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½	19	300
Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	10¾	11	1,196
Southern Railway pf	37¼	37¼	37	37	36¾	37	369
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	175
Union Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12¼	100
United States Cordage	7⅝	7¾	6½	7½	7¼	7⅝	2,885
United States Cordage pf	13	13	12	12½	12⅝	13	1,176
United States Cordage gtd	22	22	22	22	21	23¼	320
United States Express	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	42	45	10
United States Rubber	42	44½	42	44¼	44	44⅜	1,915
United States Rubber pf	98	98	98	98	98	98½	152
*United States Leather pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	59¾	60¼	100
†Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅛	86½	87	86⅞	87	4,632
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅞	300
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	3⅝	280
Total sales							180,156

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Dock Imp 5s
1,000 116¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s
10,000 64¼
2,000 64½
10,000 64¼
1,000 64½
500 64
1,000 64⅜
2,000 64½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
9,000 17⅞
14,000 17¾
2,000s3 17⅝
4,000 17¾
At & Pac Gtd 4s
5,000 44½
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
9,000 110¾
68,000 110½
Brooklyn El 1st
2,000 89¾
Canada So 1st Gtd
2,000c 113½
Canada So 2d
13,000 105½
Cent of N J Gen 5s
3,000 115¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1895
4,000 104
Cent Pac G 6s, 1898
1,000 106
Ches & O Gen 4½s
30,000 75
4,000 74⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s
2,000 93⅞
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
10,000 124¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 40⅞
2,000 40½
1,000 40¾
2,000 40½
14,000 40⅝
2,000 40¾
7,000 40⅞
5,000 41
Chic & N W Con 7s
6,000 143
Chi & N W 30-Year Deb 5s
2,000 107½
Cin, Day & I 1st 5s
2,000 100⅜
1,000 100¼
Col, H V & T Gen 6s
1,000 90
Den & Rio G 4s
6,000 82⅞
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s
10,000 82
27,000 82½
E, L & B S 5s
1,000 99¾
Erie Cons Gold 7s
2,000 131
Gal, Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 91¾
6,000 92
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
2,000 104½
Ft W & Rio G 1st
1,000 58
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
19,000 91⅜
10,000 92
2,000 91¾
1,000 92
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
6,000 111⅞
G B, W & St P Inc
2,000 6
H & T Cen Con 6s
1,000 101½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 99
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st
1,000 77½
Int & Gt N 1st
4,000 118
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
4,000 72
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented
4,000 107¾
2,000 107¼
Lake E & W 1st
3,000 116⅜
L S & M So 2d Coup
8,000 123½
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 96¾
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s
10,000 77½
Mem & Char 6s
1,000c 57
Met Elev 2d
1,000 107¼
4,000 107¾
Mich Cent Cons 7s
2,000 121
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s
5,000 114
Dakota & Gt So 5s
3,000 108
7,000 107½
Terminal 5s
1,000 111
Mil & St P 7s, Gold
1,000 127
Mil & St P 8s, 1st
5,000 114½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
12,000 81
Mo, K & T 2d
25,000 45¾
20,000 46
10,000 45⅞
5,000 45¾
13,000 46
3,000 45¾
1,000 46
Mo, K & T 1st
5,000 84
2,000 84¼
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
1,000 98
Mobile & O G M 4s
4,000 65½
7,000 65⅞
N Y, O & W Con 5s
1,000 112¼
5,000 110½
Mutual Union Tel 6s
3,000 111
Nat Starch M Co 1st
6,000 92
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 102¼
N Y Elevated 1st
49,000 111
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co Eng Certs
5,000 64½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs All Installments Paid
7,500 137½
N Y, O & W Refunding 4s
5,000 88¼
North Pac 2d, Coup
15,000 89¾
North Pac 3d, Coup
5,000 59¼
North Pac & M 1st
3,000 34
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 91
Ohio So G M 4s
1,000 48
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
2,000 50
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certs
62,000 88¾
Pac of Mo 2d Ext
1,000 108
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc
17,000 24½
2d Pf Inc
10,000 14¾
4,000 15
5,000 15¼
60,000 15⅛
5,000 15⅞
2,000 16
10,000 16⅛
5,000 16¼
3d Pf Inc
3,000 12
15,000b3 12
17,000 12
2,000 12¾
Phil & Read G M 4s
7,000 74
5,000 74½
10,000 74
Phil & Read Defd Inc
70,000 2½
Pitts & W 1st 4s
5,000 84½
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000 121½
Rio Grande W 1st
5,000 69⅞
1,000 69¾
Roch & Pitts 1st
8,000 124
Rome & W Consol
11,000 119⅛
3,000 119
St L & S F Con 4s
5,000 50
5,000s20F 50
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Reduced to 4½s
2,000 102⅝
St L S W 1st
20,000 62
1,000 62⅛
Montana Ext 4s
1,000 85
2,000 84¾
3,000 85¼
St Paul, M & M 2d
4,000 118¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 57¼
2,000 57
4,000 56¾
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts
2,000 44
So Yuba Wat Co 6s
4,000 103
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 92¾
So Ry 1st 5s
16,000 90¾
1,000 91
3,000 90⅞
2,000 90¾
15,000 90⅞
61,000 91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000c 87
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
13,000 25¼
5,000 25¾
5,000 25⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
4,000 111¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 62½
1,000 60
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000 101¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896
5,000 103⅜
7,000 103¾
Union Pac 6s, 1897
5,000 104½
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 105½
Union P Col Tr 5s
8,000 72¼
Union P Col Tr 6s
2,000 93
U S Cordage Co 1st
1,000 62½
1,000 62⅜
14,000 62½
2,000 62⅜
U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 110
Virginia Mid G M
4,000 95¾
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
11,000 70
5,000 70¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
6,000 106½
1,000 106⅜
Registered
19,000 104½
500 104
W Nor Car 1st 6s
4,000 115
W U Col Trust 5s
3,000 110
Wheel & L E 1st
2,000 103

Total sales $1,281,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
American District Telegraph	35	39
American Express	110	113
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	..	7½
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59¼	59½
Cedar Falls & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	14¼	15¼
Central & South Am. Tel.	113	116
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & East. Ill.	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	141	143
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	8	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	6¼
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T.	16⅝	17½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consol. Coal	30	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11½
Ev. & T. H.	40	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
G. B. & W., t. r.	1¼	1¾
Homestake	17	..
Illinois Central	87¾	89
Iowa Central pf	23½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
L. E. & W.	16¼	16¾
Long Island	86½	89
L., N. A. & C.	6½	7½
L., N. A. & C. pf	21	24
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	6½	7½
Mexican Nat. ctfs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. Iron	..	40
Minn & St. L., all as. pd	28½	29½
Mo., K. & T.	13¼	13¾
Mo., K. & T. pf	22⅝	23¼
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C.	6	9
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	28½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	24¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf	41½	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western pf	18¾	19¼
North. Pacific	4	4⅛
North. Pacific pf	17¼	17¾
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	13
Ore. R. & N.	19½	22
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
P., C., C. & St. L.	15¾	16¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	48
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	115¼	115¾
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	5
St. Joseph & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	115
St. P., M. & M.	109	111
Silver bull. certfs	60⅛	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	52
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2¼	3
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	4
*U. S. Leather	8¼	9¼
Wabash	6¼	6½
Wabash pf	13⅞	14¼
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wisconsin Central pf	40½	42½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	89½	90⅞	88¼	90⅛	39,690
Chicago Gas	71⅝	72⅜	71⅜	71⅜	6,360
C., R. I. & P.	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62⅜	1,130
C., B. & Q.	71⅜	72	71¼	71⅞	5,720
C.,M. & St. P.	57⅞	58½	57⅝	58⅜	7,660
C. & N. W.	97½	98¼	97¼	98¼	680
Cent. of N. J.	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	30
C.,C.,C.& S.L.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	100
Dist. & C. F.	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	1,250
General Elec.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	180
L. & N.	53⅝	53¾	53½	53¾	150
Manhattan	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	20
Mo. Pacific	27¾	27¾	27½	27¾	470
Nat. Lead	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	60
N. Lin. Oil	18	18	18	18	200
North. Am.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	210
N.Y.& N. E.	32¼	32½	32	32½	150
Pac. Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	10
Phil. & Read.	13⅝	15	13⅝	14⅜	10,320
U. S. Cord.	7¾	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	1,140
U.S. Cord. pf.	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	34
West. Union	87¼	87¼	86⅝	87	3,020
Total sales					78,584

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.,T.& S. F.4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	$5,000
Can.South. 2d	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
C.,B. & Q. cn.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	2,000
C.& W. P. 5s	40½	40½	40½	40½	5,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
G.Elec.deb. 5s	91½	92	91½	92	10,000
Met. El. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
M.,K.& T. 2d	46	46	46	46	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s	50	50	50	50	$2,000
Phil & Read. 2d pf. inc.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	12,000
South. Ry. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	3,000
S. L. S.W. 1st	62	62	62	62	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	25½	25½	25½	25½	7,000
U. S. Cord.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	1 140
U. S. Cord.1st	62½	62½	62½	62½	5,000
Wabash 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000
Wabash 2d	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	5,000
Total sales					$75,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	100
Hale & Nor.	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,400
Total sales					1,600

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	50	65
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	26	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20½	22
Beckton Construction pf	72	80
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115½	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	169
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	70	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	119	..
Brooklyn Traction	13½	14½
Brooklyn Traction pf	65½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	116
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	109	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	65	67½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	42	45
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	1½	3
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
Edison Illumin. S. (St. Louis)	78	79½
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	70	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	94
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Edison Ill. S., (St. Louis)	77½	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184	186
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	185	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	28	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53½	56½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	58½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	307	314
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	97¼	98½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	5½	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	40	46
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	134½	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	99¾	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	47
†Journeay & Burnham pf	92	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	94
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	71	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	170	177
Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	78½	82
Long Island Traction	13¾	14¼
Lorillard pf	118	121
Mutual Gas, New-York	153	157
†Manhattan Truts Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	52	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	107	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	..	105½
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' Bank stock	184	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	51	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.com.	10	15
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	91	95
National Park Bank	278½	285½
National Shoe & Leather Bank, (assessments not paid)	..	68
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	90
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1½	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	..	35
New-York, Lack. & Western	115¼	117½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	32½	35
New-York Air Brake Company	..	11
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	36	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	88½	89¼
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
†N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	332	347
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	95½	98
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	675	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	83½	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	300	310
Postal Telegraph & Cable	50	57
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	..
Second Avenue Railroad	..	170
Sloss Steel 2d	56	59½
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	18½	..
*South Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st	93½	95½
*Standard Oil Trust	169	170
Standard Gas	40	41½
Standard Gas pf	86½	90½
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	214	220
State Trust	197	205
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	181	183½
Third National Bank	105	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	67	71
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	65	70
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	10	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C. pf	5	7½
Trenton Potteries common	..	12
Trenton Potteries pf	47½	51½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	86	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	175½	..
Trow Directory pf	46	..
Union Ferry stock	65	67
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	103	104
Union Elevated 2d	24	..
†Union Railway 5s	105¾	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	73	80
Union Typewriter 2d pf	25	35
Union Trust	685	..
United States Leather	8¼	9¼
United States Leather pf	59	60½
United States Mortgage stock	166	..
United States Trust	840	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	109	..
Wagner Palace Car Co. stock	158	160
†Warren Railroad	150	..
Western Gas Company	46	48
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84¼	85¼
Worcester Traction pf	80	82
‡Worcester Traction common	14	15
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	28
‡Worthington Pump common	31	..
Worthington Pump pf	90½	94

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Columbia	200
Commerce	182
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	15
East River	140
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	189½
Gallatin National	300
German American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	530
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	500
Manhattan	180¼
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	133
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	120
Nassau	155
New-York	230
New-York County	515
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	100
Oriental	225
Pacific	175
Park	275
People's	266
Phenix	114
Republic	150
Seaboard National	172
Second National	300
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	105
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

Ten shares of the Bank of the Republic sold at 155.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1½
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo 6s	1
Missouri Pacific 2d	1
National Starch 1st	1
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Union Pacific collateral trust 6s	2

DECLINED.

Erie 2d cn., cts	2½
Kansas Pacific 1st, Denver Division	1⅛
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	1½
Ohio Southern gen	1
St. P. 1st, D. & Gt. So. 5s	1
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City 1st, t. r.	1¼

Government bonds were lower. The 4s declined ¼, the 5s registered ½, and the 5s coupon ⅜. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113¾	114¼
4s, c	114¾	115½
5s, r	117¾	118¼
5s, c	117¾	118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $24,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¼@60½, and $210,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 10@10½.

ANTHRACITE STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal for the week ending Dec. 15, 1894, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Regions—	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wyoming	$497,802	$12,091	......
Lehigh	127,905	3,152	......
Schuylkill	262,655	......	$25,289
Total tonnage	878,362	......	10,145
For year to date	39,942,948	......	1,527,576

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chi. & West Mich.— 2d week Dec	$26,220	$168	......
D., L. & N.— 2d week Dec	18,877	654	......
Kanawha & Mich.— 2d week Dec	8,122	2,182	......
L., N. A. & C.— 2d week Dec	54,354	1,805	......
From July 1	1,458,730	......	$258,401
Norfolk & Western— 2d week Dec	193,913	......	4,642
Northern Pacific— 2d week Dec	329,517	15,268	......
Southern Railway— 2d week Dec	371,956	1,806	......
T., St. L. & K. C.— 2d week Dec	34,087	1,880	......

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The United States Cordage Company announces that coupon No. 2 of its first mortgage and collateral trust bonds due Jan. 1 will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York.

—The United States Rubber Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. upon its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 28 and reopened Jan. 16.

—The Procter & Gamble Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, inclusive.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 3. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 21 and reopened Jan. 3.

—The National Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

—Wells, Fargo & Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 15. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 31 and reopened Jan. 16.

—The Manhattan Savings Institution interest on deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is payable on and after the third Monday in January.

—January coupons of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Company.

—January coupons of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be paid at the office of the State Trust Company.

—Interest on the bonds of the Procter & Gamble Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.

—The East River Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 10.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—At the opening to-day local securities were weak and feverish. Reading led the decline in the railroad list and People's in the tractions. The former sold at 6 11-16 and the latter at 51⅝. The weakness in Reading was not accompanied by any special news, but it became so pronounced that prominent local interests had to come to its support, and on an order to buy 10,000 shares it rallied to 7½. It closed fractionally lower than that price. The liquidation in the tractions noted yesterday was not extended to-day, except during the first hour in People's, after which buying orders came in the market, and Philadelphia advanced to 99, Metropolitan to 105, Electric to 86, and People's to 52¾. Hestonville common was moderately active, and advanced from 62½ to 64; the preferred sold up from 68 to 69. Pennsylvania was dull and strong around 50⅝@50¾. Lehigh Valley advanced to 35¼, and Lehigh Navigation to 47½. Electric Storage Battery common sold at 34½ and the preferred at 34. Central Transportation was bid up to 14½. The market closed strong and with a better undertone, inside support being more apparent in a number of the active specialties.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15⅞	16
Choctaw	8	8½
Consolidated Traction stock	..	31¼
Electric Traction	86	87
Electric Traction $30 receipts	57	58
Electric Storage com	34½	35
Electric Storage pf	34¼	..
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝
Hestonville com	63½	65
Hestonville pf	68½	70
Hunt. & B. T.	34½	35
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52¾	53
Indianapolis	..	41¾
Indianapolis 5s	85	86
Insurance Co. of North Am.	20¼	20½
Lehigh Navigation	46⅞	..
Lehigh Valley	35	35½
Metropolitan Traction	105	105½
Minehill	..	69
New-Jersey Consolidated 5s	85	85¾
Newark Pas. 5s	101½	102
Northern Central	..	69
Northern Pacific	4	4½
Northern Pacific pf	17	18
Pennsylvania	50⅝	50⅞
Pennsylvania Steel assented	..	25
Pennsylvania Steel pf. scrip	..	60
Pennsylvania Natural Gas	9¼	10
People's Traction 5s	93½	94
People's Traction	52⅝	52⅞
Philadelphia Traction	98⅞	99⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	19	22
Reading	7 3-16	7¼
Rochester Railway	..	40
United Companies of N. J.	238	238½
United Gas Improvement	73⅜	73⅝
W., N. Y. & P.	5	5¾
Welsbach	37	38

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The local stock market was dull, with the exception again of Bell, though the activity of that stock was not nearly as marked as for the two preceding days. It opened at 192 and fluctuated between that and 191, closing at 191. Erie was heavy at 51 and New England was quiet at 66. There is no special news in the Telephone situation, but the Bell people claim that, even without patents, and on a purely dividend-earning basis, their stock is worth what it is selling at to-day. West End Street Railway was quiet at 58. The earnings of this road since the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, are reported as showing a good increase over the earnings for the same period last year. The work of equipping the last of the system with electricity is being rapidly pushed. Gas was dull at 10¼. Mexican Central 4s sold at 54⅛, and Boston & Maine was steady at 159, with Boston & Albany strong at 208. Fitchburg preferred sold at 87 to 87¼ for small lots.

Sales of copper shares were light, and quotations did not change materially from those of yesterday. Copper in London was weaker, spot closing at 40⅞ and futures at 41¼, both ⅜ lower. While this was one cause of the dullness, the real reason is that the attention of speculators is directed elsewhere. Montana sold at 33 and Tamarack at 150, both the same as yesterday. Butte was ¼ lower at 10¾, and Calumet 1 off at 289. The directors of the Osceola Company declared to-day a dividend of $1 per share, payable Jan. 15. This is the first dividend declared this year, against $2 last year.

Money between banks loaned at 2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 8 per cent. to 10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anniston C.	15	..
Boston	..	4¼
Boston W. P.	..	90
Brookline	..	5
East Boston	..	4¾
West End	2	2⅛

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	190¼	191
Erie	50⅝	51
Mexican	..	75
New-England	..	66

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	16	16½
Dominion Coal pf	..	93
Edison Electric Illuminating	126	128
General Electric	35¼	35½
General Electric pf	67	70
Illinois Steel	..	45
Lamson Store Service	23	23½
Pullman Palace Car	155	..
Reese Button Hole	18¾	19
United States Rubber	44	44½
United States Rubber pf	98	98¾
Westinghouse Electric 1st pf	50½	51½
Westinghouse Electric, assented	..	33½
Bay State Gas	10⅛	10⅜

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	4½	4⅝
*Boston & Albany	208	..
Boston & Lowell	..	196½
Boston & Maine	159	160
Central Massachusetts	..	11½
Central Massachusetts pf	..	50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¾	71⅞
Chicago Junction R. & S. Y.	..	93¼
Chicago Junction R. & S. Y. pf	..	105
Conn. & Pass	131½	..
Connecticut River	..	250
Fitchburg pf	87	..
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	7	8
Maine Central	123	..
Mexican Central	6½	7
New-York & New-England	32¼	32½
New-York & N. E. pf	64½	65
New-York, New-Haven & Hart	194	195
Old Colony	..	180
Union Pacific	11½	11⅞
West End	..	58
Wisconsin Central	..	3½

* Ex dividend.

MINING STOCKS.

Atlantic	10½	11½
Boston & Montana	32¾	33
Butte & Boston	10¾	11
Calumet & Hecla	289	290
Centennial	50	75
Franklin	14½	15
Kearsarge	7	7¾
Napa, (Quicksilver)	..	5½
Osceola	22	22½
Quincy	99	99½
Tamarack	150	152
Tamarack, Jr.	10½	11½
Wolverine	2¾	3

*BONDS.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s	64¼	64½
Atchison, T. & S. F. 3s, Class A	17½	17¾
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	115½	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	105	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	103½	103⅞
C., B. & Q. cn. 1st 7s, 1903	120¼	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s, 1903	101¾	..
C., B. & Q., P. 4s, 1921	88	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s, 1919	98½	100
C. H. J. R. & S. Y. C. T. 5s	105¾	106¼
Cons. R. of Vermont 1st 5s	86¼	86½
Kansas City, C. & S. 1st 5s	85	..
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. 6s	100	101
F., E. & M. V., stamped	127	127½
Merican Central cn. 4s	54	55
Mexican Central 1st inc	10½	..
Mexican Central 2d inc	5	7
New-York & N. E. 1st 7s	117	..
New-York & N. E. 1st 6s	111½	112
New-York & New-England 2d 6s	104	..
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	88	89
Rutland 1st 6s	110½	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	104	..
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	7½	10
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78¾	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	57	59
General Electric cv. 5s	91½	91⅞
N. E. Tel. 6s	108	108½

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	2	2½
American Sugar Refining	90	90⅛
American Sugar Ref. pf	91	91¾
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	27	30

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Business on the local Stock Exchange to-day was dull. The pressure to sell the elevated securities was to a great extent withdrawn, and the market for both Lake Street "L" and Alley "L" was in the main steady. There were no new developments, although the old rumors regarding the possibility of a default in the case of the Lake Street Company were still in circulation. Lake Street stock opened at 18½, and later showed a slight improvement, while Alley "L" was held close to 21 during the greater part of the day. The bonds of the former company sold at 61½@62, and Alley "L" extension 5s at 51½@52. West Chicago Street Railroad stock was firmer. Quotations for North Chicago, Diamond Match, and the packing stocks showed little change. Trading in bonds, aside from the "L" issues, was light.

At the banks the outlook is reported to be encouraging. There is a more active demand for money, and a better feeling is manifested in trade circles. Rates are unchanged. Bank clearings to-day were $14,230,491. New-York exchange sold at 70c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breeze & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

*American Strawboard	31¼
*Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	27
*Cal. & Chi. Canal and Dock	60
Chicago City Railway 4½s	101¼
Chicago Dock Company 5s	100⅞
Chicago Gaslight and Coke 5s	90
Chicago P. & P. Co.	48
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	54½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext 5s	52
*C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	75
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley "L")	20
Consumers' Gas	82½
Diamond Match of Illinois	150
Lake Street Elevated Railway	17
Lake Street 5s	61½
*Metropolitan "L"	21
*National Railway	112
*New-York Biscuit	57¾
North Chicago Street R. R.	265
North Chicago City R. R. 1st 6s	106
Street's West. Stable Car Line	16½
West Chicago Street R. R.	127⅛

*Bid.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.18
Belcher	.50
Best & Belcher	.06
Bodie Consolidated	.87
Bulwer	.67
Commonwealth	.06
Chollar	.41
Consolidated California & Virginia	3.40
Crown Point	.67
Gould & Curry	.31
Hale & Norcross	.53
Ophir	1.40
Potosi	.31
Savage	.27
Sierra Nevada	.53
Union Consolidated	.30
Utah	.06
Yellow Jacket	.35

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Treasury Department will begin business to-morrow with the following classified assets and demand liabilities:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$145,072,150.75
Gold certificates	1,323,660.00
Silver dollars and bullion	335,709,875.75
Silver certificates	6,147,756.00
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	156,[illegible]55,849.25
Treasury notes of 1890	27,155,869.00
United States notes	82,528,508.81
Currency certificates	11,790,000.00
National bank notes	4,681,914.44
Fractional silver and minor coin	15,578,173.29
Fractional currency	1,142.17
Bonds, interest checks, &c.	223,985.55
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,511,672.39
Disbursing officers' balances	3,664,207.18
Total	$789,256,562.55

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$54,707,269.00
Silver certificates	337,232,604.00
Treasury notes of 1890	150,749,260.00
Currency certificates	60,935,000.00
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	40,751,377.12

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $462,286; from customs, $570,365, and miscellaneous, $5,757.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $250,147.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

THE BANK'S LOSS WILL BE TRIFLING

Bonds of the Defaulters and Money Returned Will Almost Cover the Defalcations in the Rome Bank.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 20.—John E. Bielby, the defaulting cashier of the Central National Bank, was before United States Commissioner Rowland to-day for examination on the charge of embezzlement. He waived examination, and gave bail in the sum of $7,000 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, which sits in Albany on the third Wednesday in January.

Officers of the bank say it appears that from the discovered shortage of the bank is to be deducted $8,000 which the defaulting cashier has turned back into the bank, and that, with the correction of previous figures, the net shortage is now shown to be but $29,000, which is $11,000 less than the bonds of the defaulters and surplus of the bank, exclusive of undivided profits, amounting to several thousand dollars. Thus the actual loss of the bank, with the cashier's bond deducted, is only $9,000.

Teller Gillett, who was Mayor of this city, has not been apprehended, and his whereabouts are unknown. The Common Council will meet Friday evening, and will probably declare a vacancy, when a Mayor pro tem. may be appointed.

State Bank Examiner Backus finds the affairs of the Oneida County Savings Bank in excellent condition, with a surplus of $61,000. The deposits amount to a little over $500,000.

SOME ONE STOLE THE DIAMOND RINGS

Collector Kilbreth Begins to Investigate—An Oleomargarine Case.

Frequent complaints having been recently made of the disappearance of diamond rings from the jewelry division at the Appraiser's Warehouse, Collector Kilbreth summoned before him yesterday Chief Examiner Huneywell, Examiner Krebs, and various other witnesses, including owners of the gems.

No charge had been made against any person, but since there was abundant testimony that robbery had been committed, the Collector decided upon a thorough investigation.

The special complaint taken up yesterday related to a robbery Oct 25 or 26. Collector Kilbreth intends to continue the investigation and thinks he can ferret out the thief.

Messrs. Ceballos & Co., steamship agents, have been summoned to appear before the Collector to-day on another matter. They own the steamship Habana, which is engaged in trade between New-York and West India ports. The complaint against the firm is that a large quantity of oleomargarine, placed on board the Habana, was put back on the wharf before the ship sailed. Oleomargarine is exempt from internal revenue tax when exported. The inference in this case is that, exemption having been secured for it by loading it on the ship, it was returned to the wharf for domestic use, the owners escaping the usual tax.

If the charge should be sustained, the oleomargarine may be confiscated by the Government.

THOMAS KEATING FINED FIFTY DOLLARS

"Even a Constable," Said Police Justice Tighe, "Should be a Gentleman."

Constable Thomas Keating of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, made the painful discovery yesterday that even a constable must exercise a little judgment in enforcing the law.

Police Justice Tighe fined him $50, or six months in the Kings County Penitentiary, for his rough and ungentlemanly treatment of Mrs. Teresa Hutchinson of 627 Third Avenue. She is a cloakmaker, and lived with her son and daughter at 781 Third Avenue. Being unable to pay the rent, she was dispossessed.

Constable Keating called at the house and began to place her furniture on the sidewalk. Mrs. Hutchinson was ill, and in bed, and she said she could not leave, but the constable tore the clothes off the bed and compelled the sick woman to stand in the cold room while her daughter hunted around for her clothing.

The constable said Mrs. Hutchinson was intoxicated, but this was proved to be untrue, and Justice Tighe denounced Keating for his outrageous and disgraceful conduct.

"Even a constable," said the Justice, "should be a gentleman."

The constable's friends raised the $50, and the fine was paid.

Criticism by Creditors of Cohn & Bro.

Six creditors of Samuel Cohn & Brother, shoe dealers at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and 271 Grand Street, placed replevins in the hands of the Coroner for $3,700 worth of goods yesterday.

Hastings & Gleason put in three replevins and represent about $30,000 in claims of shoe manufacturers. Mr. Gleason said yesterday that his firm had stopped the shipment of goods worth about $15,000 to Samuel Cohn & Brother in the last month, believing that the Sixth Avenue store was only an experiment.

Some of the merchandise creditors criticise the failure, and would like to know what is left for them, since the firm has disposed of its real estate and sold the stock of the Sixth Avenue store, and turned the cash received over to banks, and the stock in the Grand Street store being in the hands of the Sheriff on claims for over $33,000.

No Action on the North River Bridge.

The Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company met yesterday, and after transacting some routine business adjourned until next Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., when some definite steps will be taken toward carrying out the instructions of Secretary of War Lamont concerning the bridge over the North River.

Those present at the meeting were John B. Kerr, Vice President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; Louis Windmüller, Charles A. Smylie, Frederick Potter, William Bell, William H. Ely, Charles H. Swan, Treasurer of the bridge company; D. N. Lockwood of Buffalo, and John C. Adams, President of the Newburg (N. Y.) Gas Company. There will probably be an election of officers at the next meeting.

De Voe Was Beaten and Then Robbed.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Harrison De Voe, while near the foot of Regan's Hill on his way home last night, was attacked by three men, who beat him into a state of insensibility and took from his pockets about $25.

They then threw him into some bushes by the roadside. Some time afterward he was found and assisted to his home.

The police have not been able to find the footpads. The citizens are indignant that such outrages should be possible in this town.

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216, Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
I. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mtge. 5% Bonds
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435,
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds.

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
H. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 20, 1894.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst., until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO.,
926 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 10, 1895, to stockholders of record and to holders of receipts and certificates of the General Electric Co., representing shares of Consolidated Electric Storage Stock. Books close Jan. 1, 1895, and reopen Jan. 11, 1895.
PEDRO G. SALOM, Treasurer.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.
The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(MACKAY-BENNETT CABLE SYSTEM.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 22.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of January, 1895, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of December, 1894. The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 21st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 4, 1894.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
39th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable FEBRUARY 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 2, at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
New-York, December 20, 1894.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 PER CENT., payable January 2, 1895.
Transfer books close December 24, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1895.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade Street, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 28, 1894. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN Telegraph Company of New-York has declared its 40th dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1895, from net earnings to Dec. 31, 1894, to shareholders of record Dec. 29, 1894.
Transfer books are to be closed Dec. 29, and will be reopened Jan. 7, 1895.
SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
Coupon No. 2 of the first mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds of the United States Cordage Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.
F. K. STURGIS, President.

THE MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF New-York has declared its 44th dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on and after Jan. 12, 1895, from net earnings to Dec. 31, 1894, to shareholders of Jan. 5, 1895.
Transfer books close Jan. 5 and reopen Jan. 14, 1895. SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on Friday, Jan. 4, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Friday, Feb. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN SUBURBAN INVESTMENT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, pursuant to a resolution of its Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 106-108 Fulton St., New-York City, on the 28th day of December, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M. G. E. HAGERMAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Messenger Service Free.
Ring Your Call Box.
All American District Telegraph Offices are our Special and Authorized Agents, and will receive Advertisements for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at same rates as at our Main Office and Without Charge for Messenger Service.

Savings Banks.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend has been declared to Depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws for the six months ending December 31, 1894, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per Annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1895.
Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 5 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
83D DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 16, 1895.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FARMER TIERMAN IN TROUBLE

DREW ON A BANK WHERE, AS ALLEGED, HE HAD NO DEPOSIT.

Then the President of the Bank Charged that He Is a Forger—He Must Go Back to Connecticut.

John H. Tierman, a farmer, living in Goshen, Conn., was committed by Police Justice Meade in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery, made by President George E. Jones of the Litchfield National Bank, pending the arrival of requisition papers from the Governor of Connecticut.

Mr. Jones declared that Tierman borrowed between $400 and $500 at his bank, giving notes purporting to bear the indorsement of his brother William. The latter repudiated the indorsements.

Tierman was arrested Wednesday evening at the instance of Alexander McNeil of 20 Fifth Avenue, a banker and broker, doing business at 44 Broad Street.

McNeil owns a farm at Litchfield, Conn., and occasionally visits that village. About two months ago, he said, he was in Litchfield, and, one day as he was coming out of the bank, he was accosted by Tierman, who introduced himself, and inquired about the disposition of some bonds that he professed to have in his possession.

McNeil was in a hurry, and asked Tierman to see him again. One day last week, Tierman called on Mr. McNeil in this city. He said he wanted to see about leasing McNeil's Litchfield farm, representing that the former tenant had given it up, a statement that McNeil subsequently learned was untrue.

Tierman led Mr. McNeil to believe that he was well-to-do financially. After some conversation, Tierman remarked that he was practically out of ready money, and requested Mr. McNeil to cash his check for $20 on the Litchfield National Bank.

Mr. McNeil accommodated him, and the following day cashed a second check for $25 on the same bank. The checks were returned to the bank on which they had been drawn. On Wednesday Mr. McNeil received the checks, together with a notification from the Litchfield Bank that the drawer had no account. Then he caused Tierman's arrest.

President Jones of the Litchfield Bank, on learning that Tierman was in New-York, came to the city yesterday and was present when the case came up in the Yorkville Court. Mr. McNeil withdrew his complaint in deference to the more serious charge preferred by Mr. Jones. The latter said that he would make no complaint here if Tierman would consent to return to Litchfield with him. Tierman jumped at this proposition at once and promised to accompany the bank President. Then Justice Meade said:

"Remember, that under this arrangement the defendant is not in custody, and if he feels disposed to go in a contrary direction to yourself, you will be powerless to prevent him."

Mr. Jones decided to let the law deal with Tierman, and he was committed under $2,500 bail. Tierman protested his innocence.

OYSTER PIRATES ACTIVE THIS WINTER

They Exchanged Shots with Capt. Tucker and Then Sailed Away.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 20.—Capt. John Tucker and two assistant watchmen swooped down upon two boats whose crews were stealing oysters from the beds of Ocker & Co., off Sayville, Wednesday night.

Tucker ordered the men in the boats to surrender. They began shooting rifleballs and buckshot at Tucker's boat. Tucker and his assistants returned the fire with rifles. Nobody was hit, although over twenty shots were exchanged. One bullet went through the top of Tucker's hat, and a charge of buckshot lodged in the woodwork of the cabin.

The thieves were chased for several miles, but got away in the darkness.

The loss to oyster growers by pirates upon the Great South Bay has been serious this Winter. The different growers will form a protective association.

Dolly, the Clown, Killed by Gas.

An old-time clown named Dolly was found asphyxiated by gas yesterday, in his room, at 204 East Fifteenth Street. He had only been there three days, and his first name was not known. He was about forty years old.

It is said that he was at one time a clown in Burke's circus. Dime museums were his scenes of labor of late years, however. He secured an engagement last week at a museum on Eighth Avenue, and was to go to work next Monday.

W. H. Bauene, a variety performer, who has a room in the same house, and the clown were to act together. They practiced on a mattress Wednesday night, after which Dolly went to bed. Gas was found to be escaping from his room about noon yesterday, and he was discovered dead in bed. It is believed that the gas was turned on accidentally.

Dolly has a wife living in Westchester. In his room were found a number of books and photographs. One of the latter represented a child personating an angel. The name Dolly Varden Carroll was written upon it.

The Police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are inclined to believe that the clown committed suicide, and his death is so recorded on the blotter.

Brooklyn Has a New Bank.

Incorporation papers were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by the German-American Bank of Brooklyn. The bank is to be situated at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue. The capital stock will be $100,000. The Trustees are Charles D. Marvin, P. H. Flynn, Thomas F. Goodrich, James O. Brower, James P. Philip, Richard Shannon, Anton Vigelius, William H. Stryker, Thomas L. Jones, John Morgan, and Crawford Monds.

EXPORT TRADE SUFFERING

The Senate's Course on Tariff Damaging to the Country.

UNWILLING TO RIGHT A WRONG

Loss of a Profitable Business with Germany Feared by Western Cattlemen—A Serious Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The sugar and Republican combination in the Senate promises to cost the country a good deal of business and money before it can be broken up. The Sugar Trust, having decreed that there shall be no legislation hostile to that combination at this session, and it suiting the Republican sugar men as well as it does, the Democratic sugar men, the Committee on the Rules, of which three members are Democrats—Gorman, the "boss" of the Steering Committee; Blackburn, the Senate messenger, who fuddled the House into passing the Tariff bill of the Senate under the promise that the "popguns" should be passed, and Harris, the conservative—and two Republicans, one of the two being Aldrich, has made the Sugar Trust decree effective by deciding that the rules shall not be amended so as to prevent the Republicans from balking tariff legislation.

To the Republicans of the Senate has lately appeared George R. Davis of Chicago, representing the Western exporters of cattle to Germany. The exporters do not care about sugar or sugar producers here nor in Germany, but they object to losing meat exportations to Germany amounting to $75,000,00 a year. This they anticipate as the result of violation of a treaty with Germany. This country has put on a discriminating tax against Germany of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugar, and Germany resents this disregard of a treaty. The only way to remove the discrimination is to amend the tariff law. As Mr. Aldrich and his Democratic associates say there shall be no amendment of the tariff law, and no other tariff legislation, and as they manifest a determination to treat the treaty as if it was so much waste paper, the Sugar Trust is likely to be accountable for this country's loss of commerce with one of the best-buying nations in Europe.

The office of the Senate has come to be one of obstruction merely, unless it be about a matter which it may be immaterial whether it obstructs or not. Senators indulge in a great deal of fuddling eloquence about the wisdom of conservative action by the Senate, but that will not deceive the people who can detect the difference between conservatism and corruption. No one doubts for an instant that if the Sugar Trust would take its clutch off the Senate there would be amendments in the tariff law, and prompt remedy of this stupid disregard of a treaty. It is worse than stupid, for it threatens to destroy a business which has been built up at enormous cost, and in opposition to much rivalry in other lands.

The Western men who are here asking that the danger of losing the German market be avoided expect to see the Australians get the German trade if the United States Government shall not manifest an inclination to withdraw the discrimination against the sugar of Germany.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND HAWAII

ADMIRAL WALKER'S REPORTS PLEASE THE ANNEXATIONISTS.

Little Chance that the National Policy Will Be Changed to Accord with the Views of Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Annexationists in Washington are devoting themselves to making the most of the fact that the Administration has not only disregarded the advice of Admiral Walker, that we should constantly have a war ship in Honolulu Harbor, but that it has not sent a ship there since Admiral Walker came away with the Philadelphia. Those who are not so zealous for annexation comment upon the fact that Minister Willis alone has been a sufficient power to prevent the British from restoring the royal Government, and that there has not been a demonstration of any kind to support the idea that Admiral Walker was correct in suspecting the British representatives of a plan to restore the deposed Queen.

Admiral Walker's advice looks, to disinterested persons, like an attempt to exert such influence as he could bring to bear to restore the protectorate that Minister Stevens set up in Hawaii. The keeping of a war ship in Honolulu Harbor, if Admiral Walker's comments on the situation meant anything, meant the maintenance of a guard to prevent anything from happening. The assumption of the Administration is supposed to have been that Great Britain knows our policy in Hawaii, and, knowing it, would not venture to disregard it and bring on a hot dispute and possible disagreement about the possession of an island that it might desire to hold on to if it could, but would not if it were at all likely that the attempt to get it would involve the country in a row with its best customer.

Secretary Herbert has not yet ordered any of the Pacific Squadron to Honolulu, and it is not considered at all probable that Senator Lodge will obtain from Congress an order to direct the Secretary to do what he has not considered it necessary to do.

When Walker was sent out last Summer the Administration was advised by more than one person that Walker was a "conniver," that he was bursting with the navy idea that annexation should be the policy of the United States, and that if he had the chance he would annoy the President and his Cabinet. This was before Walker had sailed from San Francisco. The admonition was not received seriously. It has proved to have been absolutely true. Walker is now, by his report, in the hands of Republicans, exerting a "pull" to compel the Administration to assert something like a protectorate over Hawaii. Until Hawaii appears to be in need of our help it is doubtful if the protection will be afforded.

It is explained at the Navy Department to-day that the sixteen letters of Admiral Walker, which were not sent to Congress, were simply reports to bureau officers concerning incidental repairs and routine matters, and that every pertinent communication that passed between the Secretary and the Admiral reached Congress in compliance with the Senate's request for information.

Fire Revealed an Illicit Still.

A fire at 114 Stanton Street late Wednesday night was the means of the police discovering an illicit whisky still. The fire was on the fourth floor, in rooms occupied by Max Goldstein. The still was found in a bedroom.

Max Goldstein escaped. Sarah Goldstein was arrested on a charge of arson. She was released yesterday, as it was apparent that the fire caught from the still.

Nathan Wechsler of 161 Orchard Street was arrested as an accomplice of Goldstein in the illegal manufacture of whisky. He was remanded for a hearing in the Essex Market Police Court.

Colgate University Trustees Dine.

The Board of Trustees of Colgate University had a dinner and meeting last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street.

ACTED ON THE CITIZEN'S ADVICE

That's Why a Man in Evening Dress Had to Help a Policeman Drag a Reeling Prisoner to the Station.

Policeman Moore of the Charles Street Station found John McDonald of 25 Hudson Street lying on the street almost unconscious Wednesday night. The policeman began to rub the man's ears, a favorite method of resuscitation in use with the police. While so occupied, he was interrupted by C. S. Lawson, a Good Government Club man, living at 40 West Tenth Street.

"My good man," said the citizen, "you have no right to maltreat a man because he is drunk."

"I am not hurting him," said the policeman.

"I know better—you are," returned the citizen. "What you should do in a case of this sort is to call on some citizen to help you."

"All right," said Moore. "I call on you."

Mr. Lawson was in evening dress, wore a silk hat, and white kid gloves. He said he was going out to dinner, and could not stop.

"Oh, yes, you can," said the policeman; "you know, a citizen who refuses to help an officer when called upon can be arrested, so come along."

The drunken man had been lying in the street for a long time, and was covered with dirt and mud.

Mr. Lawson took hold of one coat sleeve gingerly. For some reason, the policeman did not have a very firm hold on the prisoner, and he promptly toppled over on the citizen. Mr. Lawson again begged to be allowed to go.

"Nixie," said the policeman. "I need your help. I can never get this man in alone."

So Mr. Lawson had to take up his part of the burden, and trudge along with the reeling man. Three times the intoxicated man fell down, and Mr. Lawson had to help the policeman pick him up. At the door of the station house Mr. Lawson made another attempt to get away.

"See here, officer," he said, "I'll be late for dinner. Can't you let me go now?"

"Very sorry, Sir," said Moore, "but I couldn't possibly get this fellow into the station house without your help."

So Mr. Lawson went inside with the prisoner, and waited while the Sergeant took the man's record. Then Mr. Lawson was allowed to go. He went away calling somebody a "darned idiot." Policeman Moore says he thinks he was talking gently but firmly to himself.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Moore told the story with great glee.

"If I had been left alone," said he, "I would have had that man able to walk inside of five minutes."

McDonald was fined $5.

TELEPHONE PROPERTY ATTACHED

Suit for Damages for Injury to a Woman Caused by a Runaway.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 20.—All the wires, poles, and cross bars of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in this State were to-day attached in a suit for $20,000 damages, brought by B. F. Squire and his wife, Mary, of the town of Monroe, in this county. The corporation is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and its offices are at 18 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

The lines of poles on which are strung about fifty wires, known as the long-distance line, extends across this State, running through the Counties of Fairfield, New-Haven, and Hartford. The attachment was made by special direction of Bridgeport (Conn.) attorneys for the plaintiffs, under the statute of this State, which provides that a certificate of such attachment of telephone or telegraph wires, poles, switchboards, &c., lodged in the office of the Secretary of State shall be a good and lawful attachment and a lien on such property attached.

The claim for damages is based upon the negligence of the servants of the defendants in leaving a large pile of old wire that had been removed from the poles, near the highway in the town of Monroe, at which the horse which Mrs. Squire was driving, on her way to church one Sunday morning in November, took fright and ran away and threw her and her daughter out, both narrowly escaping with their lives. Mrs. Squire, it is claimed, is injured internally and permanently. The case is returnable to the Superior Court for Fairfield County at the January term.

UNFORTUNATE BOSTON POLICEMEN

The "Bank Squad" Not to be Allowed to Collect "Christmas Presents."

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Chairman Martin of the Board of Police said to-day that the board had voted to stop the practice of the officers of the "bank squad" of collecting a "Christmas present" from the banks and mercantile houses in the money district, which has obtained for years. Gen. Martin said that the contributions were not entirely voluntary in many cases, and that his attention was called to the matter by a banker who objected to being practically forced to pay.

The officers employed a regular collector for the purpose of securing subscriptions to the fund, paying, so Gen. Martin was told, 15 per cent. commission. The amount of the collections had already reached $2,100 this season.

"Better Than He Knew."

Oliver Wendell Holmes was not one of
"The bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo through the corridors of time."

Nor was he one of those who seem to have sounded all the depths and shoals of passion. I do not think he thought so himself, or ever was under the least misapprehension as to the nature of his own work, and in this freedom from illusions lay one secret of his success and of the tact which never failed. I remember his saying to me, in speaking of orators and writers, that once or twice in the lives of such men there came a time when they did, in the boy's phrase, "a little better than they knew how." I naturally asked if such a moment had ever come to him. He smiled, and I well recall his reply: "Yes, I think in the 'Chambered Nautilus' I may have done a little 'better than I knew how.'"

There can be no doubt that in that beautiful poem, which we all know by heart, there is a note of noble aspiration which is found only in the best work. But that is not the only one, by any means. That aspiring note is often heard in his verse, and there are many poems by Dr. Holmes filled with the purest and tenderest sentiment. Such are the lines on the death of his classmate and friend, Prof. Peirce; such is the "Iron Gate," the tender and beautiful poem which he read at the breakfast given him on his seventieth birthday. Such, too, are his lyrics, which include much of his best work, and which have in a high degree the fervor and the concentration which the best lyric ought always to possess.—Henry Cabot Lodge in The North American Review.

West Indian Superstitions.

To cross where four roads meet at 6 or 12 o'clock will bring misfortune.

It is most unlucky to live in a corner house.

If you wish to enlarge your house, never do so lengthwise; if you do, a member of your family will die.

If you break a bottle of olive oil, you will have misfortune for seven years; also if you kill a cat.

If you keep fowls, collect all the eggs laid on Good Friday till the following Good Friday, then break them. This will insure great good fortune.

If a dog bite you, go to a lime tree, select a ripe lime, cut half of it off, and bury it; as this decays, so will the dog's teeth, and no harm will come to you.—Notes and Queries.

SOME WASHINGTON RECEPTIONS

Notable Affair at the British Ambassador's—Wives of Officers Entertain Mrs. Lamont at the Barracks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The most elegant social event of the season was the reception given this afternoon by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote to introduce their youngest daughter, Miss Audrey, to society. Lady Pauncefote, in a rich toilet of black silk, gave most cordial welcome to her guests, and introduced them to the handsome débutante, who stood by her side, and who wore a stylish costume of white silk and black lace. In her hand Miss Audrey carried a large cluster of orchids and lilies of the valley, and the tables and mantels just behind the receiving party were loaded with flowers, sent by the friends of the young lady. After greeting Lady Pauncefote the guests passed into the middle drawing room, where they met Sir Julian Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote. An orchestra was hidden behind a screen covered with Christmas greens at one end of the big ballroom. A collation was served in the dining room.

Among the guests were Lady Georgiana Gough, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, in a toilet of black silk and lace; Mrs. Lamont, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Patenôtre, Mrs. and Miss Murphy, the wife and daughter of Senator Murphy; Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. John Jackson and the Misses Jackson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith, Mrs. Emmons, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. and the Misses Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield of Chicago, who are spending the season here; the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Misses Mullen, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu, the Japanese Minister, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Lazo Arriaga, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, Mrs. and the Misses Leiter, Miss Van Rensselaer Berry, the Misses Patton, Marquis de Chambrun, Marquis Imperiali, and Mr. and rMs. Rockhill and Miss Rachel Cameron.

A delightful entertainment was given this afternoon by the wives of the officers stationed at Washington Barracks in honor of Mrs. Lamont. The post ball room looked its best, with its appropriate decorations of flags, sabres, stacked guns, and helmets arranged with the air that only a soldier can give to such things. The tasteful supper tables, with all sorts of dainties, were arranged on the stage at the end of the room, and the flowers, candles, and other decorations were all in bright scarlet, the artillery color. Only the members of the army and navy stationed here were asked to meet the wife of the Secretary of War, but as this contingent is a large one, there was the crowd usual to all such affairs. The receiving party were the ladies of the post—Mrs. Closson, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Fugur, Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Aine, and Mrs. Rawles—and they were assisted by Miss Closson, Miss Rawles, Miss Fugur, Miss Ennis, Miss Ruggles, Miss Smith, Miss Kelton, Miss Story, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Gilmore, Miss Hunt, Miss Knight, Miss Pool, and Miss Heiner, daughters of army and navy officers.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner to-night. The table decorations were in red and white. The guests were John W. Foster, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Spring-Rice, Gen. Williams, Capt. Scofield, Mr. Waggaman, John W. Thompson, Lieut. Jaques, Mr. Stevens, Counselor of the Legation; Lieut. N. Miyaoka, Naval Attaché, and R. Nakayama, Attaché of the Legation.

CLARK SAYS HE WILL NOT BE SNEEZED AT

He Will Continue to Deliver Lectures, but Not in the Town Hall.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Charles H. Clark, whose meeting on Wednesday night was broken up by some one putting cayenne pepper in the furnace, met last night Foreman Augustus Smith of Relief Fire Engine Company, whose badge was found by Clark near a package of pepper in the cellar of the Town Hall.

Foreman Smith demanded his badge, and Clark replied that it would be returned at the proper time. Clark added that he was going to discover who put that pepper in the furnace, and some one would be prosecuted.

Smith took off his ulster and announced that it was his intention to thrash Clark. He didn't do it, because Clark ran home.

Smith went to Police Headquarters and asked Chief of Police McGuirk if he had the badge. The Chief produced it and gave it to Smith, saying he did not see that anything could be gained by holding it any longer.

Clark says the pepper episode will not deter him from giving lectures, and that he is not to be sneezed at in future, either. But it is understood that he will not be allowed to have the Town Hall again.

The Chinese Refreshment Buffet.

The refreshment buffet ranged against the wall is a purely private speculation. It is of the unpretentious form patronized by the peripatetic vendor of winkles at home. On it are ranged various comestibles, many of which are fit for human consumption. Such are not those unripe pears preserved in brine. The white thew-fu, or bean jelly, looks nice, but it is not. As for that great quivering yellow slab of fermented rice, like Mrs. Todger's fish, "Don't you eat none of him!" But the slices of candied cucumber may be ventured upon, and the rice biscuits, and the stick of what looks like hardbake. They are harmless, and taste strongly of nothing.

The tea and the oranges are unexceptionable. The former is given you mixed with a little cold water at the bottom of a bowl. You are further supplied with a small earthenware teapot full of hot water, which you transfer to the bowl and thence into a doll's teacup without a handle, and drink it neat and as near boiling point as may be. Among the oranges there is a sort about the size and shape of an olive which is eaten skin and all, and which is, I am assured, a sovereign cure for a sore throat. Most of these luxuries sell for three cash each, or a little more than the quarter of a cent.—Blackwood's Magazine.

When Porthos Died.

How keen Alexandre Dumas's interest in his work may be seen from a letter which the younger Dumas quotes in his preface: "For ten years I have been living with D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and the many personages of that great epopee. You will hardly believe how much I regret taking leave of them." This is the spirit in which an artist does good work, and it is happily illustrated by an anecdote which M. Dumas fils relates of his father when he was finishing "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne," last, our readers will remember, of the immortal series which began with "Les Trois Mousquetaires."

Alexandre Dumas was asleep—a most unusual thing in the day—and his eyes were bad. His son inquired what had troubled him. "I am very unhappy," he replied. "Porthos is dead. I have just killed him, and I cannot help weeping over him. Poor Porthos!"—The Spectator.

Colored Hailstones.

Colored hailstones have sometimes been observed. On the 7th of May, 1885, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, during a shower of hail, some of the stones were decidedly red, while the rest were white as usual. The color was not merely superficial, but pervaded the substance of the stone, and on melting, stained the fingers of the observer.

In Minsk, Russia, on the 14th of June, 1880, during a shower of hailstones which showed great variety of form, some being flattened, perforated, and ringlike, a considerable proportion were colored pale red, and others pale blue. Similar colored hailstones have been observed in other places, and a German meteorologist who examined some of these ascribes their color to the presence of salts of cobalt and nickel, and thinks that this favors the belief that such hailstones do not owe their origin to our atmosphere at all, but have come into it from the regions of space.—Chambers's Journal.

ARE DIAMOND CUTTERS EXEMPT?

The Question of Their Right to Come to This Country Under Contract to be Argued To-morrow in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Is diamond cutting a new industry in the United States, and are diamond cutters therefore entitled to come into this country under contract? are questions that Acting Secretary Hamlin and Superintendent Stump will hear arguments upon on Saturday next. **The decision they may arrive at will involve probably 5,000 diamond cutters from Holland, who desire to come to this country to engage in this industry.**

Under the new tariff law, uncut diamonds are admitted free, and this has given an impetus to the industry of diamond cutting in this country heretofore unknown. As a consequence of our law, the diamond-cutting industry of Holland is seriously injured, and many of the merchants here engaged in that business are desirous of engaging Dutch workmen under contract, alleging that they are entitled to come to this country, as diamond cutting is a new industry. The Diamond Cutters' Association of New-York, composed of Americans, is naturally opposed to so many foreign diamond cutters coming into this country, as their advent will have a tendency to lower the scale of wages.

The case comes up on the admission to this country, under contract, of Abram Hoel. The special board of inquiry at Ellis Island admitted him, but an appeal has been taken. Mr. Greenbaum of New-York for Hoel, and Mr. Bourke Cockran for the board, and Mr. A. P. Fitch of New-York will be among those to be heard on the question.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Columbia College Junior Ball.—By far the most interesting social incident of this evening will be the annual ball of the Columbia College juniors, which is to be held in the college library, East Forty-ninth Street. The dance this year will be for the benefit of the college athletics. Unusually elaborate preparations are being made for the affair. The decorations, by Dards, are to be in excellent taste, Christmas green, smilax, and chrysanthemums predominating. The supper will be served by Mazzeti, and Lander's Orchestra will furnish music throughout the evening. Owing to the increased number of books in the library, there will not be quite so much space for dancing as usual, but, then, at such affairs the dancing is, after all, only a secondary matter, the chatting in the balconies, the supper, &c., being the features. The committee of juniors in charge of the dance is composed of Charles Du Pont Coudert, David Wilson Armstrong, Jr., Charles Seidler Adams, William Henry Hays, William Newton Ryerson, William Oakley Raymond, Ambrose Monell, Joseph Lee Fearing, Allan Jay Clark, Treasurer; Rogers Hammond Bacon, Chairman, and Everett Williioughby Gould, and Gale Hogeboom Carter, ex officio.

Many prominent society women are patronesses of the ball. Among them are Mrs. Charles Coudert, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, Mrs. Frederic A. Potts, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. John T. Williams, Mrs. Bryan K. Stevens, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Albert E. Putnam, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Cadwallader Evans, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Hays, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Edward V. Loew, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. William Gilbert Davis, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Swits Condée, Mrs. T. M. Ludlow Christie, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Horace Barnard, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong.

Tickets for the dance are to be obtained as usual, by invitation, at $5 each. Many fashionable folk have sent out invitations for dinners, their guests afterward to attend the dance.

—Engagement of Miss Evelyn Graham.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Evelyn Graham, youngest daughter of the late John T. Graham, and granddaughter of the late Felix Davidson Graham, to Col. Thomas D. Hudson of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place about Feb. 15, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Brainard Jones, on East Seventieth Street. The bridegroom's father will perform the ceremony.

—First of the "Cinderella Cotillions."—The first of the "Cinderella Cotillions," organized by Mrs J. S. Barnes, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, took place at Sherry's last evening. The cotillion began at 10:30 o'clock, and supper was served at midnight. Informal dancing was kept up for a short time after supper.

—Receptions To-day.—Among those who have reception cards out for to-day is Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis of 1,055 Fifth Avenue, who will receive from 4 until 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland will give a reception this afternoon at her town house, 430 Fifth Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Kingsland.

—Miss Ella B. Wadsworth Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ella B. Wadsworth, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis D. Wadsworth, to Philip F. D. Brown of this city. It is said that the wedding will take place early next year, after which the couple will sail for Europe to remain abroad a year or more.

—The Friday Evening Dancing Class.—The next meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, organized by Horatio D. Averill, will take place at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, in West Fifty-fifth Street, the middle of January.

—Miss Maria Stockton Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Maria Stockton, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Robert Stockton of Trenton, N. J., to William Dayton.

—Mrs. A. Alley Bonner of 21 East Sixty-fourth Street will give an afternoon reception to-day to her niece, Miss Annie Davison of Cincinnati.

Found a Dead Infant in the Woods.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Frank and Grover Bell and Charles Clark of this town, while gunning on the Garrett Brown estate yesterday afternoon, found in the woods the dead body of a male infant. It had been killed. It was three or four days old.

Some clothes in which the body had evidently been wrapped were found near it. The police are endeavoring to discover the mother.

The Oakfield Still Burning.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 20.—The cargo of cotton on board the steamer Oakfield is still burning fiercely, and all efforts to subdue the flames have proved fruitless. The steamer is a mass of fire from its stem to the bridge.

"BILLEE" GETS HIS WIFE

The Young Couple Fled from Court During the Hearing.

LOVE TRIUMPHS OVER MOTHER-IN-LAW

"Billee" Is Only Eighteen—Said Mrs. Schlosser Stole His Pretty Wife, Who Wanted to Return to Him.

How "Billee" Sipp got his wife back makes a story that would insure the fortune of any playwright who could do it justice. "Billee" is eighteen, a barkeeper, when he has anything to do, and the pride of his mother, Mrs. Tillie Dieffenbach, who lives at 311 East Twenty-fourth Street. There are few young men who are better looking than "Billee," even if he has the appearance of a boy of sixteen.

Over on the east side of the town all the girls were in love with Mrs. Dieffenbach's handsome son. As for himself, the youthful "Billee" had tender feeling only for pretty Lena Schlosser, daughter of a rich and haughty family that has accumulated a snug fortune in the German beer saloon at 9 Avenue A.

Lena loved "Billee" as ardently as any young bartender might wish, but the Schlossers would countenance none of it. Especially was Mrs. Schlosser, whose will is law in the household, opposed to the match offered by the handsome "Billee."

When the youthful lover offered himself as a son-in-law, Mrs. Schlosser almost had an apoplectic fit from rage. Recovering, she offered, with much emphasis, to annihilate "Billee" if he showed his face around the Schlosser perserves any more.

As the lady whose daughter he wanted to marry could easily take him across her knee and soundly spank him, the discreet "Billee" didn't argue the matter. But though small of stature he is large of will, and despite the mother's inhibition he wooed pretty Lena clandestinely. What vows the youthful couple exchanged will never be known, but "Billee" demonstrated his drawing powers as a Romeo by secretly marrying Lena on February 13 of this year. He took his bride to live with him at his mother's house, and despite the threats of vengeance breathed by Mrs. Schlosser, everything moved along as smoothly as a May party until Dec. 13.

On that unlucky day Lena was enticed from the home of her mother-in-law. A messenger called at the Twenty-fourth Street house and informed Mrs. "Billee" that her mamma had fallen down stairs and that the unfortunate lady was then in her death throes. As Mrs. Sclosser weighs about 200 pounds without the sealskin she wears in cold weather, Lena could readily believe that her mother was dying if she had really fallen down stairs. So, her heart full of filial love and repentance, she hurried away to the Schlosser mansion, on Avenue A.

The day waned, the dark night set in, and Mrs. "Billee" still remained at her mother's. Midnight, and still she did not put in an appearance at the house of her anxious husband. "Billee" passed a sleepless night. Early next day he went to the house of the Schlossers.

At the hall door he was met by his fond mother-in-law, who gently informed him that if he exepected to live and pass a useful future in the manipulation of mixed drinks he had better make himself "scarce." As for Lena, she had come to her senses, and would never live with him again.

"Billee" told his mother, like a dutiful son, and the two secured a writ of habeas corpus for the production of Lena in the Supreme Court. The writ was returnable yesterday, and all, including the wife, the husband, and the two mothers-in-law, appeared before Justice Andrews.

The Justice, after looking over the field, wisely concluded that he was too busy to hear testimony, and deputed the stenographer of the court, James J. Nealis, to take evidence as to the facts.

"Billee" took the stand first, and testified as to his attempt to get his wife back, and how he had seen Lena at an upper window. She had leaned out and, stretching her arms imploringly toward him, she exclaimed:

"My poor Billee! Come, oh, come, and get me out!"

But "Billee," having the fear of his mother-in-law before his eyes, attempted nothing of the kind, but went to court instead.

Lena, with tears in her pretty blue eyes, told the referee that, when she got to her mother's house on Dec. 13, she found that she had not fallen down stairs, nor was she sick.

"Do you want to go home to your husband?" inquired the referee.

"Oh, Billee," was all that Lena could say, as she burst out crying.

This was too much for "Billee." He, too, began to weep, and his mother joined in with him. Between her sobs, Lena then testified that her mother had told her to tell the referee or Judge that she wanted to stay with her.

"Well, do you want to stay with her or do you want to go home with your husband?" she was asked.

"I will go with my husband, if he provides a home for me," said Lena, tearfully.

"Were you content with him?" she was asked.

"Was I?" A wave of emotion, communicating to every person in the room except the stern mother-in-law, choked any further utterances on Lena's part. But a volume could not have contained more than "Was I?" It rendered the referee, a very hardened man, speechless.

After a time, when the use of his tongue was restored to him, the referee asked:

"If that statement had not been made about your mother being ill, would you have left your husband?"

"Never!" replied Lena, fervently.

At this Mrs. Schlosser jumped up, and shook her fist in the face of her daughter, telling her that she was a disobedient child, and that she never wanted to see her face again. It looked as if blows might be struck, as all the relatives gathered around and began to talk loudly, but the referee and the lawyers interfered, and Mrs. Schlosser was put out of the room.

Before going she said that her daughter would starve if she went back with her husband.

While Mrs. Schlosser was outside, "Billee" slipped over, and sat down beside his wife, and gently put some lemon drops in her hand. Mrs. Schlosser chanced to see this quiet move through the open door, and, rushing into the room, got between Lena and "Billee," and screamed out: "He is trying to poison her!"

Then she grabbed hold of poor "Billee" by the coat collar, and shook him violently, until the referee interfered.

Lena was frightened by this sudden outburst and started in to cry again as she looked at "Billee's" disordered condition.

Upon cross-examination, Lena said that she had not been locked up in her mother's house, but that she was not allowed to go out.

"Do you want to go back to your husband?"

"If mamma will let me go back later," she answered.

"I never want to see your face again!" shrieked Mrs. Schlosser, throwing her arms about wildly. This unnerved Lena completely, and she cried out:

"I want to go to my 'Billee' Oh, my 'Billee'!" Then she rushed over to "Billee," threw her arms about his neck, and kissed him repeatedly, weeping all the while.

Mrs. Schlosser was then sworn. She denied that she kept Lena a prisoner. She did not send anybody for her, and, in fact, did not know who summoned her to her house. She said she was not sick on that day, but was sick the night previous. If Lena wanted to go back to her husband, she said, he would starve her.

While Mrs. Schlosser was giving her testimony, Lena, "Billee," and "Billee's" mother, quietly walked outside the room. In a few minutes word was received that the three had disappeared, and could not be found.

Mrs. Schlosser screamed and yelled in her anger at her daughter getting the best of her, and the other relatives took part in the row, which broke up the reference. The referee and the lawyers went before Justice Andrews and told him of the turn the case had taken. The Justice laughed quietly, and said that that would probably end the matter.

POSTPONEMENT OF TAIT'S TRIAL

The ex-Paying Teller, His Lawyer Says, Has Incipient Paresis.

John R. Tait, who is charged with stealing $15,000 from the Chemical National Bank, in which he was paying teller, says it is all a mistake, and his lawyer, A. J. Rose, asserts that Tait is suffering from incipient paresis.

The paying teller was arraigned yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. The prisoner was very pale, and trembled from nervousness.

His lawyer asked leave to withdraw his client's plea of not guilty, in order to enter a demurrer against the indictment. He also made a motion to postpone the case until the next term of the court, on the ground that Tait was not in condition to submit to trial.

Mr. Rose produced and read affidavits from Dr. Carlos J. Miller of Mount Kisco, where Tait lived, and Dr. Charles R. F. Green of Peekskill, which stated that Tait was suffering from nervous prostration, which they thought had affected his mind, and that he was not in a physical or mental condition to be examined.

Mr. Rose said that he had only been retained in the case last week, and that after the most persistent efforts he was utterly unable to get any connected story from Tait concerning the charges against him.

The motion was granted. Tait is at liberty on $10,000 bail.

Mr. Rose said that he could prove that all the acts charged against Tait in the indictments were due solely to errors. He said afterward that one customer in New-York State had returned $4,000 due to Tait, through alleged errors in payment, and he expected soon to hear from a number of others or the subject of his client's mistakes.

ONE YEAR FOR PRINCIPAL BRIGGS

Former Head of the Rutgers School Sentenced for Grand Larceny.

Edward L. Briggs, formerly Principal of the Rutgers School of Harlem, was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday for grand larceny by Judge Martine of the Court of General Sessions. According to the story told by Briggs's lawyer, Hugh O. Pentecost, Briggs is a victim to the liquor habit.

The prisoner, Mr. Pentecost explained, is a son of a Protestant minister, who is President of the Auburndale Seminary. Briggs himself was educated for the ministry, but fell into disgrace because of his fondness for drink.

As head of the Rutgers School he had charge of the education of the children of Mayor Gilroy, Postmaster Dayton, and other well-known citizens. He is a graduate of Williams College.

Briggs engaged a room, Nov. 29, in the boarding house of Mrs. Adline Church, 17 East Forty-sixth Street. He left the same night, taking with him a gold watch and an ivory-handled hairbrush belonging to the boarders. He was arrested the next day while trying to dispose of the property in a pawn shop.

Briggs himself told the Judge that he indulged in occasional "sprees," and that during these periods he had no knowledge of his actions. He begged the Judge to suspend sentence, and said his friends would send him to an asylum for inebriates. Judge Martine responded that he could not conscientiously suspend sentence, and sent Briggs to the penitentiary for one year. Briggs left the room with tears in his eyes.

SAYS MEREDITH IS STILL INSANE

Justice Andrews Refuses to Act Without the Mother's Request.

Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied the application which was made by James Murphy, a lawyer, for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of Edward Meredith, who, in 1888, was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for a felonious assault committed upon Philip Daly, the gambler. Meredith, after his imprisonment, was sent to the State Insane Asylum, and a short time ago, his term of imprisonment having expired, he was discharged. He was allowed to leave the asylum upon giving a nominal bond, although the physicians say he is still a lunatic.

It is said that Meredith's personal property amounts to about $5,000 or $8,000, and it is feared if the question of his sanity is not passed upon judicially he may squander all that he has. The application for the appointment of the Commissioners was made in behalf of a friend of Meredith, who asserts that Meredith is not insane.

Justice Andrews, after examining the affidavits, told the lawyer that he would not grant the application upon the papers presented, inasmuch as there was none from the mother, and there was nothing to show that she had been notified of the application. He said that it was essential that the mother of Meredith should be notified of the application, or should join in it. The lawyer remarked that she was reluctant to make or join in the application, but that he would notify her of it and renew it next week.

EXPERTS DECLARE CRAM INSANE

Trial of the Alleged Murderer to be Closed To-day.

The trial of George W. Cram, charged with murdering his wife, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Cram, in his own defense, went on the stand, and said that he did not remember anything from July 4 to the time of his arrest.

Charles R. Cram, a son of the defendant, said he believed the prisoner to be insane. The witness testified that his father had a sunstroke last August, and that he changed rapidly thereafter. He had been previously a heavy man, but lost about thirty pounds in two months. His habits also changed, and he became moody.

Dr. Rollin and Dr. Chetwood, two experts in insanity cases, declared that the prisoner's mind was unquestionably disordered. They were unable, however, to state whether at the time of the murder Cram could distinguish right from wrong. The writing of such letters as Cram wrote, and the accusations he had made against his wife, who was fifty-four years old, were unquestionably those of an insane man, they thought.

The summing up will take place to-day, and the case will then go to the jury.

Another Charge Against Baker.

Frederick Baker, who, with the assistance of Bookkeeper Seely of the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this city, robbed that institution of $354,000, was one of the trustees of the estate of Gottlieb Kegel, who died in 1875, leaving quite a large estate. It is asserted that Baker appropriated some of the personal property of this estate to his own use and that the affairs of his estate are in such a condition that it will be very difficult to straighten out the complications.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has appointed the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trustee of the Kegel estate, in place of Baker, and Edward De Witt has been made special guardian of Louis, Arthur, Josephine, and Harry Kegel and of Augustus E. Reilly.

The Day Will Contest.

The contest over the will of Mrs. Sarah Ann Day was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Henry Memory, a Chicago broker, testified to the soundness of mind of Mrs. Day and her good physical condition at the time he met her in England in July, 1892. This was prior to the time she was stricken with apoplexy.

Mr. Memory also stated that there was a decided lack of cordiality between Mrs. Day and her sister, Mrs. Hewitt, who, with other relations, residents of England, are contesting the probate of the will on the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity.

Sues for $50,000 Commission.

The trial of a suit brought by Edward B. Hess against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company to recover $50,000, which he claims for services rendered the company, was begun yesterday before Justice Williams, in Part I. of the Supreme Court.

Hess, who is a contractor, alleges that he induced the Harlem River Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company to purchase an electrical equipment from the defendant company. The amount of the purchase, he says, was $1,000,000, on which he claims 5 per cent. commission.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Andrews, on behalf of Etta M. Laidley, for $200 counsel fees, pending the suit that has been brought against her by her husband, Edwin T. Laidley, a Port Jervis druggist, for an absolute divorce. The case has been through the General Term, and the Court of Appeals, on an order granting the wife a former counsel fee of $200, which she alleges was all used in defending the appeals taken from the order giving her the fee, so that she is in the same position that she was originally.

—United States Judge E. S. Hammond of Memphis, Tenn., presided in the equity branch of the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday, by special appointment, to hear an application for a new trial in the case of James Fielding, James Platt, and John Fielding, against Thomas R. Morgan and Henry Heer, which was tried before Judge Hammond in Cleveland, Ohio, last March.

—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday handed down a decree in the action of J. C. Johnson & Co., against Bartjer & Meyerstein, perpetually restraining Herman Bartjer and Ludwig Meyerstein, formerly co-partners, from using the symbol of an elephant or the word "elephant" as a trade mark in connection with the sale of Portland cement.

—Charles Vogt was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court, in failing to obey the orders of Judges Giegerich and Bookstaver, to appear in supplementary proceedings, under a judgment obtained by Moses Blackman, administrator of the estate of Joseph Blackman.

—Tudor Angel Myers, a jeweler of 51 Maiden Lane, yesterday recovered a verdict of $3,000, with interest, against Harry Phillips, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson. Mr. Myers alleged that Phillips, who has often figured in the courts, obtained $3,000 worth of diamonds from him by fraud.

—John Aubro, who was convicted of having dumped refuse in the harbor of New-York within the limits fixed by the United States Government, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court to six months' imprisonment.

—The jury that has been trying a suit in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by Actor Melville Stewart against Manager Henry Greenwall, to recover $2,000 damages for breach of contract, found a verdict yesterday in favor of the actor for $120.

—Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly of 168 East Eighty-sixth Street, an absolute divorce from John B. Kelly.

—Conrad Hofmann, a saloon keeper at 35 Pitt Street, was yesterday fined $250 for contempt of court by Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 29—The New-Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Louisiana ex rel. The City of New-Orleans.

No. 33—The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al.

No. 62—Jerome F. Manning, appellant, vs. Irvine G. McLarren, as special administrator, &c.—Ordered to be placed at the foot of the call for the first Monday (7th) of January next.

No. 7, Original—The State of California, complainant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company.—Argument continued by William Stewart and J. Hubbey Ashton for the defendant and by John S. Miller and William R. Davis for the City of Oakland.

Adjourned until Friday.

The day call for Friday, Dec. 21, will be as follows: Nos. 7, (original,) 135, (and 128,) 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The People ex rel. Charles Young vs. James C. Stout, as Warden, appellant.—Argued by H. W. Widener for appellant, Henry J. Sullivan for respondent.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Public Works of Watertown regarding extension of Clay Street.—Argued by E. C. Emerson for appellant, Watson M. Rogers for respondent.

Franklin P. Robetge vs. Maria B. Winne and another, appellants.—Argued by E. L. Mooney for appellants, Frank H. Gray for respondent.

Katherin C. Ferris vs. Mary C. Ferris, appellant.—Dismissed under Rule 15.

In the matter of the judicial assignment of William G. C. Hevenor vs. Hudson Ansley.—Argued by Spencer Clinton for appellant, B. Frank Dake for respondent.

John Charlton and another vs. Cora J. Sebville and another, appellants.—Argued by Leroy Parker for appellants, George Wing for respondents.

Port Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railway Company, appellant, vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company.—Argued by Alexander S. Bacon for appellant; submitted for respondent.

In the matter of the claim of William Lang, as executor, vs. The Estate of Eliza Etringer, appellant.—Submitted.

The calendar for Friday is: Nos. 634, 635, 641, 642.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Burroughs vs. Barrow. 2—French vs. Robinson. 3—Rasch vs. Ohly. 4—Walling vs. Lorillard.

Class III.—5—Wallach vs. Rosenthal. 6—Wever vs. Wright.

Class IV.—7—Ernst vs. Ebbecke. 8—Kinsey vs. J. Herman Manufacturing Company.

Class VII.—9—Wheeler vs. Fitch. 10—Cook vs. Kanter.

Class VIII.—11—Matter of Morrison. 12—Austen vs. Durant Land and Improvement Company. 13—Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association vs. Down-Town Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association. 14—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 15—Matter of Lord. 16—Gilles vs. Gilles. 17—Malone vs. Madden. 18—Cotes vs. McMann. 19—New-York and Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Jewett. 20—People vs. Medford Fancy Goods Company. 21—Milbank vs. Passavant. 22—Howard Fund vs. Bremer. 23—Bryer vs. Foerster. 24—Fraser vs. Duss. 25—Snow vs. Young. 26—C. S. Higgins Company vs. Charles Urban Manufacturing Company. 27—Miller vs. Heermance. 28—Grose vs. Shane. 29—Bramhall Deane Company vs. Cary. 30—Micho vs. Hosch. 31—Delabane vs. Silverman. 32—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 33—Rudyard vs. Rudyard. 34—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 35—Matter of Central Park Baptist Church. 36—Freund vs. Newwitter. 37—Matter of West Side Electric Light and Power Company. 38—Jones vs. Watterson. 39—Crow vs. Coffin. 40—Matter of Chunchosmayo Gold Placer Company. 41—Matter of Puno Silver Mining Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Life Union. 43—Georgia Railroad Company vs. Montgomery. 44—Robinson vs. Jewett. 45—Colligan vs. Casey. 46—Duryea vs. Fuechsel. 47—Matter of Catholic Publication Society. 48—Koehle & Co. vs. Albin. 49—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company. 50—Fralich vs. Davis. 51—Furlong vs. Fran. 52—Ingraham vs. Ingraham. 53—Kane vs. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. same. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Tusdofer. 1868—Coffin vs. Lehn. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 2440—People ex rel. General Electric Company vs. Barker. 2441—People ex rel. Edison General Electric Company vs. Barker. 2442—People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 568—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 237—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—2264½—Tallman vs. Saterlee. 4802—First National Bank of Pierre vs. Briggs. 5359—Davis vs. Smith. 5655—Lyon vs. McKane. 5516—Kirk vs. Ingalls. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5646—American Distributing Company vs. Ashley. 5663—Sickles vs. Lenz. 5556—Liszka vs. Roberts. 5560—Same vs. Hartstein. 3894—First National Bank vs. Weil. 5287—Devlin vs. Casey. 5661—Kellner vs. Reinhardt. 5234—Spear vs. Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 5129—Tallman vs. Bailey. 5130—Same vs. same. 5508—Greacen vs. Kanane. 5218—Tunnicliffe vs. Hamilton Park Company. 5136—Luning vs. Olcott.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS (Additional)—General Term—Bookstaver and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from District Courts.—25—Lynch vs. Love. 26—Strong vs. Union Transfer and Storage Company. 27—Rohe vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 28—L'Artiste Publishing Company vs. Walker. 29—Harris vs. Senior. 32—Jennings vs. Miller. 33—Rugally vs. Krebsz. 35—Lavine vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 36—Steihlir vs. Redding. 38—Stewart vs. Stern. 40—Shaw vs. Mansfield. 41—Burke et al. vs. Slattery. 43—Hensey vs. Howland. 44—Bussell vs. Do Sim. 45—Midler vs. Cohen. 46—Bailey vs. Crowell. 47—Freedman vs. Loomis. 48—Jaton vs. Brentwood Hotel Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned until Dec. 24.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

5—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

Short Causes.—2250—Meyer vs. Mellor. 2565—Davies vs. Clark. 1195—Gall vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2193—Baerman vs. Meusching. 2415—Sieghardt vs. Hull. 2573—Myers vs. Levy. 2557—Smyth vs. Holloran. 2556—Miller vs. Youmans. 2531—Nathan vs. Roedel. 1953—Pratt vs. Merchants' Association of New-York. 2071—Clement vs. Volkening. 2034—Ingersoll vs. Offord. 2497—Hoyt vs. Makley.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—631—Mazanee vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 592—Pallatschek vs. Grieff. 622—Richter vs. Richter. 628—Jones vs. Jones. 14—Stonebridge vs. Smith. 540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 695—Foy vs. Foy.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Cause.—1431—Field vs. Inter-State Street Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Kate Cunningham at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: James Brayton, Michael J. Byrne, Ida E. Clarke, Edward Steeger, Johanna Bandelek, Catharine Mooney, Samuel S. Colville. At 2 P. M.: Josephine Wollensack, Solomon Bayreutha, Vincenzo Botta, Margaret Gallivan, Ruth O. De la Mater.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

962—Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

335—Bacon vs. Hadden. 377—Raubitscheck vs. Chesterman. 873—Leonard vs. Gray. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 322—McGill vs. Henschell. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 671—Crocheran vs. Seymour. 870—Goldwasser vs. Elsner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 740—Porter vs. Woolverton. 935—Hahne vs. Vahlein. 701—Burney vs. Gorman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Case on.

597—Doctor vs. Cunningham. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1042—Goldstein vs. Finelite. 567—Bauer vs. Schultz. 1083—Weinstein vs. Baird.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes—2872—Simpson vs. Auker. 2812—Martin vs. Hofmeyer. 2834—Enterprise Cold Storage Company vs. Scott. 2874—Forsch vs. Fox. 2863—Franklin National Bank vs. Switzer. 2838—Snow vs. Pinckney. 2963—Merchants and Farmers' Bank vs. Broodwell. 2987—Tannenbaum vs. Rosenberg. 2627—Rosenfield vs. Lewis. 2928—Koransky vs. Javet. 2971—Kopetzky vs. Magnus. 1635—Burke vs. Gano. 2937—Sullivan vs. Young.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Turner vs. Vernam—James J. Nealis. Chedsey vs. Marks—Francis L. Donohue. Pape vs. Briggs—Herbert F. Andrews. Cody vs. Cody—Joseph Fettretch.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Cushman vs. Fehr—John B. Pine.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Charles J. Buchanan vs. Charlotte W. Gregan and Charlotte E. Courtney—Clement J. Kracht.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—David M. Koehler vs. Thomas O'Connell—William M. Bennett. Jacob Bauman vs. James McIntyre—George Freifeld.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—International Trust Company vs. Edward H. Fessenden—William H. Klinker.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Short Causes.

Nos. 1129, 424, 1211, 1329, 1190, 1602, 1608, 1215, 995, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1116, 1370, 1371, 1372.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.

Short-cause calendar.—Nos. 1852, 1855, 1291, 1897, 1905. Regular calendar—Nos. 883, 699, 677, 958, 707, 336, 105, 2, 449, 628, 231, 396, 72, 607, 474, 343, 949, 795, 263. Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

THE ST. LOUIS COURT RIOT

Judge Murphy and the Police at Odds—Policemen Sentenced to Jail for Having Revolvers in the Courtroom.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—As a result of the riotous proceedings in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday, during which a number of policeman assaulted and maltreated a negro who had just been discharged by Judge Murphy and threatened to kill a prominent attorney and some citizens who interfered in the negro's behalf, the relations between the court officials and Police Department are severely strained.

When the riot was at its height Judge Murphy adjourned court. When it reconvened, the Judge issued an order that no policeman should be allowed to carry arms while in the courtroom. He then asked for the names of witnesses or testimony of persons taking part in the disgraceful proceedings which caused court to be adjourned. Although the room was filled with participants in and witnesses of the riot, no one would testify. A few minutes later Police Officer Erbe entered the courtroom carrying his revolver. Judge Murphy promptly fined him $25 and sentenced him to ten days in jail for contempt of court. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus procured by Chief of Police Harrigan. During the trial of a prisoner soon afterward, Chief Harrigan entered the inclosure reserved for attorneys and representatives of the press, and was ordered therefrom by Judge Murphy. The Chief withdrew and threatened to make a test case of the Judge's rulings.

Judge Murphy then announced that all men acquitted of crime would have the protection of the court, and, if any one interfered with them on leaving the courtroom, he would consider it contempt of court and deal with them accordingly. Judge Murphy has been on the bench but a few weeks, and his rulings have been a surprise to the Police Department.

Six police officers were in court this morning, and each man was promptly sentenced to ten days in jail for carrying concealed weapons in the courtroom. Chief Harrigan has applied for writs of habeas corpus, and will test the matter in the higher courts.

MUST BEGIN ALL OVER AGAIN

Clerk Ewell Asked for a Mandamus Against the Wrong Officer.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Justice Parker, in Special Term at Kingston, has handed down a decision in the application of William H. Ewell, a veteran and clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, who asked that a writ of mandamus issue to compel the State Controller to pay him his salary. Ewell was appointed under the four-dollar-a-day law, passed by the last Legislature, which gives veterans preference to appointments in the State service without passing a civil service examination.

The State Controller refused to pay Ewell, holding that Mr. Ewell's discharge papers should be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, as an evidence of the legality of the appointment. Secretary of State Palmer disputed this, contending that his certification of Ewell's appointment to the Civil Service Commission was sufficient evidence of the legality of the appointment, and that a veteran appointed under the law referred to did not have to file his discharge papers with the Civil Service Commission.

Justice Parker in his opinion holds in substance that a writ of mandamus cannot be issued against the State Controller, and that the proceedings must be taken against the Civil Service Commission. The question will then present itself whether the certificate of the appointing officer is sufficient to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make a proper certificate to the Controller, in pursuance of which the appointee is to be paid.

TRIED TO KIDNAP A WOMAN

Mrs. Fred Baxter of Girard, N. Y., Found Bound and Chloroformed.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 20.—The bold and almost successful attempt to kidnap Mrs. Fred Baxter of Girard, Tuesday evening, has created a great sensation here. Mrs. Baxter was found soon after 8 o'clock that night in the garden near the entrance to the hotel barn, bound hand and foot and unconscious. She was attended by a physician, who said that the loss of consciousness was due to the use of an anaesthetic.

Mrs. Baxter is eighteen years old, and the daughter of the proprietor of the Rhodes Hotel. Six months ago two men entered the bedroom of herself and her mother, and the elder woman opened fire, wounding both of the intruders, but they escaped. Two months later two men entered the house at night, and, by the use of a heavy cape and chloroform, succeeded in dragging the young woman out of the house into the yard, but before they could get her into a buggy they were discovered, and escaped.

Mrs. Baxter can give no account of last evening's attempt, more than to say that she was seized in the front hall of the house and overcome by something on a sponge, which was held over her face.

THE SUPERVISORS ESCAPED INDICTMENT

But Were Warned Not to Again Charge for Meetings When Not Present.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Grand Jury finds that the charges against members of the Niagara County Board of Supervisors for receiving money from the county for services in attending meetings which they did not attend are true, but it is found that the money was honestly and innocently received, in the belief that they had a legal right thereto, according to a custom that has existed for over thirty years. The amounts thus received have been refunded as far as possible, and the guilty Supervisors are excused from any further consequences. Twelve of the twenty-two Supervisors were implicated.

Surrogate Notices.

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1894. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City. n30-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA S. BIBBY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1894. ANDREW A. BIBBY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza S. Bibby, deceased. ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Admr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n16-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE A. McCAULEY, otherwise known as THOMAS A. MACAULAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of D. J. M. O'Callaghan, No. 45 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of August, 1894. DANIEL McCAULEY, Administrator. D. J. M. O'CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Administrator, 45 William Street, New-York City. au10-1aw6mF

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.

CITY COURT OF NEW-YORK.

ASSIGNMENT OF TERMS AND OF JUSTICES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

We, the Justices of the City Court of New-York, do hereby appoint the following times for holding the General, Special, Equity, and Trial Terms of the said court, and do assign Justices to hold the said terms during the year 1895.

General Terms, for the hearing and decision of appeals from orders and judgments, will be held during the year 1895 on the last Monday of the months of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, and fourth Monday (23d) December.

GENERAL TERMS.

January	Chief Justice EHRLICH, Justices NEWBURGER and McCARTHY.
February	Justices VAN WYCK, NEWBURGER, and CONLAN.
March	Chief Justice EHRLICH, Justices VAN WYCK and McCARTHY.
April	Justices FITZSIMONS, NEWBURGER, and CONLAN.
May	Justices VAN WYCK, NEWBURGER, and CONLAN.
September	Chief Justice EHRLICH, Justices FITZSIMONS and McCARTHY.
October	Justices FITZSIMONS, McCARTHY, and CONLAN.
November	Justices VAN WYCK, NEWBURGER, and McCARTHY.
December	Chief Justice EHRLICH, FITZSIMONS and CONLAN.

TRIAL TERMS.

Each and every Trial Term appointed shall commence on the first Monday of the month for which it is assigned, and may be continued until and including the Friday preceding the first day of the ensuing term.

PART I.

January	Chief Justice EHRLICH.	June	Justice McCARTHY.
February	Justice VAN WYCK.	October	Justice FITZSIMONS.
March	Justice McCARTHY.	November	Justice VAN WYCK.
April	Justice FITZSIMONS.	December	Justice CONLAN.
May	Justice NEWBURGER.		

PART II.

January	Justice VAN WYCK.	June	Justice NEWBURGER.
February	Justice FITZSIMONS.	October	Justice McCARTHY.
March	Chief Justice EHRLICH.	November	Justice CONLAN.
April	Justice McCARTHY.	December	Justice NEWBURGER.
May	Justice CONLAN.		

PART III.

January	Justice FITZSIMONS.	June	Justice CONLAN.
February	Justice NEWBURGER.	October	Chief Justice EHRLICH.
March	Justice VAN WYCK.	November	Justice McCARTHY.
April	Justice CONLAN.	December	Chief Justice EHRLICH.
May	Chief Justice EHRLICH.		

PART IV.

January	Justice McCARTHY.	June	Chief Justice EHRLICH.
February	Justice CONLAN.	October	Justice VAN WYCK.
March	Justice FITZSIMONS.	November	Justice NEWBURGER.
April	Justice NEWBURGER.	December	Justice FITZSIMONS.
May	Justice VAN WYCK.		

SPECIAL TERMS—CHAMBERS.

Held every day in the year except Sundays and the usual holidays.

January	Justice CONLAN.	September 19th to October 5th, inc.	Chief Justice EHRLICH.
February	Chief Justice EHRLICH.	October 7th to 19th, inc.	Justice CONLAN.
March	Justice NEWBURGER.	October 21st to November 2d, inc.	Justice NEWBURGER.
April	Justice VAN WYCK.	November 4th to 16th, inc.	Chief Justice EHRLICH.
May	Justice McCARTHY.	November 18th to 30th, inc.	Justice FITZSIMONS.
June	Justice FITZSIMONS.	December 2d to 16th, inc.	Justice VAN WYCK.
July 1st to 17th, inc.	Justice VAN WYCK.	December 17th to 31st, inc.	Justice McCARTHY.
July 18th to August 3d, inc.	Justice CONLAN.		
August 5th to 17th, inc.	Justice NEWBURGER.		
August 19th to 31st, inc.	Justice McCARTHY.		
September 2d to 18th, inc.	Justice FITZSIMONS.		

Court opens daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adopted in convention December 5th, 1894.

SIMON M. EHRLICH.
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
JAMES M. FITZSIMONS.
JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER.
JOHN HENRY McCARTHY.
LEWIS J. CONLAN.

I, John B. McGoldrick, Clerk of the City Court of New-York, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the assignment of Justices to hold the terms, and the designation of the terms to be held by the Court during the year 1895, remaining of record in my office.

Dated City Hall, this 5th day of December, 1894.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Clerk.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH KEPPLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Goepel & Raegener, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. PAULINE KEPPLER, UDO KEPPLER, EDWARD STIEGLITZ, LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Executors. PAUL GOEPEL, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York. o5-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RIKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said John H. Riker, deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Number One Hundred and Forty-five Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1895.—Dated New-York, July 11th, 1894. SAMUEL RIKER, RICHARD RIKER, Executors. jy13-1aw6mF&jan19

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA C. VAN BRUNT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1894. LAMBERT SUYDAM, A. C. QUACKENBUSH, Executors. ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 163 Broadway, N. Y. City. s7-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP REAVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1894. JOHN D. MILLER, Jr., Executor. BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Executor, 21 Broad Street. n16-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PENFOLD TILTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Clapp, Room 74, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. HARRIET A. TILTON, Executrix. JOHN H. CLAPP, Attorney for Executrix, No. 50 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. o26-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOSSING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 116 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of August, 1894. EDWARD L'ESTRANGE PHIPPS, Executor. au31-1aw6mF

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in this action receiver of all the property, things in action, and effects, real and personal, of the said corporation, The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, and of all the property held by it, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at the office of Henry W. Sackett, Room 98, 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) in the City of New-York, by the 15th day of February, 1895, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said corporation, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of February, 1895.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the said 15th day of February, 1895.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of February, 1895.—New-York, December 20, 1894.

SAMUEL W. MILBANK, Receiver.

HENRY W. SACKETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 154 Nassau Street, New-York. d21-1aw4wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—MANUEL F. DOMINGUES and ANTONIO M. DOMINGUES, plaintiffs, against HENRY MEYER and LOUIS RAAPKE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894. EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.

To Henry Meyer and Louis Raapke: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 12th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city, on the said 12th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894. EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York. d14-1aw6wF.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARY M. GAGER against John McLean, Jane McLean, his wife, Julia M. Schermerhorn, Zoller Lumber Company of Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New-York; Matthew Baird, as assignee of John M. Canda and John P. Kane, composing the firm of Canda & Kane; John M. Canda and John P. Kane, composing the firm of Canda & Kane; John H. V. Arnold, individually and as Trustee for the creditors of Duncan C. McKinlay, named in a certain mortgage dated December 5, 1893; Henry McDougall, Roger Potter, Abraham Steers, Nelson H. Salisbury as assignee of Abraham Steers for the benefit of his creditors; Edwin Shuttleworth, Emil Johnson and Adolph Ingald, composing the firm of Johnson and Ingald; Thomas Cannon, Thomas Hagan, The New-York Flexible Wood Flooring Company, George Daily and August Carlson, composing the firm of Daily & Carlson; William Bradley, Daniel McDougall, Henry C. Baillie, and George S. Baillie, composing the firm of H. C. & G. S. Baillie.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 3rd, 1894.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants John McLean and Jane McLean, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 5, 1894.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, d7-1aw6wF 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—FRANCES H. CATLIN against JOHN McLEAN, Jane McLean, his wife; Edward H. Bunker, Zoller Lumber Company of Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New-York; John H. V. Arnold, individually and as Trustee for the creditors of Duncan C. McKinlay, named in a certain mortgage, dated December 5, 1893; Henry McDougall, Roger Potter, Abraham Steers, Nelson H. Salisbury, as assignee of Abraham Steers, for the benefit of his creditors; Edwin Shuttleworth, Emil Johnson and Adolph Ingald, composing the firm of Johnson and Ingald; Thomas Cannon, Thomas Hagan, The New-York Flexible Wood Flooring Company, George Daily and August Carlson, composing the firm of Daily & Carlson; William Bradley, Daniel McDougall, Henry C. Baillie and George S. Baillie, composing the firm of H. C. and G. S. Baillie; Charles Howland Russell.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 4, 1894.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Plaintiffs Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad St., New-York City.

To the defendants John McLean and Jane McLean, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 5, 1894.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d7-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.

BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Vanderbilt Roads Declare Regular Semi-Annual Dividends.

PRESIDENTS DISCUSS THE SITUATION

Statements of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern Roads for the Calendar Year Now Closing.

Important meetings of Presidents and Directors of the Vanderbilt railroads were held in the Grand Central Station yesterday. The conference of Presidents was attended by Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and the West Shore Railroads; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate Roads; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; J. D. Layng, Vice President of the "Big Four" system, and William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The business situation was discussed freely, and there was a general disposition manifested to take a cheerful view of the outlook. No action was taken relative to a change in the Nickel Plate Presidency.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared by the Lake Shore Directors, payable Feb. 1. The stock books for this dividend will close on Dec. 29. This same rate of dividend was paid in 1892 and in 1893. The financial statement of the Lake Shore's business for the year ending Dec. 31 (the month of December partly estimated) shows gross earnings, $19,524,945; operating expenses, $13,158,379; net earnings, $6,366,566. The decrease in the gross earnings for the year was $4,160,988, and the decrease in net earnings $195,454. After paying fixed charges and dividends, the company has a surplus of $38,576, which is $190,078 less than the surplus of 1893.

The Michigan Central Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., which is the same as the regular semi-annual dividend declared in December of last year. There was an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. last year, however, which is not a feature of this year's proceedings. The dividend is payable Feb. 1. A statement of the earnings and expenses of the Michigan Central for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, (December partly estimated,) shows: Gross earnings, $12,700,000, a decrease of $3,478,000; operating expenses, $9,173,000, a decrease of $3,115,000, and net earnings, $3,527,000, a decrease of $363,000. After paying interest and rentals, a surplus of $1,126,000 remains, of which $803,000 goes to the Michigan Central and $323,000 to the Canada Southern. The Michigan Central Company has a balance of $97,172 on hand after paying its dividends.

The Canada Southern Directors declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Feb. 1. Last year an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. was given. The Canada Southern is operated as a part of the Michigan Central system, and its proportion of the net earnings this year ($323,000) is $133,000 less than the amount received last year. After paying its dividends, the Canada Southern is obliged to report a deficit of $52,000.

BRIDGEPORT GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Consolidated Road Still Demands Special Legislation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 20.—The contest between the Consolidated Railroad and the City of Bridgeport over the proposed elimination of grade crossings is to be renewed in the next Legislature. Mayor Bostwick, by order of the Common Council, recently notified President Clark that the Council was ready to receive any proposition the railroad wished to make. Mr. Clark's reply reached the Mayor this morning, and in it the railroad official says the company will not make a proposition to the city, but the President or Vice President is willing to confer with representatives as to the make-up of a special commission to be appointed by the incoming Legislature to settle all questions of dispute which may arise.

This is the plan the city opposed two years ago, when a bill creating a special commission was killed. President Clark continues: "The plans of the company for its improvements are in such condition that it is not in haste to undertake the Bridgeport work until that already on hand at New-Haven, South Norwalk, Greenwich, and Stamford is practically completed. But it will be necessary to have further authority from the General Assembly of Connecticut before all the Bridgeport work can be done. Experience has demonstrated that the only practical and satisfactory way to settle a matter so important and so complicated as that of eliminating grade crossings in the City of Bridgeport is through a fair and disinterested commission appointed by the State, clothed with full power to settle disputed questions between parties interested, and we shall be glad to confer with you or any duly-authorized representatives of the City of Bridgeport with a view to agreeing upon a fair and equitable bill to be submitted to the next General Assembly for the appointment of such a commission."

Citizens here have been hoping that an agreement might be reached, but the Common Council has adopted the tactics of two years ago, in insisting that the railroad present its plans to them, and the railroad's demand for special legislation is the same as it was two years ago..

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC

Rights of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in Illinois.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—The long argument before Judge Jenkins on the question of the right of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to act in Illinois, on which hangs the fate of the great Chicago and Northern Pacific case, was closed by ex-Senator John C. Spooner to-day with an able address on behalf of the defendants.

Col. Spooner said it was admitted that it was within the sovereignty of the State to admit or exclude foreign corporations from participating in the business of its citizens, and it necessarily followed that if the State could admit them, it had the right to prescribe the conditions upon which they might be admitted, whether the conditions were reasonable or unreasonable. No limitation was placed on the State in making those prohibitions, except two. The State could not interfere with the condition of inter-State commerce, and the State could not require a foreign corporation to surrender the right to seek the Federal court. The other side had dwelt at length on the latter point, for what purpose he was at a loss to understand, because the point of jurisdiction was not attacked.

The point the defendants made was that in suing on an Illinois contract they could not maintain a suit in the Illinois court when that contract was in violation of the laws of Illinois. That point had been settled beyond dispute, he said, by the Illinois court. The fact that the corporation was a citizen of New-York did not help them in the least. Col. Spooner pointed out that previous to 1887 a foreign corporation might loan money in Illinois and take a mortgage running to itself to secure the debt, a mortgage under which it would take actual possession for itself in the event of a foreclosure, but it could not take a trust. It was one thing to take an ordinary mortgage, it was another to take a trust, and most States were very careful to throw safeguards around trusts. This was clearly a trust, Col. Spooner declared, and the question was whether it came within the prohibitions of the law of 1887. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company had failed to comply with the provisions of that act.

The ex-Senator contended that the disability of the trust company made the mortgage void. He quoted from a decision against foreign corporations holding real estate in Illinois, except for the purpose of their business, the statement that where a corporation was not qualified to take title a conveyance to it was absolutely void, and he declared that if the trust company came within the meaning of the statute, as he contended, it might have been written for this case.

Judge Jenkins took the matter under advisement.

Gulf and Ship Island Road.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision in regard to the motion filed for a review of departmental decisions in the case of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad of Mississippi. The Secretary's decision is considered an important one, and partly overrules the one appealed from. The decision appealed from was rendered in connection with the adjustment of the grant to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of railroads in that State, and was in pursuance of the forfeiture act of September, 1890. This particular road was one to be built from Brandon, Miss., to the Gulf of Mexico, and for certain reasons some of the lands were to be forfeited, which caused numerous protests.

The Secretary in his decision says:

"After full consideration, I am constrained to conclude that the departmental decision should be revoked, except as to that part thereof which holds that the right of indemnity selection is under existing law restricted to even-numbered sections. That question is reserved for consideration in connection with the list now pending in the office of the Commissioner of the Land Office."

Southern Railway Figures.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has issued a conveniently-arranged tabular statement showing the earnings and expenses of the several railroads that comprise that great system, covering a period of four years and four months. The figures are given for each month, and the figures for July, August, September, and October, 1894, show the earnings of the completed system of 4,404 miles for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The gross earnings for those four months were $6,149,247, an increase of $329,334 over the corresponding period of last year. The net earnings were $1,936,887, an increase of $486,272.

Reading's Presidency.

In response to a request to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad John Wanamaker has sent a letter of a non-committal character to Henry Clews, in this city. Mr. Wanamaker intimates that if a sufficiently large proportion of stockholders show a desire to have him run for the Presidency, he might feel it his duty to be a candidate.

West-Bound Tonnage Increases.

The aggregate amount of west-bound freight carried by the trunk-line roads to points beyond Buffalo and Pittsburg in the second week of this month was 32,537 tons. This was all rail competitive business, and the figures show an increase of several thousand tons over the west-bound freight business of the second week of December last year.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The transcontinental lines spent yesterday rounding up the agreements which have been made with regard to Canadian Pacific business. The question of the time when the readjustment of rates shall be made was discussed, but no agreement was arrived at. Some progress has been made, but the agreement between the transcontinental lines is far from being perfected.

—G. A. Holdbridge, General Manager of the Burlington system, is in Montana looking over the route for an extension from Billings to Butte. It is said on good authority that the Burlington has received a proposition from Marcus Daly to sell the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific for the westward extension.

—A new trolley company has been formed in New-Jersey known as the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Transit Company. Its promoters are Halsey M. Bennett of Bloomfield, N. J., W. E. Cottrell of Newport News, Va., R. Ten Broeck Stout, Joseph C. W. Stout, and Wesley B. Stout of Asbury Park.

—Members of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee are holding frequent conferences in this city, and endeavoring to devise a plan that will meet with the approbation of the Government authorities. No practical steps can be taken until Congress acts in the matter.

—At a meeting of the holders of the 6 per cent. consolidated bonds of the Valley Railroad of Ohio, held in this city yesterday, a sub-committee was appointed to negotiate with the Baltimore and Ohio management.

—The Old Colony Railroad has applied to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners for leave to sell 2,000 shares of stock by auction.

—An increase of $15,268 in the earnings of the Northern Pacific Road is reported for the second week in December.

—A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared by the Fitchburg Railroad on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

—The public sale of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad has been postponed until Jan. 10.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 20.—At the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-morrow evening a mass meeting will be held to take action with regard to the outrages in Armenia. The Rev. Charles D. Shaw, the Rev. Hervey Wood, the Rev. W. S. Robinson, the Rev. John H. Robinson, the Rev. J. B. Galloway, Dr. S. H. Abkarian, Dr. John Haygooni of New-York, and others will address the meeting.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A mortgage for $1,000,000, given by the Ohio and Indiana Pipe Line Company—the Natural Gas Company—to the Central Trust Company of New-York, was filed here to-day. This pipe line supplies Lima, Dayton, Piqua, Wapakoneta, and other Ohio towns, bringing gas from the Indiana fields.

Hoxie, Ark., Dec. 20.—A north-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was wrecked near Walnut Ridge by running over a cow. Engineer Stanberry and Fireman Turner were severely scalded. The negro train porter had an arm broken. None of the passengers was injured.

Schoolcraft, Mich., Dec. 20.—A Grand Trunk train, heavily loaded with Canadian excursionists bound for Winnipeg, was derailed here to-day. The baggage car and locomotive were wrecked and the baggageman hurt, but all the passengers escaped injury.

Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 20.—William J. Hoban, son of John W. Hoban, one of the wealthiest citizens of this village, attempted to kill his father and then shot himself this morning. He will die. His father is unhurt. No cause for the shooting is known.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Thomas Qualey, better known on the Hudson River Railroad as Thomas Whalen, was instantly killed by an extra train at the quarry at Rhinebeck this afternoon. He had been in the employ of the road for forty years.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 20.—George Steafanko, who shot and killed Stephen Nagy in this city on Dec. 7, has been arrested at Blackwood, Penn. Chief of Police Burke has gone for the murderer.

Boston, Dec. 20.—Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of the State Topographical Survey to Gov. Greenhalge, and it has been accepted.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 20.—George Mosick, ten years old, was drowned in the Tivoli Lake Reservoir this morning while trying his Christmas skates.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Herman Carl, a well-known and wealthy real estate dealer, was thrown from his buggy to-day and killed.

Sometimes Credible.

From The Washington Star.

"Some women can't believe a word their husbands say," she remarked.

"Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep occasionally."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Topics of Interest Which Brokers Are Discussing.

A DOWN-TOWN BUILDING SOLD

Changing the Brokers in the Handling of the St. Luke's Hospital Property—Results of Auction Sales.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold, for Charles Schlesinger, to John G. Agar of Agar, Ely & Fulton, the seven-story marble and iron building 92 Liberty Street, southwest corner of Temple Street, 52.6 by 54.6. The sale was for cash. The parties and brokers decline to state the amount, which was probably about $250,000.

Some comment has been occasioned by the withdrawal of Messrs. Charles A. Seymour & Co. from further handling of the St. Luke's Hospital property at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets. The property is now in charge of Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. Mr. Robinson said yesterday that he is in a position to contract for the sale of the whole or any part of the plot at fixed prices, either with principals or brokers. The Fifth Avenue front is to be sold in two plots, each 100 feet front and at least 125 feet deep. The other portion of the property will be divided to suit. Possession will be given in July, when the hospital will be removed to its new quarters on Morningside Heights.

In connection with the change of brokers, Mr. Charles A. Seymour has made a statement denying the assertion, published in The Evening Post and Journal of Commerce, that he had subscribed $11,000 toward the purchase of the St. Luke's property. He adds: "I have never had any interest in it except the commission, about the balance of which there has recently been some disagreement between the Trustees and myself, owing to my declining to be involved in the postponement from Jan. 1 to July 1 proximo, preferring to relinquish my position as broker for its resale."

Jan. 1, 1895, was the date originally set for the purchasers to obtain possession of the property. Recently, however, the hospital Trustees discovered that the new building would not then be ready for occupancy, and they therefore had the time extended for taking title to the old site. Mr. Seymour, who had agreed to wait until Jan. 1 for the remainder of his commission due, declined to consent to any further extension.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Walker & Lawson, to Daniel S. Slawson, at $35,000, the lots 50.11 by 100 at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson have also sold, at about $18,000, a lot on the east side of West End Avenue, next to the northerly corner of Ninety-first Street, together with the right, title, and interest in the old lane adjoining. The lot is irregular, being 28.5 in front and 35 in the rear.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son were the brokers in the sale of 22 West Eighty-second Street, reported yesterday.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, at $6,306.25, to R. Clarence Dorsett, the plaintiff, the two-story frame building with store on the east side of Forest Avenue, 17.75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.33 by 95.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold under foreclosure, at $12,000, to Carl Raegener, the four-story brownstone dwelling 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly conducted three foreclosure sales. At $30,000, he sold to Albert Cappelle the five-story brick tenement 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11¼ feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100. At $3,075, he sold to B. W. Moran the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100. At $9,000, he sold to Christiana A. Gotthelf, executrix, plaintiff, the four-story brick flat, with store, on the east side of Morris Avenue, 59.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 27 by 95.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. John T. Boyd sold at auction, at $22,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 93 Lexington Avenue, east side, 49.4½ feet south of Twenty-seventh Street, 24.0¾ by 95, to Mrs. Catherine Frech, who owns the adjoining building.

The sales at auction set down to take place at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, 3 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $54,325.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, Tayler Avenue, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Clay Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gibson Putzel, referee, 244 Stanton Street, north side, 50 feet east of Willett Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenements in front and rear. Due on judgment, $6,340; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats,. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 212 to 218 Wooster Street, by Arthur H. Ely, of 56 Wall Street, six-story brick warehouse; cost, $150,000.

Madison Avenue, soutwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, by Ellen Morton of 1,517 Madison Avenue, seven-story brick flat; cost, $100,000.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, by New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, one-story frame freight shed; cost, $1,000.

Seventieth Street, south side, 291 feet east of First Avenue, by Lewis Z. Bach of 66 East Sixty-sixth Street, five-story brick flat, with store; cost, $20,000.

Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, by same, five-story brick stable; cost, $15,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 233 feet north of Pelham Avenue, by Bella Jorn of 820 Pelham Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $5,500.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by William H. Luth of 57 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story and basement brick flats; cost, $48,000.

No. 408 East Forty-fifth Street, alteration to three-story brick factory, by Butchers' Hide and Melting Association; cost, $100.

No. 46 Jay Street, alterations to store of five-story brick building, by Helen Chisolm; cost, $1,200.

North side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, alterations to one-story brick workshop, by Henry Lesinsky; cost, $700.

No. 2,036 First Avenue, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store, by Patrick Sheehy; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Eliza M. Huntoon, plaintiff, at $9,047.07, the four-story brick building, with store, 573 Gates Avenue, north side, 195 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, 20 by 100. To John G. Jenkins, plaintiff, at $2,500, he sold the two-story brick dwelling, on plot 60 by 100, at 370 Ralph Street, south side, 150 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. To the Brooklyn City Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, at $3,500, he sold the two-story brick dwelling, on an interior lot, south of Union Street, and east of Hicks Street, 20 by 115.1 by irregular, with frontage at 141 President Street.

Mr. Joseph M. Pearsall, as referee, sold to Thomas W. King, plaintiff, at $8,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 174 St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 270 feet east of Carlton Avenue, 20 by 131.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Winthrop Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bedford Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19x45, $4,000; William Hawkins, owner.

Crook Avenue, southeast corner of Parade Place, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 27 by 34, $3,000; H. S. Sait, owner.

Dumont Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Barbey Street, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28, $1,450; Gertrude Blake, owner.

Gates Avenue, north side, 166.8¼ feet east of Wyckoff Avenue, two three-story frame flats for six families each, 25 by 60 each, $3,500 each; Henry Loeffler, owner.

East Eighteenth Street, west side, 250 feet south of Avenue A, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 30, $6,000; G. W. Egbert, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

56TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret C. Inman and husband to John V. Dahlgren.... $70,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x81.5; Harry Blumenthal to Max Goodman 1

117TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; James M. Horton to Andrew J. Larkin.... 20,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 75x99.11; Louisa A. Finck and husband to Edmond Kelly....109,000

113TH ST, 71 West; William Picken and wife to Henrietta Adler.... 1

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Arthur Sweeny, referee to Sigmund Bergmann.... 7,000

99TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Theo. Wood to Harriet M. Lathrop.... 1

127TH St, s s, 280.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; William E. Kissane and wife to John Reid.... 10

99TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Henry Lang.... 1

98TH ST, n s, 253.6 ft e of 10th Av, 15x irregular; J. Laird Wilson, referee, to Sarah E. Patch.... 400

181ST ST, n s, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Charles E. Runk and wife to John C. Hegelin.... 1

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 150th St, 49.5x100; John M. Müller to Barbara Müller and another.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 34th St, 20x75; Moses B. Maclay as committee, &c., of Jacob S. Hutchings, (a lunatic,) to Daniel B. Freedman 36,000

80TH ST, 311 West; George W. Levy to James Richards and wife.... 1

37TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Hannah L. Decker and others to Kate W. Winthrop.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 25th St, 49.4x100; Conrad Witt and wife to Hermann M. Biggs.... 44,000

SOUTH ST, n s, 21.2 ft e of Montgomery St, 50x140; William E. Finn and others, executors of Myer Finn, to Jacob W. and Benjamin A. Jackson 26,000

9TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92.3; John Grasenauer, executor of Charles Schlarb, to Charles Schlarb and another.... 2

LEWIS ST, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; Sophie Mayer and husband to David Mayer.... 18,000

11TH ST, n s, 154 ft w of Washington St, 22x93; James M. Varnum, referee, to James Keese.... 9,400

8TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x irregular; Catharine A. Peck to Charles Barker.... 1

BARROW ST, s s, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and wife and others to George Monk and others.... 1

NORFOLK ST, 141; Millie Koransky to Becky Kurinsky.... 1

BROOME ST, 579; Emil Wilhelm and wife to James T. Pyle.... 1

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 1st Av, 25x81.5; Max Goodman and wife to Leopold Rosenthal.... 425

MADISON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x70; Washington E. Connor and wife to John Yard.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; John Yard to Louise Connor.... 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John Schrieber and wife to Simon Andesner.... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; John F. Cahill and wife to John Winton... 2,600

CLINTON AV, w s, 69 ft n of Oakland Place, 45x100.5x52.11x100; Catharine and Julia Curran to Jacob R. Hack and wife.... 1,800

RYER ST, s e s, 25x143.4x25x141.6; Lot 402 map of Fordham, 24th Ward; Annie Ewald to Helena Mundt.... 5,000

PERRY AV, w s, 710 ft s of Old Road, 50x107.6x50.6x100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Louis Eickwort.... 1,025

SPRING ST, s s, 23.9 ft w of Elizabeth St, 23.9x118.7x23.4x113.4, ½ part; Gennaro Piciulo to Teresa Piciulo 1

HOUSTON ST, 392 East, ½ part; Morris Jurkowitz to Morris Weisberger 1

ALLEN ST, 131; David Herman and wife to Isaac Lewis.... 19,500

19TH ST, 24 West; Thomas M. North and wife to Helen C. Juilliard 34,000

34TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of 7th Av, 22.8x98.9; Jules Weber and wife to David Steiner.... 1

58TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; George R. Bourne to William Campbell 24,000

77TH ST, 12 West; Edward K. James to James Reilly.... 68,250

63D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Charles B. Augustine and wife to Mary J. Hughes.... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDESNER, Simon, to John Schreiber; n s of 85th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.... $6,500

BOEHM, Abraham, and others, to The Albany City Savings Institution; 80 and 82 Wooster St, 5 years 110,000

BAKER, Charles, to R. S. Blake, executor; n s of 8th St, 214.2 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years.... 10,000

BACON, Emily O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 104th St, 1 year 45,000

BERGMANN, Sigmund, and wife to Adam Weber; s s of 141st St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.... 4,000

CROSS, Amos B., and wife to William Murray; n w s of 8th Av, 103.1 ft n e of 13th St, 1 year.... 15,000

DUFFY, William, and wife to Corn Exchange Bank; s w s of 20th St, 240 ft n w of 4th Av, 1 year.... 3,000

DAHLGREN, John V., to Margaret C. Inman; s s of 56th St, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.... 59,000

EDSON, Jarvis B., and wife to Johanna Fleischman and another, executors; n s of 74th St, 222 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.... 25,000

FRITZEL, William, and wife to Louis Benziger; s e corner of Avenue C and 10th St, 2 years.... 2,000

FAY, Michael, and another to William Hall's Sons; 8 Willett St, 3 years 5,000

FREE, John P., to M. P. Free; s s of 12th St, 323.1 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years.... 5,000

FEIST, Simon, and wife to Benjamin Steinhardt; 681 Amsterdam Av, 2 years.... 5,500

FRITZEL, William, and wife to Louis Benziger; s e corner of Avenue C and 10th St, 5 years.... 20,000

FERGUSON, Ferdinand S., and wife to Isaac M. Dyckman, as trustee; n s of 18th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years.... 4,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; s e corner of Lexington Av and 34th St, 1 year.... 30,000

GOLDING, Catharine, to Francis H. Rosso; s s of 30th St, 192.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.... 1,000

GOSS, Max, and another to H. H. Seaver; n s of 71st St, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.... 8,000

HECK, Jacob R., and wife to Frederick Boss; w s of Clinton Av, 69 ft n of Oakland Place, 1 year.... 800

KEHOE, John, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of West Houston St, Lots 675 and 676, map by George P. Smith, 3 years.... 82,500

KEESE, James, to A. K. Ely; n s of West 11th St, 154 ft w of Washington St, 1 year.... 7,500

KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to Antony Wallach; n w corner of Boulevard and 99th St, note.... 30,000

LINDENBORN, Caroline, to Matilda Weil, executrix; n s of 3d St, Lot 34, map of lands of Samuel Fickett, 5 years.... 4,000

LEWIS, Isaac, to Charles Lanier, as trustee; 131 Allen St, 3 years.... 16,000

SAME to A. C. Hassey; w s of Allen St, Lot 828, map of James Delancey, 2 years.... 1,000

LANG, Henry, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; n s of 99th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years... 3,500

LEMON, Sarah F., to Almira Brown; 206 West 130th St, 1 year.... 1,500

LECKLER, Peter, and wife to Priscilla S. Purser; s w corner of Washington Av and Waverly St, 2 years. 1,000

MONK, George, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of Barrow St, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 6 years.... 5,900

MAYER, David, to Sophia Mayer and another; e s of Lewis St, 68 ft n of Houston St, 1 year.... 6,000

MUNDT, Helena, to Sophia Frietrich; Ryer St, s e s, Lot 402, map of farm of Charles Berrian, 1 year.. 500

NEW-YORK BANK NOTE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York; s w corner of 6th Av and Waverley Place and other property, secures judgment.... 27,733

NORRIS, John G., and wife to L. S. Scribner and another, trustees; s e corner of Madison Av and 58th St, 5 years.... 35,000

RAU, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 6th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 23,000

REICHE, Hermann, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 95 Park Row, 5 years.... 35,000

SEITZ, Frank A., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 12th St, 206.4 ft w of Broadway, 2 years.... 55,000

STEINER, David, to Jules Weber; n s of 34th St, 183.4 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.... 15,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Louisa, to John H. Higgins and others; s s of 37th St, 226 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 12,000

VICTOR, Carl, and wife to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s s of 56th St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.... 25,000

WALKER, Elizabeth, and another to W. M. Merrill; n s of 35th St, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.... 4,300

WOOLLEY, Emma J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 79th St, 133 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRACKETT, Anna C., to Henry W. McVicker....$20,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to E. F. Browning.... 2,000

FOSTER, Malinda, executrix, to Solomon Lindenborn.... 4,000

GRAY, John A. C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 46,000

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to P. S. Purser, executor.... 1,200

KORST, John D., Jr., to Patrick McVay.... 2,500

LIPMAN, Julius, and another to Flora Lagowitz and others (two assignments).... 12,250

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. A. Sands and others, executors.... 12,030

QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., to Julia Elsbach.... 7,000

REINE, Freda, to M. M. Smith, (two assignments).... 2

THE New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School to Annie M. Curtis... 18,000

TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Blanche A. Holmes and another, (two assignments).... 39,500

THE Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company.... 15,004

THE Provident Fund Society to Freda Reinert.... 1

TILFORD, Julia, to E. N. Hall.... 24,000

Recorded Leases.

BENNETT, Elizabeth, to Eugene W. Dunstan; 143 Chambers St; first floor and basement, &c., 5 1-3 years ....$2,100-$2,300

KASSEL, Jeannette, to Charles Sergansky; 63 Hester St and 32 Ludlow St, store, &c., 5 years.... 1,500

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to Owen McElroy; 12 Christopher St, store, &c., 5 years.... 600

THOMPSON, Daniel G., trustee, and others to Thorwald T. C. Christensen and another; 46 Hudson St, first floor, 4 years.... 450

ULLMANN, Max, to Thomas J. Kevil; 838 11th Av, store, &c., 5 years $1,500-1,700

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

64TH ST, 41 West; Nason Manufacturing Company against Mary A. Walsh, owner; William Walsh, contractor $300

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Arnold Pfenning against Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.... 2,025

BOWERY, 128; Grand St, 222 to 228; John H. Shipway against Bowery Savings Bank, owner; David H. King, contractor; McDonald & Co., sub-contractors 1,464

CANAL ST, 134 and 136; Louis Zimmerman against Charles and Yette Shulman, owners and contractors.. 1,556

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; August Olsen against Frederick B. Cole, contractor; Hannah S. Cole, owner.... 30

JEROME AV and Courtlandt Av, s e corner; Church E. Gates & Co. against F. & T. Dursie, owners; Frank Dursie, contractor.... 50

MADISON AV and 116th St, n w corner; William W. Ames against Frances Stevens, owner and contractor 1,749

76TH ST, 187 East; Martin Ertl against Frederic Titreon, owner; William Marin, contractor.... 65

114TH ST and 5th Av, n w corner; Hanisch & Mayer against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor.. 800

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Otis Engineering and Construction Company of Yonkers, to manufacture and sell machinery and railroad stock supplies and also to construct railroads; capital, $50,000. Directors—William D. Baldwin of Yonkers; Thomas E. Brown, Jr., and Charles F. Parker of New-York City.

The Farmers' and Builders' Supply Company of Owego; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. H. House, Edward H. Miller and Benjamin D. Tuthill of Owego, W. H. Proctor of Buffalo, and Robert K. Mackay of New-York City.

The Standard Wall Paper Company of Sandy Hill, to manufacture and sell wall paper and interior decorations; capital, $125,000. Directors—George I. Wiley of Albany; Loren Allen, Orville Griffin, and John H. Derby of Sandy Hill; Charles Worthman of Philadelphia; W. J. Huppuch of New-Rochelle, and Julius Jackson of New-York City.

Quiet Inauguration in Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

It has been definitely settled that there is to be no ostentatious display of military and no aristocratic inaugural ball with high-priced tickets and limited list of invitations upon the occasion of Major Upham's inauguration. The Governor-elect has discouraged everything approaching extraordinary or costly ceremony.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 252 WEST 42D ST.—A four-story house, (24.8x98;) attractive situation for chophouse; owner will make complete alterations to suit tenant. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SARAH ASCH and EDWARD A. ISAACS, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, to wit, known as lot number seven, (7,) on a certain map entitled, "Map of Property of Peter Handibode, Fordham, New-York City, surveyed by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on March 14th, 1887, as map number 985," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which is distant one hundred and thirteen (113) feet and twenty-five one-hundredths (25-100) of a foot southerly from the northeast corner of said street and Bainbridge Avenue, (as laid down on said map,) measured along the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street as it winds; running thence southeasterly along lot number six (6) ninety-six (96) feet and six hundred and fifty-four one-thousandths (654-1,000) of a foot, more or less, to lot number fourteen, (14;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Webster Avenue (as laid down on said map) twenty-five (25) feet to lot number eight, (8;) thence northwesterly along lot number eight (8) eighty-three (83) feet and sixty-five one-hundredths (65-100) of a foot to the southeasterly side of said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; thence northeasterly along said street as it winds twenty-eight (28) feet and sixty-eight one-hundredths (68-100) of a foot to the point or place of beginning; being also known as part of lot number twenty-six (26) on "Map of Lands in Partition," belonging to the heirs of Rebecca Bassford, situated at Fordham, in the town of West Farms, dated January 5th, 1864, and on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester; also all the right, title, and interest of the said Frederick W. Sharp in and to the street in front of the said premises to the centre thereof.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1894.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' attorneys, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

d18-2aw3wTu&F&j9

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FLORIDA HOTEL, 70 ROOMS, SALE, LEASE, exchange; attractive location; long season. J. W. ATWATER, 67 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A.—VAN DYKE STUDIOS, NEARING COMPLETION, very desirable, greatly enlarged, with improved north light, private baths, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; in fact, studios perfect; rents from $300 per year upward; inspection invited. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 939 to 945 8th Av., near 56th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SARAH ASCH and EDWARD A. ISAACS, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, to wit: Known as lot Number Eight (8) on a certain map entitled "Map of Property of Peter Handibode, Fordham, New-York City, surveyed by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on March 14th, 1887, as Map Number 985," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which is distant one hundred and forty-one feet and ninety-three one-hundredths (93-100) of a foot southerly from the northeast corner of said street and Bainbridge Avenue, (as laid down on said map,) measured along the southeasterly side of said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street as it winds; running thence southeasterly along lot Number Seven (7) eighty-three feet and sixty-five one-hundredths (83 65-100) of a foot to the lot Number Thirteen (13;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Webster Avenue (as laid down on said map) twenty-five (25) feet to lot Number Nine (9;) thence northwesterly along said lot Number Nine (9) seventy-seven (77) feet and fifteen one-thousandths (15-1,000) of a foot to the southeasterly side of said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; thence northeasterly along said street as it winds, twenty-six (26) feet and fourteen one-hundredths (14-100) of a foot to the point or place of beginning, being also known as part of lot Number Twenty-six (26) on "Map of Lands in Partition," belonging to the heirs of Rebecca Bassford, situated at Fordham, in the town of West Farms, and dated January 5th, 1864, and filed in the Register's office of the County of Westchester, and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Frederick W. Sharp in and to the street in front of said premises, to the centre thereof.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1894.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

d18-2aw3w&j9

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—AMANDA WASSERMAN, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, known and designated on a certain map entitled, "Map of property of Peter Handibode, Fordham, New-York City," surveyed by Edward H. Holden, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1887, as map number 985, as and by the number six (6), and bounded and described on said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street, adjoining lot number five (5), as the same is laid down on said map, and distant southeasterly seventy-eight (78) feet and seventy-two one-hundredths (72-100) of a foot from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street with the southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; and running thence southeasterly along the said lot number five (5) on said map ninety-four (94) feet and thirty-two one-hundredths (32-100) of a foot; thence southwesterly twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly seventy-one (71) feet and six hundred and fifty-four one-thousandths (654-1,000) of a foot, to the said northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street; thence along the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street northwesterly thirty-four (34) feet and fifty-three one-hundredths (53-100) of a foot to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1894.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

d18-2aw3w&j9

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SARAH ASCH and EDWARD A. ISAACS, as executors, &c., and SARAH ASCH, as guardian, &c., plaintiffs, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of a lot known and designated on the map of Lands in Partition, belonging to the heirs of Rebecca Bassford, situated at Fordham, in the town of West Farms, dated January 5th, 1864, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, as and by the number twenty-six (26), and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue with the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence southeasterly in a line parallel with the northeasterly line of said lot number twenty-six, (26,) as the same is laid down on the said map, one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and six (6) inches; thence southwesterly and parallel with said Bainbridge Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with said northeasterly boundary line of said lot number twenty-six (26) one hundred and five (105) feet, to the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and thence northwesterly along the said side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street as it winds to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 13th, 1894.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 96 Broadway, New-York City. d18-1aw3w&j9

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM E. DILLER, plaintiff, against HARRIET ULLMAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thomas S. Walker, auctioneer, of the firm of Messrs. Hall J. How & Co., the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Seventy-fifth Street in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant one hundred and forty-nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Central Park West, and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the southerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 6 West Seventy-fifth Street.—Dated December 12th, 1894.

GUY VAN AMRINGE, Referee.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Times Building, New-York City.

d13-2aw3wTh&F&ja4

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SUSANNA W. THORNE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by J. Montgomery Strong, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Lexington Avenue with the northerly line of Ninety-first Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue, seventeen (17) feet and four (4) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Ninety-first Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy (70) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lexington Avenue, seventeen (17) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, seventy (70) feet to the place or point of beginning.—Dated, New-York, December 13th, 1894.

HENRY MARTYN ALEXANDER, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

d14-2aw3wM&Fja7

Referees' Notices.

NINETIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EGBERT C. SIMONSON, plaintiff, against DU BOIS SMITH, Fannie E. Smith, and Edward L. Keyes, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Ninetieth Street with the westerly line of West End Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets; thence westerly and along said line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 30th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, November 28th, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 24th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 5, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York November 28th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 12, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 5, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 19th, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 26, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

MONTGOMERY STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM LAYTIN, and WILLIAM M. LYDDY as administrator, plaintiffs, against MARGARET MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in this action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1893, and an order of re-sale duly made and entered herein, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in the said judgment, to wit:

All that certain dwelling house and block, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the 7th Ward of the City of New-York on the east side of Montgomery Street known and distinguished by street number 67 in said street, bounded westerly in front by Montgomery Street as aforesaid; northerly by house and lot known as number 65 in said street; easterly by a lot of ground formerly of Elbert A. Bancker; southerly by a house and lot known as number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late belonging to Owen Mallon, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the east side of said Montgomery Street at a point distant 47 feet 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and runs thence easterly 57 feet five and a half an inch; thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 20 feet and five inches; thence westerly 58 feet and 7 inches to the east side of Montgomery Street, 21 feet ten inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. And also that piece or strip of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward aforesaid, and which is described as follows:

Beginning about 11 feet easterly from a point on the east side of Montgomery Street, and which point is distant 47 feet and 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and running thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 2 feet and 2 inches and a half of an inch, or until it meets the northwest corner of the front of a brick house on the rear of lot number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late owned by Owen Mallon; and thence westerly, in a straight line from the said northwest corner of the front of said brick house so owned now or late by the said Owen Mallon, in a direct line to the southerly corner of the front of the house, number 67 Montgomery Street, herein above described and hereby conveyed, being 47 feet and six inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets, said piece or strip of land lying between the said premises, number 69 Montgomery Street, and the said lot, number 67 Montgomery Street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Plaintiffs' attorney, 65 Park Row, World Building, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the Directors of the said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for a dissolution thereof, and that on the sixth day of December, 1894, I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, and to pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver the same to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Third—All the creditors of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.—Dated at New-York, this seventh day of December, 1894.

EDWARD ROWELL, Receiver.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d10-22t

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE BITTERMAN and another, plaintiffs, vs. SELINA COHEN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, N. Y., on the 21st day of December, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain house and lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map of Richard Riker's property, as lot number six, being the third lot from the corner of Willett Street, including said corner lot, and the old street number being number 242, new number 244 Stanton Street, which said lot is bounded and contains as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Stanton Street fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Stanton and Willett Streets, thence running easterly along the northerly side of Stanton Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Willett Street one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Stanton Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly on a line parallel with Willett Street one hundred feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 28, 1894.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.

LEON LEWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 106 Fulton St., N. Y. City. n30-2aw3wF&S&d21

FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, two hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running north, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet to the middle line of the block; thence east, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet along said middle line; thence south, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet to the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, and thence west along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 17th, 1894.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

McCALL & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

d19-2aw7tW&F

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAN OVERBOARD AND LOST

A Casualty on the Voyage of the British Ship Eurydice.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO SAVE WILLIAMSON

The Sailor Flapped into the Sea by an Unruly Sail—The Ship in Danger as the Boats Were Lowered.

Instances of persons falling overboard from a speeding steamship are so plentiful that the procedure of rescue has been made familiar to most all who are interested in the doings of the world afloat. There is an alarm, the clanging of engine-room bells, the lowering of a lifeboat, and that is about all.

In the logbook of the British ship Eurydice, which was yesterday towed to her Brooklyn pier, there is inscribed the less familiar account of how a sailing ship manoeuvres under such circumstances. The entry tells, with logbook brevity, that William Williamson, an ordinary seaman, fell from the weather foretopsail yard during a heavy gale and was lost, despite all efforts to rescue him.

The casualty, which illustrates the great suddenness with which things happen on the ocean as well as on the rail, was described to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. Chief Officer Morrow was the narrator, and his was the graphic language of the sea.

The ship, he said, had come westward before a slant of favorable winds, and nothing in the way of a gale had been encountered until the vessel was within 300 miles of port. That was on the evening of Dec. 12. Then the wind came out ahead and shortly afterward the Eurydice began to dip her ornate bows into a foaming swell which rolled straight from out the sunset. The next morning found the good ship pitching deeply in the seas, while overhead the sober gray of the sky had a suggestion of clewlines and reef points.

Shortly after noon the watch was ordered aloft to tie a reef in the foretopsail. Seven men sprang aloft in obedience to the order. The swollen bit of canvas was made as stiff as boiler plate by the gale, and in order to "shake the wind out" of the sail the vessel's yards were pointed to the gale. The sail flapped violently as the wind was spilled out of it, and Williamson, who was on the outer yardarm, was knocked from the foot ropes and tumpled headlong into the sea.

A cry arose from his companions as the man splashed into the water. Capt. Hinrichs heard it first, and gave the alarm as he rushed aft to where the life buoys were made fast. He threw one to the struggling swimmer, and a moment later life lines, thrown by the second and third mates, coiled in the air and went snaking into the water near the unfortunate seaman, but a little out of his reach.

The cry of "Man overboard!" had brought all hands on deck. The order to clear away the lifeboat was given, and six active seamen sprang to the task and worked like mad at the fastenings. The ship was rolling frightfully, and a sudden lurch sent the boat, which was fastened on skids, adrift and within another moment it had been stove in and rendered useless.

Above the distracting noise of the gale and the shouts of the seamen who had been sent aloft to keep track of the swimmer was heard the trumpet-winged command: "All hands ware ship!"

In the sea that was then running, the manoeuvre was as difficult to perform as it was dangerous to undertake. But there was no hesitancy in obeying it. The vessel's bow, which had been swung so close into the wind, that her headway had been checked, paid off rapidly, as the headsails were set, and a moment later she had brought her broadside to the gale and was dipping her yardarms into the seas.

Then followed a series of fearful rolls which threatened to send every spar over the side. The crew held on to the swiftly-sloping decks, until the stout headsails had done their work and brought the ship's stern to the wind. Then, as the sea quartered the black hull and came sweeping along her sides in foaming ridges, the life boat's crew clambered into the pinnace and tried to clear away that boat.

Just as the ship swept up to the wind again on the opposite tack, the lookout aloft, who had been groping with his eyes through every bit of the space where he had last seen the swimmer, reported that he had lost sight of the man. Once he caught sight of a black speck in a mass of foam to leeward, but another glance showed him that it was only the life buoy tossing over the waves. The ship stood by for three hours, and then the yards were braced around and the course was resumed.

The vessel, which reached this port late Tuesday night, anchored in the upper bay and did not come up to her pier until yesterday. She will load for Manila.

A BOSTON MERCHANDISE BROKER MISSING

Several Attachments for Considerable Amounts Are Placed on His Property.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Paul M. Swain, merchandise broker at 77 Kilby Street, has been missing from this city since a week ago last Tuesday, and rumor has it that his affairs are in an unsettled state. Already several attachments have been placed on his property.

As far as can be learned, Mr. Swain has not done anything of a criminal nature, but his absence from the city is caused by sudden reverses in his business. He is said to owe a considerable amount of money in both this city and New-York. To many of the firms with whom he has had business dealings for years it is a surprise that Mr. Swain should disappear in the face of trouble, as he is known to have had many friends who would gladly have loaned him money enough to tide him over his troubles.

West & Jenny, drug dealers at 99 Broad Street, have attached Swain's property for $1,500, and Sheriff Kelly, for David E. Greene of Orange, N. J., has also placed an attachment for $1,500 on the man's property. Mr. Swain's bookkeeper refuses to say anything in regard to the missing broker, except to verify the fact that he has not been at his office for more than a week. Swain is about fifty years of age and unmarried.

Held Deeds for the St. Lawrence River.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—When S. S. Harvey was brought from jail to-day before Justice Severson, to answer sixteen charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, the attorney for the original complainant told the court that over thirty prominent merchants of Chicago had been swindled by the defendant out of $25,000 or $30,000 worth of goods. It is alleged that Harvey represented himself to be rich, and that the property which he claimed to own, and for which he showed deeds, was mostly in lakes, ponds, and under the St. Lawrence River. His buying operations commenced last August, and it is alleged that he stored the surplus goods in a barn.

Presented to the State of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Superintendent Thomas V. Welch of the State Reservation at Niagara to-day presented to the State, through Gov. Flower, an oil painting of Niagara Falls by Artist Patrick C. Flynne of Niagara Falls. The painting is a general view of the American and Horse-Shoe Falls, and was taken from Hennepin's view in Prospect Park. The canvas is 8 by 11 feet, and the painting was one of the exhibits at the World's Fair from this State.

NO DISCRIMINATION BY SPAIN

Cuban Customs Simply Restored to the Rates Prevailing Before the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister in Washington, consented to-day to make a statement of the position of his Government in the controversy with the United States over Cuban customs duties. The trouble, he said, grew out of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Spain, by which certain American products were to be admitted free of duty into Cuba in consideration of the free admission of certain Cuban products to the ports of the United States.

"It is claimed by the United States," said Mr. Muruaga, "that there has been unjust discrimination in duties against articles received at Cuban ports from the United States. Under the act of Congress of August, 1890, the President of the United States is allowed to retaliate against a country which unjustly discriminates against this country. If Spain has discriminated unjustly against the United States at Cuban ports, the President would have the right to retaliate; but Spain has not done so.

"What is unjust discrimination? It is discrimination without a foundation. But there is a firm foundation for what Spain has done in the present controversy. The case is simply this: Under the reciprocity treaty made by Mr. Blaine and the Spanish Government, with reference to Cuba, it was agreed that certain Cuban products should be admitted free to the United States and that others should pay duties of 25 and 50 per cent., in consideration of similar advantages given products of the United States received at Cuban ports. When the new tariff was enacted in this country, the United States Government gave notice that this reciprocity arrangement had been abrogated. Spain, in turn, placed in force the duties formerly assessed, and I cannot see how such action can be called 'unjust discrimination.' On the contrary, there is a difference of 16 per cent. in favor of American products admitted to Cuban ports, as against Cuban products admitted to American ports. In other words, America assesses an average duty of 40 per cent. on articles from Cuba, while Spain assesses American articles received at Cuban ports only 24 per cent.

"It is claimed by the United States that there is unjust discrimination by Spain in favor of Canada against this country concerning flour exported from Canada to Cuba. The explanation is simple. The Spanish Government has an understanding with Great Britain that Canadian flour shall be assessed at a low rate of duty in exchange for fixing a low rate of duty on Cuban articles shipped to Canada. The United States is not unjustly discriminated against in this instance, for it can obtain similar favors through lowering the duties on articles exported from Cuba to the United States. There is no disposition on the part of Spain to discriminate against this country. My Government is willing to make a new reciprocal arrangement with the United States at any time."

Hannis Taylor, the United States Minister to Spain, is managing the case of the United States at Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—It is not believed in political circles here that it is the intention of President Cleveland to increase the duty on sugar imported into the United States from Cuba, or that he will recommend or enforce other reprisals in consequence of the increased Cuban duty on United States flour.

FOR A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Congressman McEttrick to Urge the Adoption of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The creation of a department of commerce is the purpose of a bill that was introduced by Mr. McEttrick of Massachusetts at the last session. It was referred to the House Committee on Commerce, but no opportunity has been afforded as yet of considering it. Mr. McEttrick is arranging for a number of gentlemen who are interested in the measure to appear before the committee after the holidays and explain at length the necessity for such a department.

He said this morning that the late Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. O'Brien of New-York, had strongly recommended such a department, which should include the eleven bureaus of the Treasury Department which deal directly with commerce and navigation, and also the Bureau of American Republics of the State Department, the Pacific Railway Commission of the Interior Department, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. McEttrick said that a number of boards of trade, particularly in New-England, had passed resolutions indorsing the proposition, and that Charles Richardson of Boston is one of its active supporters, and will doubtless appear before the committee and argue in its favor.

"At present," continued Mr. McEttrick, "there is no officer of the Government whose especial and only duty it is to look after the vast interests of commerce. Its welfare is consigned in piecemeal to the Treasury, Interior, Agricultural, and other departments. The Treasury Department has particular oversight over commerce, and is performing other functions which could be much better attended to by a special department of trade and commerce. The Treasury Department, with its numerous bureaus and its army of 20,000 employes, is too large to be properly managed by one Cabinet officer, and the natural result is that much of the work does not receive the attention that it should. In foreign Governments, where the interests involved are certainly of no greater importance than they are in America, we find special departments established for the supervision of trade and commerce. In England, the President of the Board of Trade has the dignity of a Cabinet official, while in France there are the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce, a Minister of the Interior, and a Minister of Public Works."

Mr. McEttrick admits that it is unlikely that the House can be brought to act upon the bill at this session, but says it is at least time to begin an agitation of the subject which would ultimately, in his opinion, be considered such a necessity as to make the formation of a department of commerce a certainty.

Official Test of the Castine.

The United States steamship Castine, Commander Thomas Perry, passed out at Sandy Hook early yesterday morning for the first official test since being lengthened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The inspection was in the hands of the Selfridge board, and if a favorable report is made to the Navy Department the ship will doubtless soon receive orders to sail for the South Atlantic station, to join Acting Rear Admiral Norton's command, which now comprises the protected cruiser Newark, 4,100 tons, and the veteran Yantic, 900 tons.

Will Pay Its Men Monday.

As Christmas Day this year is the regular pay day of nearly all the divisions of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the company has decided to pay its employes Monday, so they may have the use of their money for holiday purposes.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: George Culver, Chemung Centre; C. F. Dano, Le Raysville; J. H. Quinlan, Pavilion.

BOYS ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

Youths of Thirteen and Ten Years Thus Seek to Secure Revenge for a Whipping Received at School.

PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 20.—Kenneth Belmer, aged thirteen, and Chester Palmer, aged ten, were in court this morning charged with attempting train wrecking at Lynnfield, on the Boston and Maine Road, several weeks ago.

Four fishplates were found tightly wedged into a switch in such a manner that the trackmen say they would have derailed a train if they had not been discovered in season. They were found and removed just before a train was due.

Young Belmer confessed that he attempted to throw the train from the track, and implicates the Palmer boy. He said that his object was to try to kill a lady school teacher of Lynnfield who had assisted another teacher in whipping the boys, and who rides daily to her home in Wakefield. Belmer said that he and the Palmer boy, after talking the matter over, went up the track and drove the fishplates between the rails. They then went to their homes near by and listened for the crash, which did not come. The teacher was not on the train that was endangered, but in one following it some minutes later.

The Belmer boy was found guilty and turned over to the State Board of Charities and Correction, and will be committed to a reform school. The Palmer boy was placed on probation.

Belmer, it is alleged, told a companion that when he lived in Trenton, N. J., he tried to wreck a passenger train there by placing obstructions on the track, but they were discovered in time. The authorities there came to the conclusion that tramps were responsible for the work.

LAWYER SCHOOLEY FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Selling Bonds, Knowing They Had Been Stolen.

W. H. Schooley was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, of having sold four railroad bonds, knowing that they had been stolen. Schooley is a lawyer, and has practiced in this city for some years. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years in State prison. The defendant was remanded for sentence, and his counsel gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

The bonds which got Schooley into trouble were the property of Mrs. Helen M. Gay of Washington, D. C. They were stolen from her house during her absence, and she finally traced them to Schooley's possession. He sold them in 1891. In his own defense, Schooley stated that he had sold the bonds for a Joel Peterson, under a power of attorney.

The great American identifier, Perrin H. Sumner, went on the stand and testified that Peterson was none other than James H. Edgar, whose body he had identified as that of the suicide in the Getty House, Yonkers, in 1890. Sumner said that he was mistaken in the identification, because he had seen Edgar later on.

Expert testimony was produced to show that the signatures on the bonds alleged to be Peterson's were in the handwriting of Schooley. Schooley claimed that he had acted in good faith, and that he was introduced to Peterson by a lawyer named Clute, who has since died. He denied all knowledge of the bonds having been stolen or that he had inserted the name of Joel Peterson on the bonds.

MAY BE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Arthur English, Who, It Is Said, Was Attacked by John Thomas, Is Dead.

John Thomas, who is held by the authorities on a charge of highway robbery, will probably find himself the defendant in a murder case because of the following letter received yesterday by District Attorney Fellows:

New-York, Dec. 19.

To Whom It May Concern:

This will certify that I was called last night, Dec. 18, to attend Arthur English of 412 East Seventeenth Street, and that he died four hours after my first visit. From the history of the case and the appearance of the man as I saw him, I signed a certificate attributing death to alcoholism and aedemia of the lungs. Since then my attention has been called to other facts in connection with his history which tend to place me somewhat in doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis.

JUDSON C. SMITH, M. D.

English was a complainant against Thomas, who was on the calendar for trial in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday. Thomas was arrested Dec. 8 for robbing English of $36 and a gold watch, valued at $150, in front of 130 West Twenty-eighth Street. An important witness in the case is Horace Hain, who lived in the house in front of which the robbery took place. It is said that Thomas first assaulted English and then robbed him. The witness will go before the Grand Jury, and it is probable that Thomas will be indicted for murder.

The Coroners' office was notified of English's death yesterday. Deputy Coroner Conlin made an autopsy and found that English's brain was congested. A microscopical examination will be made to determine whether death was due to the assault or excessive drinking.

English did not complain about his head until Monday, when he became sick. He died that night.

STILETTO, MAFIA, VENDETTA IN HOBOKEN

Carapine, Who Held Muchio, Acquitted—Valino Convicted.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20.—A trial in which the stiletto and the vendetta were factors took place in the Court of General Sessions to-day. The defendants were Vincenzo Valino and Antonio Carapine of Hoboken. The complainant was Vincenzo Muchio of Bayonne.

Muchio went to Hoboken one day last July to take part in an Italian celebration. In the evening there was a fight, in which Muchio was stabbed with a stiletto. Muchio swore that he was assaulted by in pursuance of an order of the Mafia.

The defendants testified that Muchio had declared the vendetta against Valino for an offense committed in Italy, and that he began the fight. They had simply acted in self-defense.

Policemen testified that when they arrived on the scene Carapine was holding Muchio down and that Valino plunged the stiletto into Muchio's arm. The jury convicted Valino and acquitted Carapine.

Charged with Keeping a Policy Shop.

Charles Brown of 414 East Eleventh Street was held in $500 bail in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for trial on a charge of keeping an alleged policy shop at that address.

"Andy" Horn, the keeper of a saloon in Park Row, adjoining the bridge, became Brown's bondsman.

Justice Feitner remarked that if he is detailed at Special Sessions next year, he will punish all persons convicted as policy dealers, by imprisonment instead of by a fine, as heretofore.

The Dutch in South Africa.

The Dutch population in South Africa descends mainly from Hollander emigrants, who left Holland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but also contains a marked French intermixture from the influx of a certain number of Huguenot refugees, who quitted France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. To this intermixture may be further added a fresh draft of Dutchmen, chiefly of the professional and mechanic classes, who have, so to speak, been imported during the last twenty years by the independent Dutch States in South Africa for the purpose of teaching the Dutch language in its modern form, and doubtless, also, with the deliberate intention of strengthening the connection with Holland.—The Fortnightly Review.

THE BERING SEA DAMAGE AWARD

Secretary Gresham Urges Congress to Approve the Payment to Great Britain of a Lump Sum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Gresham this afternoon furnished the House of Representatives full information touching the payment by the United States to Great Britain $425,000 for damages growing out of the Bering Sea controversy, in compliance with a resolution in the House. In transmitting the papers to the Speaker Secretary Gresham makes the following explanation of the matter:

The Paris tribunal of arbitration held that the United States had no right of protection or property in the fur seals in Bering Sea, outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

Article 8 of the convention of Feb. 29, 1892, whereby the questions which had arisen between the two Governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Bering Sea were submitted to arbitration, recited that the high contracting parties had been unable to agree upon a reference which would include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, and that, being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main questions, they had agreed "that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims, and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation."

Under this article, the arbitrators unanimously found that a number of British sealing vessels were seized in Bering Sea or warned therefrom by cruisers of the United States on the days and at the places in the special finding mentioned, leaving for future determination the questions as to the value "of the said vessels or their contents or either of them, and the question as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case or any of them were wholly or in part the actual property of the citizens of the United States."

If the plan of settlement recommended by the President in his last annual message is not acceptable to Congress, the remaining controverted questions must be determined either by the organization of a joint commission or by negotiations between the two Governments.

Experience has shown that international commissions are slow and expensive. Should such a course be resorted to the evidence would be found mostly on the Pacific coast widely scattered, and counsel would be needed to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The question of indirect or consequential damages having been withdrawn from the tribunal of arbitration, the pending claims are for British vessels actually seized in Bering Sea, or warned out of it by cruisers of the United States.

It will appear from the submitted correspondence that the agreement to pay a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all demands authorized to be made under the treaty and award was proposed by this Government. The amount is considerably below the damages claimed by Great Britain, exclusive of interest for a number of years. If this agreement does not receive the approval of Congress, and the disputed questions are submitted to an international commission, it is believed that the amounts allowed, and the expense of the tribunal, including witnesses, and the taking of their testimony, will largely exceed $425,000.

In view of all the facts and what may reasonably be expected as the result of a commission I submit that a prompt and final settlement of the vexatious controversy by an appropriation of the lump sum agreed upon is advisable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Frederick Warde's New Play.—In "Runnymede," the new play written for Frederick Warde, the author, William Greer Harrison treats Robin Hood's band not as outlaws, but as loyal subjects of Richard Coeur de Lion, in opposition to John of Anjou. The story is based on the attempts of John to destroy Robin and to gain possession of Marian Lea, Robin's affianced bride. A secondary romance is woven around the love of Little John of Robin Hood's band and Margery Josselyn, Marian's companion. Many liberties are taken with the facts of history. For dramatic effect, Richard is made to die from a wound given by his faithless brother, John. In the scene at Runnymede the purpose of John to execute the death sentence upon Robin Hood and Friar Tuck is frustrated by the Magna Charter, which he has but just signed, Cardinal Langton reading from it that the King has pledged that no person shall be seized or dispossessed or outlawed or in any way brought to ruin save by legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

—Hagenbeck at the Atlanta Exposition.—When the Cotton States and International Exposition opens in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 18, 1895, one of the greatest attractions will be Hagenbeck's wild animal show. The arrangements for this attraction were perfected Wednesday by Mr. Edmund A. Felder of Atlanta and the manager of the Hagenbeck company. Hagenbeck's agent promised Mr. Felder that the show they would bring to Atlanta would surpass that of the Midway Plaisance during the World's Fair. Mr. Felder was highly elated at his success in securing this attraction. He said the visitors to the exposition would witness one of the greatest wild animal shows that had ever been given before the public. Hagenbeck, he said, had promised greatly to outdo the show that delighted so many in Chicago. He left for home to-night in a very happy mood.

—Successful War On Speculators.—Charles E. Evans, manager of the Herald Square Theatre, has at last put an end to the nuisance of ticket speculators around his house. It took a good, hard fight to do it, but, with the aid of Business Manager Will J. Block, he prevented them from being able to purchase seats at the box office. He ordered them from the precincts of the theatre, and, being unable to purchase tickets for which they could charge an extortionate price, they had to give up the fight. So that those who go to see "Rob Roy" hereafter can feel assured that they will have to pay only the regular box office price.

—Comedian Crane's Tour.—William H. Crane is doing one-night stands on the New-England circuit. He played in Springfield, Mass., last night, and will be in Hartford, Conn., to-night. Manager Brooks, who was in the city yesterday, said that the comedian was drawing wonderful audiences for the week before Christmas. Next week Mr. Crane will be in Pittsburg, and New Year's week he will play his annual engagement at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, after which he will not return to the neighborhood of New-York before next season.

"Madame Sans Gene."—It costs almost as much to produce a good play in these days as it does to buy a house and furnish it handsomely. The cost of the production of Sardou's "Madame Sans Gene," to be presented at the Broadway Theatre Jan. 14, is an illustration of this fact. Manager A. A. McCormick gives these items: Furniture, $5,200; costumes, $8,400; properties, $1,600; scenery, $4,900; jewels and orders, $1,600, making a total investment of $21,700, exclusive of the weekly salaries of the artists in the cast.

—"The District Attorney."—The latest engagement made by Manager T. Henry French for the cast of "The District Attorney," to be produced at the American Theatre next month, is that of Effie Shannon. Mr. French has great faith in the success of this new play by Fiske and Klein, and he will spare no expense to give it a thoroughly worthy production. The local character of its story is relied on to a great extent to insure the popularity of the play, which is expected to make a run.

—New Specialties at the Garden.—Tortajada and her Spanish troubadors, with new costumes and new whimsicalities, will be among the Christmas week features of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre. Walter Jones, the "1492" tramp, who is not playing this week, went on the stage at the Garden after Wednesday night's performance and congratulated John Wilson on his work as the Weary Raggles of the Midway Plaisance.

—Barnet's New Burlesque.—Mr. Barnet, the author of "1492," came to New-York yesterday and read to Manager E. E. Rice the manuscript of his new burlesque, "Excelsior, Junior." Mr. Rice has the option of producing this work next season if he is pleased with the first performance, which is to be given March 10 by the Boston Cadets at the Tremont Theatre in that city.

—To Replace Jennie Yeamans.—Canary & Lederer have engaged Helen Dauvray to take the part in "The Twentieth Century Girl" which Jennie Yeamans was to have played. Miss Dauvray has abandoned the notion of resuming the starring tour which came to so sudden an end early in the season.

—Bijou Theatre.—The engagement of Peter F. Dailey at the Bijou, beginning next Monday, is for three weeks. He will be followed Jan. 14 by the first appearance here of Ward and Vokes, the eccentric comedians, in a new farce, called "A Run On the Bank."

—Hoey Will Move to Harlem.—William F. Hoey will present his new farce, "The Flams," now running at the Bijou Theatre, at the Harlem Opera House next week. Two new songs will be added, and a Christmas matinée will be given Tuesday afternoon.

—Grand Opera House.—At the Grand Opera House next week Louis Aldrich will revive "My Partner," a play which was remarkably popular a few years ago, and which is practically a novelty to the present generation of playgoers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

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Feb. 2, per "**Madiana**," Windward Islands and Trinidad.

Feb. 13, per "**Orinoco**," Windward Islands, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.

Feb. 23, per "**Caribbee**," Windward Islands and Trinidad.

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES.

Egypt, Nile, and Palestine.

Personally-conducted parties will leave **New-York** as follows:

Tour No. 1—Jan. 5, per "Normannia."
Tour No. 2—Feb. 2, per "Werra."
Tours 3 and 4—Feb. 23, per "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

Including trip on the **Nile** and **Camping Tour** in the **Holy Land**.

A **Grand Tour** to **Mexico** and return by **Ward Line Steamer "Yumuri," Feb. 9**, from **New-York**, calling at **Havana**. Includes visits to **Progreso, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche**, &c.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6th, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.

F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y., Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania & Erie R.R., &c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.

Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 A.M. Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 A.M.

International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING..........Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC..........Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU..........Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu..........Feb. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**

MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A.	W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt.	J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R.	F.C.&P.RR., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM	Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.	Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM	Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. — HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Normannia Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd,	Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts.,	Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M.	Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.	*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 AM.	*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.	Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.	Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria......Jan. 5, noon	Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

IROQUOIS..........Friday, Dec. 21
CHEROKEE..........Monday, Dec. 24
YEMASSEE..........Wednesday, Dec. 26

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks. Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M. Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Ex. Sunday Night.—For Albany and Troy; connecting for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R. R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations; connections, except Sunday, for POTTSVILLE and READING.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations: connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route.

Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:

For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.

Offices: 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect November 18, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa; St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. On and after Dec. 3, 1894.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45, to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00, to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15, to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beech, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffalo Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.

Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**

Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N.R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamers City of Troy and Saratoga leave Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Where

Help

Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.